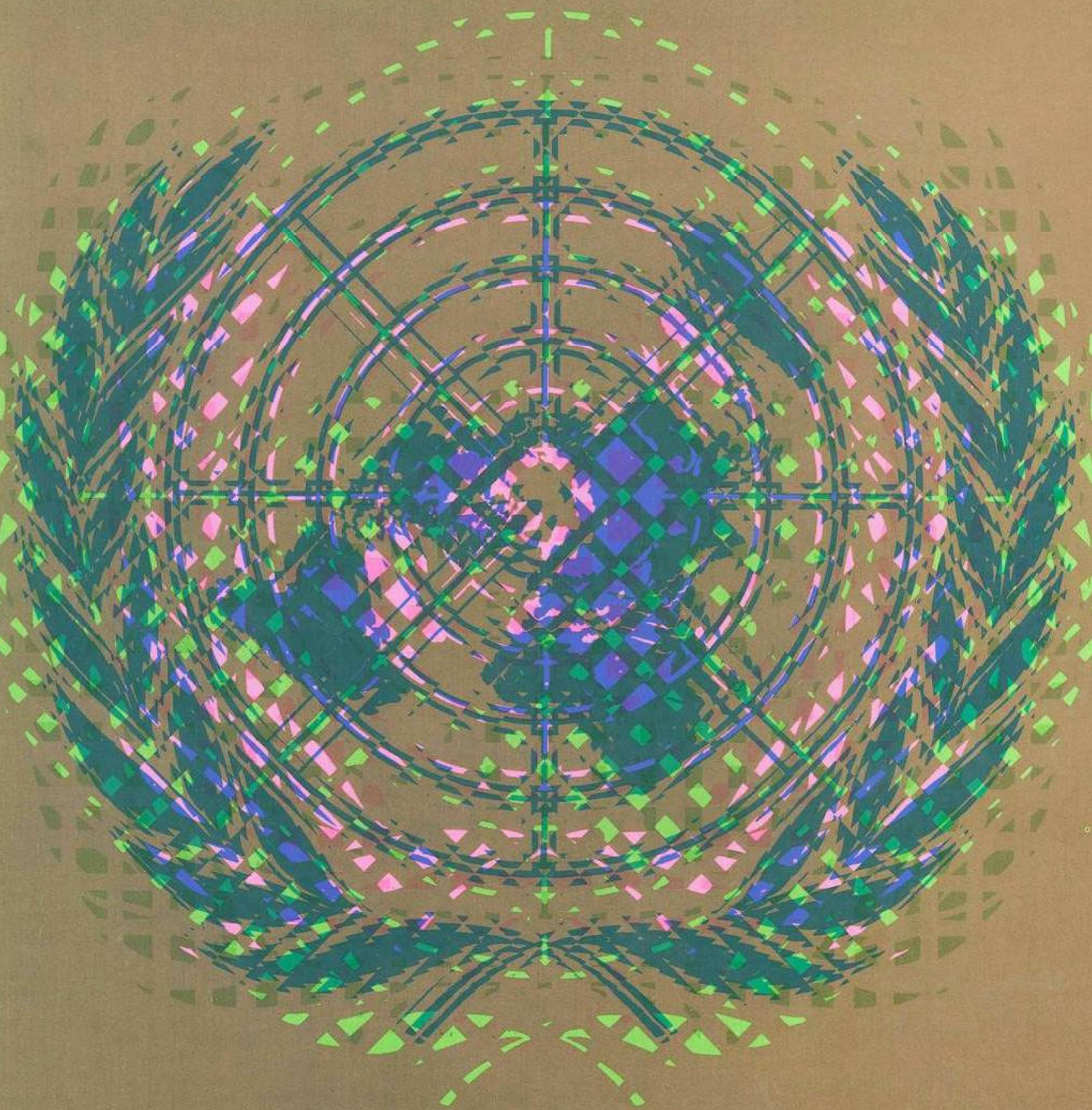


Yearbook of the United Nations · Volume 30



1976

YEARBOOK OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS  
1976

Volume 30

# **YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1976**

Volume 30



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## Foreword

As the United Nations enters its fourth decade, its essential role as a catalyst in the striving for international peace and co-operation becomes ever more apparent. Governments and peoples are seeking to bring about a fundamental change in the world order, and their agenda of priority items reflects not only a shift in emphasis—as in the expanding dialogue between developed and developing countries—but also a greatly increased readiness on the part of the international community to tackle truly complex global problems through the processes made uniquely available by the United Nations family.

The great range and variety of these efforts and of the political and economic trends throughout 1976 are reflected in the pages of this volume of the *Yearbook of the United Nations*. Its aim is to provide authoritative, objective and concise information and source material which will help in understanding the new efforts and trends in the world. I hope that its publication will provide a comprehensive work of reference on the complex workings of the World Organization.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kurt Waldheim', with a small mark above the final 'e'.

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 Coordination                     | 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 Coordination                     | 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 Organisation                            | 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.   | <i>Yearbook of the United Nations</i>  |



## 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 sub-chapter. 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/31/-, to documents issued for consideration at its thirty-first (1976) session; and A/31/1, to the first document in the series, A/31/2, 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/31/L.5 would refer to the fifth document that was of limited circulation issued by the Special Political Committee for the thirty-first session of the Assembly.

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and Social 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

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## Chapter I

### Disarmament and related matters

During 1976, negotiations 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 at Geneva, Switzerland, during the year, at which it continued its discussions of matters relating to nuclear disarmament, to non-nuclear and collateral measures, to general and complete disarmament and to the organization of the work of CCD. Also, a special report was prepared for the General Assembly on CCD's deliberations concerning a convention to prohibit environmental warfare.

At its thirty-first (1976) session, the General Assembly had before it, among other things, the report of CCD, as well as a report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, a report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, a report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament and a report of the Secretary-General's Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets.

In all, the General Assembly had 18 disarmament items on its agenda and it adopted 21 resolutions concerning them.

Many of these resolutions were concerned with nuclear disarmament. Two of them called for the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests (resolutions 31/66 and 31/89), while two dealt with matters relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, including implementation of the conclusions of the 1975 Review Conference of the Parties to the

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolutions 31/75 and 31/189 D). Five resolutions were concerned with nuclear-free zones: the study of nuclear-weapon-free zones (resolution 31/70); the ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (resolution 31/67); implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 31/69); and the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East (resolution 31/71) and in South Asia (resolution 31/73). A related resolution dealt with the security needs of non-nuclear-weapon States (resolution 31/189 C).

The Assembly also adopted a resolution concerning the strategic arms limitation talks (resolution 31/189 A) and resolutions by which it called for implementation of the objectives of the Disarmament Decade (resolution 31/68), asked the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to continue its work (resolution 31/190) and decided to convene a special Assembly session on disarmament in 1978 (resolution 31/189 B).

Additional questions dealt with in resolutions were: implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (resolution 31/88); chemical and biological weapons (resolution 31/65); napalm and other incendiary weapons (resolution 31/64); the banning of new weapons of mass destruction (resolution 31/74); a convention to ban action to influence the environment for purposes incompatible with international security (resolution 31/72); the reduction of military budgets (resolution 31/87); and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament (resolution 31/90).

### Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) held two sessions during 1976, the first from 17 February to 22 April and the second from

22 June to 3 September. The following 30 States participated in the work of the Committee: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czecho-

Slovakia, 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.

The United Nations Secretary-General in a message to the opening meeting observed that the General Assembly had invited CCD to review the progress made in implementing the objectives of the Disarmament Decade (the 1970s) and to re-appraise its tasks in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts. The Secretary-General hoped that the Committee's scheduled consideration of the organization of its work would lay the basis for new and more concrete progress. He noted several encouraging events in the sphere of security and disarmament during the preceding 12 months, among them the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>1</sup> which had confirmed the commitment of the parties to achieve full implementation of that Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

The Secretary-General stressed that the highest priority continued to be attached to the question of nuclear disarmament and emphasized again the supreme importance of an early cessation of all nuclear-weapon tests. He reiterated his conviction that the risks of continuing nuclear-weapon tests were far greater than the risks involved in any tests that might conceivably go undetected or unverified. The Secretary-General urged the early achievement of a complete ban on all chemical weapons along the lines of the joint initiative announced by the United States and the USSR in July 1974. He also hoped that the Committee could work out, during its 1976 session, a broadly acceptable agreement to prohibit the use of environmental modification techniques for hostile purposes and could make progress towards a ban on the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.

During the year, the Committee continued to work, in accordance with its agenda, 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. A further topic of discussion was the organization of the work of the Committee itself. In addition to the formal plenary meetings, there were informal meetings of a Working Group on the Prohibition of Military and Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, an *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative

Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and meetings with the participation of experts on such subjects as new weapons of mass destruction, the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and chemical weapons.

In its 1976 report to the General Assembly, the Committee provided an account of the year's work in the main areas. It also submitted a special report on the question of a convention to prohibit military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

### Nuclear disarmament

During its discussions, members of CCD stressed the need for early and substantial progress towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race and towards nuclear disarmament. The USSR considered the cessation of the nuclear arms race to be one of the major disarmament tasks, and stressed the importance of a complete ban on nuclear-weapon tests in that respect. The USSR, as well as Bulgaria, held that the refusal of some nuclear-weapon States to take part in negotiations on nuclear disarmament was one of the main factors still hindering progress in that field. Hungary said it recognized the particular importance of nuclear disarmament, but it maintained that CCD must not lessen its efforts to achieve other measures of arms limitation and disarmament.

Mexico emphasized the threat posed by the vast nuclear arsenals of the two major nuclear powers and the alarm aroused by the constant growth in the number of nuclear weapons and in their qualitative improvement.

In Romania's view, disarmament, and in the first instance nuclear disarmament, had become the major world problem; it suggested a number of measures to solve the problem, including cessation of development and production of nuclear arms and their means of delivery, cessation of production of fissionable materials for military purposes and the use of existing materials for peaceful purposes, and the total prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery.

Canada, India, Japan, Mexico and Sweden also urged that the question of nuclear disarmament be given the highest priority and that the nuclear-weapon States make greater efforts towards that goal. The first step in that direction, India said, should be a cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes, combined with a ban on the production of nuclear weapons and a comprehensive nuclear-weapon test ban. In the opinion of the Netherlands, the slow progress to-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 27-32, for text of Final Declaration of Review Conference.



wards nuclear disarmament was the result of the development of new and sophisticated weaponry that blurred the distinction between nuclear and conventional warfare and that could not be restricted because of verification problems.

The strategic arms limitation talks (known as SALT) between the USSR and the United States were discussed in this context. The USSR said that the SALT agreements concluded over the previous five years had not only defined the relations between the two powers on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence but constituted an important contribution to international detente, to the elimination of the threat of a global nuclear conflict and to the curbing of the arms race.

The United States observed that the bilateral talks had already led to important agreements which represented notable progress towards nuclear disarmament and laid the foundation for future measures.

Bulgaria, Italy, Mongolia, Poland and the United Kingdom emphasized the importance of these bilateral talks, at the same time urging further progress.

In the view of Mexico and Sweden, there had been a lack of real progress towards the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons; they urged the participating powers to keep CCD informed of the talks. Mexico also urged that the scope of the talks be broadened. Sweden and Nigeria noted that the 1974 Vladivostok accord between the USSR and the United States, which would set ceilings on the number of nuclear weapons that could be deployed by the two parties to it, not only permitted quantitative expansion but allowed the qualitative nuclear arms race to continue unabated.

#### *Question of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty*

Members of CCD continued to address themselves to the question of a comprehensive test-ban agreement in accordance with a request of the General Assembly to give this matter the highest priority. A comprehensive ban would extend to underground tests the existing ban on tests in all other environments contained in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed on 5 August 1963 in Moscow (the partial test-ban Treaty).

The priority of this question was emphasized by Canada, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Sweden, among others. The Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Mongolia, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States stressed the need for continued efforts of the Committee towards that important goal. Noting that its 1975 treaty proposal for the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests had been submitted by the General Assembly to a special nego-

tiating group, the USSR held that CCD should continue its examination of the problem to facilitate progress towards its solution.

Many States stressed the importance of a comprehensive ban as a first step towards halting the arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament; some considered that such a ban was a necessary prerequisite to halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The USSR, other Eastern European States and Mongolia continued to hold the view that the participation of all nuclear-weapon States was essential in a comprehensive test-ban agreement; they opposed any moratorium on such tests without the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, on the general grounds that any agreement without such full participation would violate the principle of equal security for all States.

On the other hand, Canada, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia, among others, took the general view that, although universal adherence to a comprehensive test ban was a most desirable goal, the USSR and the United States, as vastly superior nuclear powers, could take the initiative in implementing such a ban without detriment to their security and should take such an initiative if any progress in the matter was to be achieved. Canada urged the United States and the USSR to reach a formal agreement, not a moratorium, to halt all nuclear-weapon tests, open to all States, if necessary for a specified period only. Such an agreement, in Canada's view, would put considerable pressure on non-adhering States to stop such testing.

The United States said it had not yet made a determination whether a comprehensive test ban should require the participation of all nuclear-weapon States before it could enter into force. It questioned the desirability of taking a position on the participation issue before resolving the principal problems holding up agreement, namely verification difficulties, including the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Once those questions were resolved, several options would be open: (a) an agreement that would not enter into force until all nuclear-weapon States had adhered to it; (b) an agreement of limited duration, not requiring adherence by all nuclear-weapon States, which would provide for review and extension; and (c) an agreement of unlimited duration not requiring adherence by all nuclear-weapon States but containing a withdrawal provision.

On the verification question, the USSR and most other States continued to hold the view that national means of verification, combined with international co-operation in the exchange of seismic data, could ensure effective control for any comprehensive test-ban agreement. The United States and several others, however, continued to insist on the need for on-site inspection to ensure against

any tests which, though too small to be identified, might be of military significance.

Early in its 1976 session, on the initiative of Sweden, the Committee held a series of informal meetings on the verification problem in a further effort to clarify this aspect. Sweden, among others, continued to express the view that a global seismic monitoring system could provide adequate means to deter any clandestine testing under an agreement. The Committee adopted a Swedish proposal to establish a group of scientific governmental experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic tests. This group met in August 1976 and was scheduled to meet again early in 1977.

Mexico, noting that the General Assembly had repeatedly declared that there was no valid reason for delaying achievement of a comprehensive test ban and that there was almost universal acceptance that national means of verification would be sufficient, criticized the Committee for repeatedly holding technical meetings which, in Mexico's view, served only to obscure a lack of political will in this matter on the part of some nuclear-weapon States.

In late June, the USSR and the United States announced to CCD that on 28 May 1976 they had signed a Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes. The United States noted that the verification procedure in this Treaty was the most detailed ever set forth in any arms-control agreement and included provisions for seismic data exchange and for on-site inspection under certain circumstances. The USSR said that the Treaty, while aimed directly at curbing the arms race, would undoubtedly promote the development of international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the benefit of all countries of the world; it was an additional link in the chain of agreements designed to achieve the goal of the complete and general cessation of nuclear-weapon tests.

A number of CCD members welcomed the limitations placed on both military and peaceful nuclear explosions by the Treaty and its companion agreement on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests, signed in July 1974 by the USSR and the United States (the threshold test-ban agreement providing for a ban on nuclear-weapon tests above a yield of 150 kilotons by early 1976). However, the threshold of 150 kilotons permitted under both treaties was considered to be excessive. Sweden called for a phased reduction of the established threshold until a complete ban on nuclear-weapon tests was achieved. The Netherlands and Sweden suggested that the verification procedures of the two agreements might be used as a model for a comprehensive ban. Japan suggested consideration of expanding the threshold test-ban agreement into a multilateral agreement and, simultane-

ously, lowering the threshold of 150 kilotons.

Some members considered that there would be difficulty in holding nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under a comprehensive nuclear-weapon test ban. The Netherlands, for example, observed that in view of the difficulty of agreeing on a verification system to ensure that no peaceful nuclear explosion could be used as a weapon test, peaceful nuclear explosions might have to be abandoned under a nuclear-weapon test ban. The United States mentioned the danger of peaceful nuclear explosions being used under a weapon-test ban to conceal tests for military purposes; it held that any weapon-test ban should embody a solution to that problem.

Japan suggested that studies be made of the possibility of authorizing all nuclear explosions exclusively under international observation or of banning nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes over the threshold for a given period, say five years.

Nigeria suggested that the United Nations should open a register for nuclear explosions, whether for peaceful purposes or weapons testing, and that all States should accept the obligation to record their nuclear explosions in that register. Iran hoped the problem related to peaceful nuclear explosions would not create a new obstacle to a comprehensive test ban.

India and the USSR maintained, however, that a solution to the problem of peaceful nuclear explosions could be found after a weapon-test ban had been agreed upon; they did not believe that a comprehensive ban would create obstacles to the benefits which could come from peaceful nuclear explosions.

#### Other aspects of nuclear disarmament

Many members of CCD emphasized the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the non-proliferation Treaty) and the need for universal adherence to it.

Poland contended that the threat of the spread of nuclear weapons could not be removed until all States with significant military and technological potential had adhered to the Treaty. It felt that, following the 1975 Review Conference, there were no valid arguments to be advanced in justification of further non-adherence. Mongolia suggested that the General Assembly might adopt a special declaration on the strengthening of the non-proliferation régime containing an urgent appeal to the States that were not parties to the Treaty to adhere to it as soon as possible.

Japan announced that on 8 June 1976 it had deposited instruments of ratification of the non-proliferation Treaty. It expressed the hope that as many States as possible, in particular France and China, would accede to the Treaty. The Committee was also aware of the recent ratification of the

Treaty by Yemen and the current efforts of Switzerland to ratify the Treaty.

A number of the Committee's members called upon the nuclear-weapon States to take concrete nuclear disarmament measures to give effect to article VI of the non-proliferation Treaty.<sup>3</sup> Sweden held that the outcome of the 1975 Review Conference of the Treaty had revealed the fragile basis of the non-proliferation efforts; the highest priority should be given, in Sweden's view, to curbing the arms race and thereby halting vertical proliferation (i.e. the further development and stockpiling) of nuclear weapons before the second review conference which was scheduled for 1980. Japan also urged the nuclear-weapon States to take steps in that direction, calling upon them, in their efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation régime, to seek a balance between responsibilities and obligations.

Similarly, Romania urged the nuclear-weapon States to put an end to the nuclear arms race which, it said, was responsible for the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. Romania added that in the absence of concrete results in halting the arms race, and in view of the insecurity caused by the existence of nuclear weapons, the non-nuclear-weapon States were fully justified in demanding definite guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It further stressed the importance of the principle of equal security and obligations in all disarmament matters. India reiterated its opposition to both horizontal nuclear-weapons proliferation (the further spread of nuclear weapons) as well as vertical proliferation. Italy hoped for progress at SALT, to complement the provisions of article VI of the non-proliferation Treaty.

Nigeria, contending that South Africa did not need nuclear reactors for energy for peaceful purposes, said it regretted that nuclear-weapon powers were providing South Africa with assistance and material for the production of nuclear weapons. Mongolia said it shared the anxiety expressed by African and Arab States with respect to the continued nuclear commerce between certain Western powers and the régimes in South Africa and Israel.

A number of other members expressed views on various measures for strengthening the non-proliferation régime, in respect of the international transfer of nuclear material, equipment and technology and the question of safeguards.

The Federal Republic of Germany said that the international nuclear explosive services to be set up under the terms of the non-proliferation Treaty (article V) should be provided through the International Atomic Energy Agency and under its supervision. It added that all nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, including those not covered by the non-proliferation Treaty, should be carried out under appropriate international observation.

Referring to those provisions of the 1976 USSR–

United States Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes relating to the intention of the parties to co-operate in the field of underground explosions for peaceful purposes, the USSR pointed out that all countries of the world would benefit from the results of such co-operation. The United States referred to its recent effort in co-ordination with other countries for more effective separation of assistance for truly peaceful applications of nuclear technology from the kind of assistance that might violate article I of the Treaty—relating to prohibition of the transfer of nuclear weapons or other explosive devices or of control over them.

Several CCD members commented on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones. Mexico maintained that the extraordinary increase in the number of General Assembly items relating to nuclear-weapon-free zones revealed the impatience of non-nuclear-weapon States with the lack of progress in the field of nuclear disarmament. Faced with the reluctance of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt effective disarmament measures, Mexico said, the States of the third world would be inclined to expand gradually those areas of the world in which nuclear weapons were banned for ever, to the point where the territories of States possessing those weapons would appear as contaminated islands subject to quarantine. Mexico emphasized the importance of the declaration adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 1975 containing a definition of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone and setting forth the principal obligations of nuclear-weapon States towards such zones.<sup>4</sup>

Iran referred to the proposal on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and expressed the view that adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty by all the States involved would help to establish a viable zone in the region.

Mongolia, Poland, and the USSR held that the General Assembly should not define the concept or the scope of nuclear-weapon-free zones or claim the right to decide which zones could be recognized and which could not, this being a prerogative of the sovereign authority of every State.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR referred to the proposal for non-use of force made at the twenty-fifth congress of the Communist Party and stressed its importance for strengthening

<sup>3</sup> Article VI of the non-proliferation Treaty states: "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."

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 50-51, resolution 3472 B (XXX), containing text of declaration.

world peace, for prohibiting the use of all types of weapons, including nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and for achieving progress towards disarmament. In this context, Mongolia and the USSR also referred to the importance of implementing the General Assembly's declaration of 29 November 1972 on the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.<sup>5</sup>

### Non-nuclear measures

#### Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The major part of CCD'S substantive consideration of the subject of banning chemical weapons related to the scope of a possible ban, the definition of agents to be included and the question of verification. Several informal meetings with the participation of technical experts were held on the subject. Those meetings were generally regarded as constructive in evolving a more precise definition of the substances to be covered by a convention.

Iran, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and Yugoslavia expressed regret that the joint initiative on an international agreement prohibiting the most dangerous, lethal means of chemical warfare, which the USSR and the United States had agreed to consider in 1974, had not materialized. Nigeria also expressed dissatisfaction that there had not been further discussion on proposals on a chemical weapons ban put forward by Canada, Japan, Sweden and others. Sweden, referring to a statement made in CCD by the United States in 1975 to the effect that an initial prohibition should deal with all lethal agents, said that if agreement was emerging on agents to be covered by the provisions of a treaty, an attempt should be made to determine what activities should be within the scope of such a treaty. As to verification, Sweden said that non-intrusive methods might be of some value, but to verify destruction of existing stockpiles on-site inspection would be needed.

Japan submitted a working paper in which it suggested toxicity as a primary criterion for delimiting prohibited chemical warfare agents, the lethal-dose concept serving as a reliable index suitable to be applied for any chemical substance.

The United States said that a complete prohibition of chemical weapons could not be realized in a single comprehensive agreement in the absence of means to verify clandestine stockpiles. Therefore, it supported a phased approach, such as had been suggested by Canada in 1974, in which the first-stage agreement might involve a ban on the production of all lethal chemical weapons and the destruction of stocks of such weapons over a specified period. It considered that verification was the principal problem in the way of reaching agree-

ment, and therefore efforts should be made to achieve a fuller understanding of the issues involved, particularly of those techniques that might contribute significantly to a reliable verification system. Both inspection by challenge and mandatory inspection should be considered. The United States believed that it would be possible to devise verification procedures capable of confirming that the type and quantity of agents being destroyed had been correctly represented without revealing military or industrial secrets.

The USSR noted that it continued to advocate complete and general prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of stockpiles, as laid down in the draft convention submitted by the USSR and other Eastern European members of CCD in 1972. Most CCD members were in favour of a total prohibition, the USSR said, but it recognized the possibility of a step-by-step approach, which it was ready to accept in order to promote the earliest possible attainment of the goal of banning chemical weapons. As a first step, the most dangerous and lethal means of chemical warfare would be banned. The USSR was also prepared to continue co-operating with the United States on a joint initiative in that regard. The position of the USSR was supported by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland.

Towards the close of the session, the USSR expressed the view that differences of opinion in the Committee had narrowed, in particular on the scope of a ban, on the definition of the chemical agents to be covered and on the need to adopt the purpose criterion, supplemented by the criterion of toxicity.

Views of CCD members on verification ranged from insistence upon the need for on-site inspection, at least under certain circumstances, through acceptance of selective procedures, such as verification of reduction of stockpiles and technical-exchange visits to certain production facilities, to the view that a combination of national means of control supplemented by international procedures would provide a realistic, suitable and acceptable solution. The USSR, which held the latter view, referred to current research into the possibility of using national, instrumental methods of monitoring compliance at long range.

Iran, while supporting the United States position as to an initial ban on all lethal and other highly toxic agents, observed that such a ban could lead to complicated questions of definition and verification in respect of dual-purpose agents. It suggested seeking agreement on the most effective and least intrusive means of verification before attempting

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 11-12, text of resolution 2936(XXVII).

the search for a verification organ that would reconcile the need for international supervision with the need to protect national industrial interests.

On 12 August 1976, the United Kingdom submitted a draft convention which, it noted, incorporated suggestions put forward 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)—in their 1972 draft convention,<sup>6</sup> ideas from the 1973 working paper tabled by 10 CCD members (Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Sweden and Yugoslavia),<sup>7</sup> the 1974 Japanese draft convention<sup>8</sup> and a Canadian suggestion for a comprehensive convention encompassing all chemical warfare agents, while destruction of stocks should be gradual, subject to consultation.

The United Kingdom draft convention contained a preamble and 17 articles.

By article I each State party would undertake never to develop, produce or otherwise acquire or use: lethal chemical agents and other toxic agents (of a nature and intended primarily to cause long-term physiological harm to human beings), of types and in quantities that had no justification for productive or other peaceful purposes; munitions, equipment or systems designed to deliver such agents for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

By article II, each signatory or acceding State would undertake: to declare whether or not it was in possession of the agents and equipment specified in article I; to supply information about the types and quantities of those agents in its possession; to supply information regarding production facilities capable of producing those agents and equipment, regarding the types and quantities of those agents produced for protective or peaceful purposes, the locations of the factories producing them—and thereafter to render such information annually—and information as to which national authority was charged with collecting the required information and ensuring that public and private agents complied with the convention. Further, by article II the declarations and information called for would be communicated to the depositary until the consultative committee was established in accordance with article VIII and thereafter to that committee.

By the terms of article III each signatory or acceding State would undertake: to close down, dismantle or convert to peaceful purposes any factories producing the banned agents; not to convert from production for peaceful purposes any of the factories on that list; not to construct any new factories for production of banned agents; and to close down, dismantle or convert to peaceful purposes factories producing the munitions, equipment or systems specified in article I.

Article IV provided that the undertakings accepted by the signatories would cease to apply if the convention did not enter into force within [a period to be specified].

Article V provided that each State party would take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or reten-

tion of the banned agents and munitions, equipment and systems within its territory or under its control anywhere.

By article VI, each State party would undertake not to transfer to any recipient directly or indirectly, and not to assist, encourage or induce any State or group of States or international organization to manufacture or acquire any of the banned agents or equipment.

Article VII provided that each State party would undertake to destroy the banned agents or convert them to peaceful purposes under international observation according to a phased programme agreed upon by the consultative committee. Munitions, equipment or systems would be converted to conventional use or destroyed.

Article VIII provided for the establishment of a consultative committee from among the States parties to oversee the working of the convention. The functions of the committee would include: analysing and evaluating information submitted by each State party; calling for such supplementary information as was considered necessary; requesting information and conducting inquiries if asked to do so by a State party; verifying destruction of stockpiles and conducting other inspections; reporting to all States parties following verification procedures; and co-operating with national authorities.

Each State party, by the terms of article IX, would undertake to accept: inspection within six months of the entry into force of the convention by persons appointed by the consultative committee of any factory formerly producing banned agents, to ensure that it had ceased such production; the employment and periodic inspection of tamper-indicating seals on doors and other designated locations of former military chemical-agent factories not demolished or converted to conventional uses; a number [to be specified] of on-site inspections each year, by persons appointed by the consultative committee, of chemical factories selected from those listed under article II to make sure they were not producing banned agents; in the case of States possessing agents, munitions, equipment and systems specified in article I, inspection by persons appointed by the consultative committee who would be given such access to the destruction process as the committee agreed was necessary for verification.

By article X, States parties undertook to consult one another directly or through the consultative committee and to co-operate in solving any problems that might arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of, the provisions of the convention. Any State party suspecting a breach of convention obligations might request an explanation, directly or through the consultative committee, and might also call for a special investigation which might involve on-site inspection. Each State party would agree to accept such on-site inspection as the consultative committee might consider necessary.

Nothing in article X would detract from the right of a State party to lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., pp. 5-6.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 6-7.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 8-10.

Article XI would provide that nothing in the convention was to be interpreted as limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any State under 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, or under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on 10 April 1972.<sup>9</sup>

By article XII, each State party would undertake to facilitate and would have the right to participate in the exchange of equipment, materials and information for the use of chemical agents for peaceful purposes. They would also co-operate in developing and applying scientific discoveries in the field of chemistry for peaceful purposes and for therapy against chemical agents.

Articles XIII through XVII dealt with procedures for amendment, for a review conference, for the duration of the convention, the right of withdrawal, notification of entry into force and depositary arrangements.

The United Kingdom said the draft convention was comprehensive in the weapons prohibited, but phased in application. One innovation was that in the first stage States signing the convention would provide information on their stocks of chemical agents and on production facilities and would stop further production of chemical agents. The next stage would be ratification of the convention by an agreed minimum number of States; at that time further provisions would come into effect. The third and final stage, which might last a number of years, would require the phased destruction of stockpiles of chemical warfare agents or their conversion to peaceful uses. The United Kingdom also said that it considered important the inclusion of munitions under article I, as that might help to overcome the problem of binary weapons, and it envisaged that there would be a protocol specifying in greater detail the banned agents. The provisions on verification, which called for on-site inspection, would undoubtedly need to be elaborated in a detailed protocol.

At the final meeting of CCD in 1976, the representatives of the USSR and the United States announced that useful bilateral consultations had taken place between their two Governments on a possible joint initiative in CCD concerning the conclusion of an international convention relating to the most dangerous and lethal means of chemical warfare, as a first step towards the complete and effective prohibition of chemical weapons; these consultations were to continue at a future date.

#### Environmental modification

As requested by the General Assembly, CCD continued in 1976 to negotiate for an early agreement on the prohibition of environmental warfare. The USSR and the United States, sponsors of identical drafts of a convention,<sup>10</sup> urged that every effort be

made to reach an agreement in the course of that session. The USSR emphasized that the Assembly expected to have a widely acceptable draft submitted to it. The United States noted that the major issues had been identified. Though some formulations in the draft might not be perfect, the United States held that it constituted an effective and workable means for dealing with the problem of preventing environmental warfare and merited the support of the other CCD members. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland also fully supported the draft convention and urged early agreement on it with a minimum of change.

While supporting the concept of a ban on environmental warfare, other CCD members suggested modifications in the proposed convention. Among those changes were a proposal that a clearer distinction should be drawn between military and peaceful uses, that the ban should be total, not limited to techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects, that some international machinery should serve as a guarantee that objective verification procedures were available at the international level, and that a provision be added for a mechanism to review the operation of the convention.

An ad hoc working group to consider modifications to the identical texts of the draft convention was established by CCD. The Working Group on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques held 29 meetings between 2 July and 1 September 1976, attended by all CCD members present at the 1976 session. Several modifications were agreed upon. Among these were an understanding relating to article I interpreting for the purposes of the convention the terms "widespread," "long-lasting" and "severe." A list of phenomena that could be caused by environmental modification techniques became part of an understanding relating to article II; the understanding noted that the list was not exhaustive and stated that all phenomena meeting the criteria of article I would be prohibited.

To article III were added a provision that the terms of the convention were to be without prejudice to generally recognized principles and applicable rules of international law, and a reference to economic and scientific co-operation concerning the environment and the needs of the developing countries; an understanding noted that the convention did not deal with the question of whether or not the use of modification techniques for peaceful purposes was in accordance with generally recog-

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

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 14-15 for summary of draft convention.

nized principles and applicable rules of international law.

Also added to the draft convention was a provision concerning the convening of review conferences.

The Working Group could not agree on other proposed modifications and reported on the dissenting views of some members.

Argentina and Mexico, for instance, continued to hold the view that the qualifying phrase "having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects" referring to the modification techniques cited in article I might legitimize many acts of environmental warfare. In the view of the USSR, the choice of those words was due above all to the fact that those were the types of effects which presented the main danger and, therefore, constituted the crux of the problem under discussion. The United States added that the low threshold of applicability of the prohibition in article I raised a strong practical inhibition against any hostile use of techniques having, or expected to have, effects anywhere near the threshold criteria.

As consensus on the draft convention was not possible, CCD transmitted to the General Assembly, as an annex to its report, the report of the Working Group containing the text of the draft convention (see page 42), as well as comments, dissenting views and reservations thereon.

#### Banning new weapons of mass destruction

Also discussed during the 1976 CCD session was the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. On 11 December 1975, the General Assembly had asked CCD to work out as soon as possible the text of an agreement on this question and to report thereon in 1976. The Assembly had transmitted to CCD the text of a draft agreement proposed by the USSR.<sup>11</sup> In April and August 1976, informal meetings were held on this matter with the participation of experts from Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The USSR considered that the subject was urgent and expressed its readiness to take part in a detailed examination of the specific categories of weapons that should be covered by the ban. It held that if areas of development and manufacture of such weapons not covered by the agreement emerged later, the parties should conduct subsequent negotiations with a view to extending the prohibition to cover such new types and systems of weapons. This view was supported by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, Mongolia, Poland and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria observed that while disarmament negotia-

tions had theretofore focused on quantitative limitations, there was general recognition that qualitative limitations were also necessary; the first task should be that of defining the types and systems of weapons to be included in the proposed ban in specific terms.

On 3 August, the USSR submitted a working paper containing a draft agreement and later it submitted a paper containing draft definitions. These definitions, the USSR said, had a universal character. Some of the types of weapons might already be covered by existing agreements or agreements then in course of preparation; that circumstance must be taken into account when formulating provisions on the scope of the prohibition embodied in the agreement.

The United States, noting the complexity of the USSR proposal, held that it remained conceptually elusive and felt that further efforts must be made to establish a clear and generally acceptable foundation, as well as to ensure a harmonious relationship with existing agreements and negotiations, particularly those relating to nuclear, chemical, biological and environmental warfare. The United States said that it had not come to a policy decision regarding a possible treaty of the type proposed by the USSR and that it would give the proposal careful attention.

The United Kingdom expressed the view that potential mass-destruction weapons either fell within existing categories of atomic, biological and chemical weapons or were thought to spring from branches of science that would require many years of research before there could be a real threat of the military use of such weapons. Current negotiations should not be complicated by the introduction of an overlapping category of new weapons of mass destruction. Further, the United Kingdom said, to ensure that such new weapons did not emerge through peaceful scientific research, the United Nations or CCD could consider new scientific developments as they arose.

Sweden stated that, on the basis of the 1948 definition of weapons of mass destruction by the United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments, which had not been seriously challenged, two conclusions could be drawn with respect to the proposals of the USSR: (a) atomic, biological and chemical weapons were already considered to be mass-destruction weapons and should therefore not be covered by the proposal, as they were already covered by agreements in existence or being negotiated; and (b) future weapons with the destructive capability of such weapons should also be considered to be weapons of mass destruction.

The USSR observed that, although interest in

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., pp. 70-72, text of resolution 3479(XXX), annexing draft agreement.

the subject was increasing, some CCD members did not fully recognize the relevance of this important new proposal. Poland and Bulgaria could not agree with those experts who had advanced the theory that action to prohibit new weapons of mass destruction should be taken only when and if such new weapons were on the drawing-boards, since the primary objective of such action was to prevent such weapons ever reaching the drawing-board stage.

#### Other measures

A number of CCD members commented on such disarmament questions as the reduction of military budgets, European security and reduction of forces, and limitations on conventional arms and the arms trade.

The United Kingdom, noting that the report of the Group of Consultant Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets, submitted to the General Assembly in 1974,<sup>12</sup> was a useful basis for further study and discussion, said that the establishment of common criteria for measuring military expenditure and the publication by Governments of more detailed information on their budgets would be a useful contribution. It hoped that the countries of Eastern Europe would participate in the work of the second Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General which was currently seeking agreed solutions to the problem of definition and comparison of national defence budgets, particularly since the exercise on reduction of military budgets stemmed from an initiative of the USSR. The Federal Republic of Germany said it would have preferred that the 1976 Group of Experts had been convened under the auspices of CCD. Poland and the USSR emphasized the importance of reducing military budgets.

Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland called for the successful conclusion of the talks being held at Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Bulgaria observed that in Europe implementation of the confidence-building measures adopted in 1975 at the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Conference) had begun, i.e. prior notification of military manoeuvres, invitation of observers to such manoeuvres, etc.

The question of limitations on the transfer of conventional arms was raised by several members, including the United States and the United Kingdom. The United States expressed the view that the concept of developing regional agreements to constrain conventional arms had not received the serious attention it deserved. Constructive constraints on the international arms trade would, in the United States view, enhance the security of all countries and in the long run might permit re-

sources to be shifted from defence to development. The Federal Republic of Germany considered that a regional approach to partial measures of disarmament would raise the level of security and confidence in those regions and free resources that were indispensable for development. Nigeria stated that it could not agree with the United States that the emphasis of CCD'S work should be shifted from the over-all problem of halting the nuclear arms race and of achieving general and complete disarmament to such questions as the arms trade.

#### WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Several CCD members spoke on the question of a world disarmament conference at the 1976 session. Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR again stressed the importance of holding such a conference, while Iran and Yugoslavia also indicated support of the idea.

Italy and the United Kingdom reiterated their support for a world disarmament conference provided that it was well prepared and that all nuclear-weapon powers participated in it.

#### MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE DISARMAMENT DECADE

A number of meetings were given to a discussion of the mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade (the 1970s) during CCD'S 1976 session. The arms-control agreements achieved during the first half of the Disarmament Decade were welcomed but members also expressed concern over the lack of tangible progress in halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and in achieving nuclear disarmament.

Nigeria again stated its concern over the lack of disarmament progress in CCD and said that the continued and accelerating diversion of resources to armaments, particularly to nuclear arms, was contrary to the spirit and programme of the Decade. Nigeria considered that the Committee had not addressed itself sufficiently to duties incumbent upon it under the General Assembly's resolution proclaiming the Disarmament Decade<sup>13</sup> and that it should give immediate and consistent attention to the primary objective of the Decade, namely, to halt the arms race and to adopt concrete measures of disarmament. In so doing, the Committee should, inter alia, adopt a comprehensive programme of specific negotiations, beginning with a comprehensive nuclear-weapon test ban and the prohibition of chemical weapons and with established priorities for negotiating other measures. Nigeria also submitted a working paper on conclusions of the mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade, which

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 43-46.

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 22-23, text of resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969.



would have CCD express concern at the meagre achievements of the Decade and decide to work out a comprehensive programme at its 1977 session. Romania and Yugoslavia endorsed the Nigerian suggestion for adoption of a programme of priority tasks. The Federal Republic of Germany commented that, in considering the priority of disarmament measures, it was also necessary to consider their feasibility.

Romania said that the first five years of the Disarmament Decade had not yet yielded the expected disarmament results and, disturbingly, during that period the arms race had continued to grow and accelerate. It urged CCD to renew its efforts in implementing the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly on 11 December 1975 when it called for a review of progress during the Decade,<sup>14</sup> and to this end to elaborate a comprehensive programme of action for general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Romania again stressed the need for a treaty on general and complete disarmament elaborated with the participation of all States on an equal basis.

Sweden urged the Committee to contribute to making the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade truly meaningful and, in so doing, to maintain contact with the Committee for Development Planning, which was preparing a report on disarmament and development and had recently concluded that the single most significant obstacle to development efforts was the unjustifiably high world-wide military expenditure and allocation of scarce technical manpower to military activities.

Italy reaffirmed its support for a comprehensive disarmament programme and for any proposal which might help the cause of disarmament.

The United States said that it was committed to general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that to achieve that goal the Committee must not take an all-or-nothing approach without regard to world realities, but should build on each achievement by seeking a solution to other questions ready for concrete action. The solution to nuclear disarmament, the United States went on to say, must be sought in a context of world security but must also encompass conventional disarmament, a subject to which the Committee should pay more attention. Consideration of items that were ready for action would result in greater progress than could be achieved by seeking to set time-tables, priorities and a more rigid organization of work. Similar views were expressed by the United Kingdom.

India said it recognized that the international disarmament agreements negotiated or being negotiated in CCD were not insignificant, but nevertheless the Committee must not lose sight of the fact that its task of highest priority was to negotiate

treaties and conventions relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

Poland was of the opinion that it was not realistic to expect all disarmament-related problems to be overcome by the end of the Disarmament Decade and that, while there were some grounds for dissatisfaction, the progress achieved must not be ignored. A step-by-step approach was the only practical and effective way to reach the desired goal. The USSR proposal for the reduction of military budgets would be the best way of achieving the goal and demonstrating in a tangible way the close link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In the USSR's view, the results achieved in the first half of the Disarmament Decade were substantial, but not altogether satisfactory. It noted that the arms race, although limited in certain specific aspects, was still continuing and that both developed and developing countries were becoming involved in it, thus diverting vast resources from their peaceful and constructive development programmes. The approach of the USSR was that while not losing sight of the main goal—general and complete disarmament—it would tirelessly look for directions and areas in which, on the basis of joint efforts by States, early and concrete results could be achieved.

Japan said that progress during the first half of the Disarmament Decade had not adequately reflected the expectations held at the time the Decade was declared, particularly with regard to nuclear disarmament, including a comprehensive nuclear-weapon test ban, and to the prohibition of chemical weapons. During the remaining period of the Decade, Japan suggested, the Committee should, in addition to completing its work on a convention banning environmental warfare, achieve a ban on chemical weapons and a comprehensive test ban and, as a preliminary step to the latter, reduce the threshold in the bilateral USSR-United States threshold test-ban agreement and expand it into a multilateral agreement.

Bulgaria expressed the belief that the process of detente was creating favourable conditions for consolidating progress in the field of disarmament.

The Federal Republic of Germany held, with particular regard to disarmament and development, that progress should be sought in each field independently of the other.

Mexico commented that the ever-spiralling arms race was incompatible with efforts to establish a new international economic order.

On 2 September 1976, CCD, taking into account the Nigerian recommendation made in its working paper, decided to consider during its 1977 session the question of a comprehensive programme deal-

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 78, text of resolution 3470(XXX).

ing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1969 proclaiming the Disarmament Decade.

#### **General and complete disarmament**

The question of general and complete disarmament continued to be recognized by CCD members as the ultimate goal of disarmament. Most members commented on it in the context of a world disarmament conference or the Disarmament Decade.

The USSR drew attention to the 1976 report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which emphasized the importance of eliminating the dangers inherent in the arms race, with the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament, and which set forth a number of specific problems requiring solution in that general context. Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic stressed their support for the same report, while Czechoslovakia pointed out that its Communist Party had also stressed the need for disarmament and expressed its support for recommendations on the subject put forth by the 1976 Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties and by the World Peace Council.

#### **Organization of the Committee's work**

The question of the organization of the Committee's work and participation in it was taken up early in the 1976 session. A group of 15 members proposed that CCD: set up a permanent sub-committee; request the Secretariat to prepare the first draft of the Committee's annual report; and include in the communiqués issued after each plenary meeting a brief factual summary of the substance of the discussions at that meeting.

Sweden expressed the view that a change in the system of co-chairmanship of the Committee was long overdue and suggested the creation of a bureau of four members, two from the Western and Eastern European groups of countries and two from the so-called non-aligned countries, with annual rotation of the chairmanship. Nigeria urged that CCD adopt a more specific agenda and forge a more formal link with the General Assembly.

Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia criticized the traditional procedures of the Committee and urged changes therein in order to achieve more positive results, while Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States ex-

pressed doubts that procedural changes could facilitate substantive progress in the Committee. The United States questioned the utility of dealing with procedural matters on a piecemeal basis and suggested a comprehensive review of such matters, with codification of the resulting decisions in a single set of rules. The United States felt it should not be forgotten that the Committee was unique in its substantive functions as a disarmament negotiating body. It urged care, therefore, to avoid detracting from the Committee's usefulness by seeking to make it conform with some abstract model of an international committee. Sweden and Romania supported the suggestion for a comprehensive review of procedures and, on 3 September, the Committee decided to discuss the question in informal meetings at the outset of its 1977 session.

The Committee also decided that its 1976 report should be prepared by the Secretariat, and should contain all significant views expressed by members, as well as their analyses of the issues discussed; that an ad hoc working group open to all members should be established, with a rotating chairmanship, to consider any changes in the identical texts of a draft convention on the prohibition of hostile use of environmental modification techniques, submitted by the USSR and the United States (see above) and to facilitate negotiation of an agreed text of the convention; that CCD communiqués should reflect more substantially the proceedings of the plenary meetings; and that CCD should, at the beginning of its 1977 session, determine appropriate arrangements for considering the issues before it.

Welcoming these decisions, Nigeria and Romania urged that the next step should be an agreed comprehensive programme of measures to be negotiated in order to achieve the final objective of general and complete disarmament.

Mexico expressed satisfaction that the Committee had accepted the concept of a sub-committee, even though it had been designated as a working group, but considered it unfortunate that the Committee had failed to make significant modifications in its procedures and felt that the lack of the political will to agree on true disarmament measures had again been demonstrated on the part of the two major nuclear powers.

In the view of the USSR, the results of the Committee's work in 1976 constituted fresh proof of the adequacy and effectiveness of its working procedures. The USSR noted that many States had supported the Committee as the most appropriate and best-qualified forum for multilateral disarmament negotiations.

With regard to participation in the Committee, Japan expressed the hope that China and France might soon join CCD. Bulgaria, the German

Democratic Republic and the USSR also stressed the need for all nuclear-weapon States to participate in disarmament negotiations. Though it

also regretted the absence of two nuclear powers in the Committee, Yugoslavia urged that decisions not be held up pending such participation.

#### Documentary references

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Working Group on Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, 2 July-1 September 1976; Annex II: Documents issued by CCD; Annex IV: List of verbatim records of meetings of CCD; Annex V: Index by subject and country of statements made in CCD in 1976). Vol. II (Annex III: Documents of CCD annexed to report).

### Consideration of disarmament questions by the General Assembly

The disarmament debate at the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly covered a broad range of topics. The Assembly had 18 disarmament items on its agenda; 21 resolutions concerning them were adopted. Two of these items were on the disarmament agenda for the first time. These were the questions of implementing the conclusions of the 1975 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, proposed by Sweden, and strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, placed on the agenda by a 1975 Assembly decision.

The remainder of the questions discussed were also on the agenda by virtue of Assembly decisions taken in earlier years. With regard to nuclear disarmament measures, the Assembly discussed and adopted resolutions on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, strengthening of the safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency, nuclear-weapon-free zones, the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and the bilateral (USSR/United States) strategic arms limitation talks. In connexion with the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones, the Assembly considered the comprehensive study on such zones and renewed attention to four areas: Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

As for non-nuclear disarmament measures, the Assembly again considered and took decisions on

the questions of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, biological and chemical weapons, napalm and incendiary weapons, new weapons of mass destruction and the reduction of military budgets.

The Assembly had before it a draft convention on the prohibition of military or hostile use of environmental modification techniques, submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD). Following an intensive debate, the Assembly referred the convention to all States for signature and ratification.

The Assembly also discussed the implementation of the objectives of the Disarmament Decade and called for further efforts to support the link between disarmament and development. It continued to consider the question of holding a world disarmament conference and it decided to convene a special session devoted to disarmament in May/June 1978. In another action, the Assembly endorsed a strengthened role for the United Nations in the field of disarmament, reflected in its establishment of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament.

The Assembly's First Committee held a general debate on the 18 items together and then proceeded to take up separately the draft resolutions on each item. These deliberations took place at meetings held between 1 November and 3 December. The discussions and the decisions taken are described in the sections that follow.

#### Questions relating to nuclear weapons

##### Prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

At the 1976 session of the General Assembly, the question of the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests appeared under two separate items—one 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)" concerning the negotiation of such a ban in CCD, and the other entitled "Conclusion of

a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" concerning negotiation of a treaty by a special negotiating group as called for by the General Assembly on 11 December 1975.<sup>15</sup>

Before the Assembly, which discussed this matter in its First Committee, were: a report by CCD on its discussions of a comprehensive test ban in 1976 (see pp. 5-6); the text of the Treaty between the

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 47-49, text of resolution 3478(XXX).

United States and the USSR on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, signed on 28 May 1976, as transmitted by those two States; a memorandum from the USSR on questions of ending the arms race and disarmament; a letter from Nigeria transmitting a request to the Secretary-General from 25 non-nuclear-weapon States asking that he convene a meeting of nuclear-weapon States and the 25 non-nuclear-weapon States nominated to take part in the negotiation of a treaty to prohibit nuclear-weapon tests, in order to discuss the modalities of the negotiations.

Also before the Assembly was a report by the Secretary-General advising it that the negotiations on a comprehensive test ban envisaged in the Assembly's resolution of 11 December 1975 had not taken place as only one nuclear-weapon State—the USSR—had agreed to participate; 26 non-nuclear-weapon States had indicated willingness to participate—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire.

In addition, the Assembly had before it a revised text of a draft treaty on a comprehensive test ban, submitted by the USSR.

During a combined debate on these items, speakers urged, or recognized the need for, an early cessation of all nuclear testing, but opinions continued to differ on how the aim could be accomplished. Among the issues on which views differed was the question of verification (on-site inspection versus verification by national technical means), the question of whether all nuclear-weapon States would have to be parties to such an agreement, or even participate in its negotiation, and the question of how nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes would be carried out under a comprehensive test ban.

In connexion with verification, the USSR indicated in its memorandum on disarmament that it saw no particular difficulties in elaborating a compromise basis for a test-ban agreement that would ensure a voluntary framework for taking decisions relating to on-site ascertainment of relevant circumstances. Subsequently, it stated that it was ready to discuss the means and methods of on-site inspection in a voluntary framework, and that it was ready to agree to a compromise based on a provision for voluntary on-site inspection. Further, the USSR expressed the view that the reliable verification system agreed to in the bilateral (USSR/United States) treaties limiting underground nuclear-weapon tests (the 1974 threshold test-ban agreement providing for a ban on nuclear-weapon tests above a yield of 150 kilotons by early 1976)

and peaceful nuclear explosions (signed in May 1976) could be used to solve similar problems with regard to a general and complete test ban.

The USSR also submitted a revision of the text of the draft treaty on the subject that it had submitted to the General Assembly in 1975,<sup>16</sup> to conform with the new approach. This revision involved the addition of a new paragraph in article II of the original text which provided that, in case a State party had doubts regarding the nature of a seismic event that occurred in the territory of another State party, it had the right to raise the question of carrying out an on-site inspection in order to ascertain the true nature of the event. It must cite appropriate grounds to support the necessity of the inspection. The party which was the object of doubts might take a favourable position regarding the carrying out of an inspection in its territory provided it found the grounds convincing, or it might take another decision. Such an inspection would be carried out according to rules established by the inviting State party.

These proposals by the USSR were welcomed by many Members, including the United States, which favoured on-site inspections. A number of countries, including Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco and the Philippines, continued to hold the view that on-site inspections were unnecessary.

Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Mongolia, Turkey and the United Kingdom were among those which described the bilateral threshold-test-ban and peaceful-nuclear-explosion agreements as a step towards a comprehensive test ban. Several other Members, including Cyprus, Denmark, Japan, Norway and Sweden, advocated use of those agreements as the basis for a phased reduction of test ceilings (lowering the threshold) to achieve a comprehensive test ban.

Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sweden expressed the view that negotiation of a comprehensive test ban did not require the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, at least initially, and that the adherence of all such States to an agreement in the matter was not necessary before the entry into force of the agreement. In Australia's view the question of the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, rather than verification, had become the major obstacle to agreement on a comprehensive test ban.

In that general connexion, Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand and Sweden contended that CCD was the best available and most suitable forum for the negotiation of a comprehensive test ban.

With regard to the problem of regulating nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the debate re-

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., text of draft treaty annexed to resolution.

vealed the belief of a number of States that the question should be solved in the context of any test-ban that might be achieved. Among those supporting this view were Denmark, Iran, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Norway expressed doubts as to the practical utility of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and, considering the danger of nuclear proliferation, proposed a moratorium on them.

On other points related to the question, the United States, the United Kingdom and others expressed support for 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 on the initiative of Sweden, and urged broader participation in it.

During the Assembly session, Australia, Belgium, Fiji, Japan, Mongolia, Peru, the Philippines and New Zealand objected to the continuation of nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere.

China commented that it would be willing to cease all nuclear-weapon testing if the two major nuclear powers completely destroyed all their nuclear weapons. A mere cessation of such tests would not keep those two powers from continuing to increase their arsenals of such weapons, nor would it prevent a nuclear war, China added.

Two draft resolutions were submitted on this subject. One, sponsored by Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ireland, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela, was adopted by the Assembly as resolution 31/66. By the preamble to resolution 31/66, the Assembly, among other things, expressed grave concern at the continuation of atmospheric and underground nuclear-weapon testing in the previous year, noted the information concerning agreements concluded by two nuclear-weapon States limiting the scope of underground tests and making provision for the control and supervision of peaceful nuclear explosions, including in certain cases arrangements for on-site verification, and observed that conditions were favourable for those two nuclear-weapon States to step up their efforts to reach agreement on the means of verifying a comprehensive test-ban agreement.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly: (1) condemned all nuclear-weapon tests in whatever environment they might be conducted; (2) declared its profound concern that substantive negotiations towards a comprehensive test ban had not begun; (3) again called upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons by agreement, subject to review after a specified period, as an interim step towards the conclusion of a formal test ban; (4) emphasized the particular responsibility in this regard of the nu-

clear-weapon States that were parties to international agreements in which they had declared their intention to achieve the cessation of the nuclear arms race at the earliest possible date; (5) called upon States not parties to it to adhere forthwith to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (the 1963 partial test-ban Treaty); (6) urged CCD to continue to give the highest priority to conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban agreement; and (7) decided to consider the matter again at its 1977 session.

Resolution 31/66 was adopted on 10 December 1976 by a recorded vote of 105 to 2, with 27 abstentions. The First Committee approved the text on 29 November by a roll-call vote of 101 to 2, with 23 abstentions. The First Committee voted separately on the first operative paragraph, by which the Assembly condemned all nuclear-weapon tests, approving it by a roll-call vote of 82 to 5, with 38 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in explanation of vote, the USSR said that the resolution did not represent the fundamental solution to the testing problem which it was seeking. It specifically protested that the resolution included the USSR among those responsible for continuing tests, putting it on the same footing as those which refused to participate in negotiations for a test ban. Further, the USSR could not agree that it bore responsibility for the lack of progress on a comprehensive test ban.

Czechoslovakia held that the resolution did not provide feasible measures for the achievement of a comprehensive test ban and did not sufficiently reflect the need for consensus on the part of all nuclear powers.

The United States said it had abstained on the same grounds that had led it to abstain on the similar resolution adopted the year before, namely, that the resolution ignored or minimized the problems that must be solved if the objective was to be attained. Those problems included effective verification procedures with respect to nuclear-weapon tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, protecting against clandestine tests, and military benefits from peaceful nuclear explosions.

Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands expressed regret that the resolution contained no reference to the work of the CCD group of scientific experts on seismic events; the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands noted that it gave no attention to the unsolved question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the Netherlands also held that it gave insufficient attention to the verification question.

The second draft resolution presented to the First Committee on this matter was sponsored by

the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Jordan, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR. It was adopted by the Assembly as its resolution 31/89 on 14 December 1976, by a recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 36 abstentions.

By the preamble to resolution 31/89, the Assembly recalled that on 11 December 1975 it had called upon all nuclear-weapon States to enter into negotiations not later than 31 March 1976, with a view to reaching agreement on a comprehensive test ban, with 25 to 30 non-nuclear-weapon States participating; it deplored the fact that such negotiations had not begun. Among other things, it then noted that during the current session proposals had been made with a view to finding a compromise basis for a generally acceptable understanding regarding the supervision of compliance with such a test ban, and it expressed the view that the conclusion of the treaties between the USSR and the United States on limiting underground nuclear-weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes had contributed to the creation of favourable conditions for the cessation of all tests. The Assembly also noted that 26 non-nuclear-weapon States were ready to participate in the negotiations for a comprehensive test ban.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly again called upon all nuclear-weapon States to proceed as soon as possible with negotiations on the test-ban treaty with the participation of non-nuclear-weapon States. It asked the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance to the group and decided to consider the matter again at its 1977 session.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text on 29 November by a roll-call vote of 82 to 2, with 37 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in explanation of vote, a number of the countries which abstained made the following points, among others: that the resolution did not recognize the value of CCD as a forum for negotiating an agreement on a test ban (Australia, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the United States); that it implied a general test ban could be negotiated only with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, including those which did not appear to be interested in such a ban, and that it must be ratified by all of them before entering into effect (Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan and the Netherlands); that it failed to indicate the need for adequate verification of the ban (Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States); that it failed to deal with the problem of peaceful nuclear explosions (Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States); and that it did not provide for the suspension of all nuclear-

weapon testing while the proposed negotiations were in progress (Australia).

#### **Matters relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons**

Following its discussion on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the General Assembly, at its 1976 session, adopted two resolutions on the matter. The first—resolution 31/75—was concerned with implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>17</sup> The second resolution—31/189 D—was concerned with strengthening the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

By the operative provisions of resolution 31/75, the Assembly, *inter alia*, called urgently for determined efforts by all nuclear-weapon States to bring about the cessation of the nuclear arms race, to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament, and to find an early solution to the difficulties in reaching agreement to discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time as a step towards the realization of those objectives.

It emphasized the particular responsibility of the two major nuclear-weapon States in that regard and stressed the urgency of international co-operative efforts in appropriate fora to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. In addition, the Assembly recognized that States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints had a right to full access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and it underlined the importance of all efforts to increase the availability of energy, particularly for the needs of the developing countries of the world.

The Assembly asked IAEA to accord high priority to its programme of work in those areas and it decided to discuss at its regular 1978 session an item entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference."

Resolution 31/75 was sponsored by Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Iceland, Nigeria, Norway and Sweden. It was adopted on 10 December 1976, by a recorded vote of 115 to 2, with 19 abstentions, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text on 3 December by a recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 17 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Sweden, commenting on the resolution, ex-

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty. See also Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 27-32, for text of Final Declaration of Review Conference.

pressed the view that the danger of further proliferation of nuclear weapons continued to be the most urgent problem in the disarmament field. It believed that the first Review Conference had not been able to halt trends that might lead to further proliferation of nuclear weapons; the second Review Conference in 1980 would be looked upon by most States, whether parties to the non-proliferation Treaty or not, as a moment of truth for the credibility of the non-proliferation régime. If today, Sweden said, eight years after its conclusion, the non-proliferation Treaty was still not universally adhered to and its efficiency was called into question, that was to a considerable extent due to the fact that the nuclear-weapon States which were parties to it were still reluctant to accept the full consequences of their accession to it. They must give concrete evidence that they took seriously their obligations to pursue negotiations on effective measures of disarmament.

Sweden emphasized the strong support of the sponsors of the resolution for the non-proliferation Treaty as the best currently available instrument for the promotion of the idea of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In their view, the main task of the General Assembly was to give the strongest possible support to the overriding objective of non-proliferation.

The USSR observed, in connexion with the provision of the resolution which emphasized the particular responsibility of the two major nuclear-weapon States in regard to the problem of nuclear disarmament, that a solution to that problem could only be brought about if all nuclear-weapon States were involved in it. Poland said it would have preferred a text that placed responsibility evenly on all the nuclear-weapon powers for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and it would have preferred if the appeal for universal adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty had been incorporated as an operative rather than a preambular provision. Ireland also would have liked the Assembly to call for additional accessions to the non-proliferation Treaty.

India said it could not support the resolution, given its position of opposition to the non-proliferation Treaty as a discriminatory instrument. Further, India said, the resolution referred to nuclear explosive devices and thus did not make a distinction between nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the testing or manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Pakistan objected to what it considered ambiguities in the text, citing among other things the term "non-proliferation restraints."

France noted that it was not a signatory to the non-proliferation Treaty, had not participated in the Review Conference and thus had abstained in the vote.

Japan, Mexico, Nigeria and Yugoslavia had reservations on various other provisions of the resolution. Cyprus expressed the view that there should be no inhibition on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The resolution concerning the safeguards system of IAEA was sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway and adopted on 21 December 1976. By the operative part of this text, the General Assembly recognized that States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints had a right to enjoy fully the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and it underlined the importance of increased efforts in this field, particularly for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

The Assembly requested IAEA to give special attention to its programme of work in the non-proliferation area and to continue its studies on the questions of multinational fuel-cycle centres and an international régime for plutonium storage as effective means to promote the interests of the non-proliferation régime. It also asked IAEA to give careful consideration to all relevant suggestions aimed at strengthening the safeguards régime.

Resolution 31/189 D was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 22 abstentions. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text on 3 December by a recorded vote of 97 to 1, with 21 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors pointed out, in connexion with the resolution, that they sought to stress the importance of preserving the essential achievements of the non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference as agreed by consensus in the Final Declaration<sup>18</sup> and to strengthen the non-proliferation régime by strengthening IAEA safeguards on a comprehensive basis. Finland referred to its suggestion that the proposal under study for common export requirements for nuclear materials be complemented by common import requirements, i.e. that parties to the non-proliferation Treaty could also consider committing themselves to import nuclear material or other equipment only from countries parties to the non-proliferation Treaty or those that had accepted fuel-cycle safeguards or had otherwise shown that they followed responsible nuclear export policies, including the application of IAEA safeguards.

India cited its opposition to the non-proliferation Treaty and noted that for this and other reasons it could not support the resolution. Argentina, Mexico, Romania and Yugoslavia considered, among other things, that the four-power resolution had been submitted too late in the Committee's deliberations to permit study of all its aspects and

<sup>18</sup>Ibid.

implications. In Zambia's view, the operative paragraph concerning the rights of States accepting non-proliferation restraints discriminated against States not parties to the non-proliferation Treaty; Zambia was not a party to that Treaty and thus abstained in the vote.

Australia said it would have liked to include in the resolution a reference to the important work being carried out by the IAEA Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes and the Standing Advisory Group on safeguards implementation; these were important aspects of the work of IAEA relating to non-proliferation.

Japan, noting that it had recently ratified the non-proliferation Treaty, attached particular importance to the right of States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints to enjoy fully the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It considered that care should be taken to ensure that the right of parties to that Treaty to participate fully in the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy was not impaired in any respect.

Nigeria also emphasized the significance of the Assembly's recognition that States, particularly the developing countries, accepting effective non-proliferation restraints had the right to enjoy fully the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Nigeria did not accept the thesis that the safeguards system should be used to qualify the right of States that had already decided not to acquire nuclear capability to gain full access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Trinidad and Tobago expressed the hope that the safeguards system of IAEA would be strengthened and that non-nuclear-weapon States that had accepted the principle of safeguards on all their peaceful nuclear activities would not one day find that such acceptance had locked them into a position of dependence on other States.

#### **Nuclear-weapon-free zones**

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones. These dealt with the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects, signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.

#### **Study of nuclear-weapon-free zones**

The discussion at the 1976 Assembly session of the comprehensive study undertaken in 1975 by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Ex-

perts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones<sup>19</sup> was based on a report prepared by the Secretary-General at the Assembly's request.<sup>20</sup>

This report contained views, observations and suggestions on the comprehensive study by 33 Governments, IAEA and other international organizations concerned. Governments submitting comments were: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. In general, the views expressed were similar to those set forth in the study itself and in the debate at the thirtieth (1975) session of the Assembly. Concern over the problem of security guarantees and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was again expressed. The United States reiterated the view that nuclear-weapon-free zone arrangements should not seek to impose restrictions on the exercise by extrazonal States of rights recognized under international law, particularly freedom of navigation of the high seas, in international air space and in straits used for international navigation.

On 10 December the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/70, by the operative part of which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General and conveyed that report and the comprehensive study to the Governments concerned, to interested international organizations and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament for further consideration and measures they might deem appropriate. The Assembly also reiterated its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones could contribute to the security of the members of such zones, to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to general and complete disarmament.

Resolution 31/70 was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to 0. The First Committee approved the text, which was sponsored by Finland, by a recorded vote of 114 to 0, with 1 abstention, on 1 December 1976. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America**

During the First Committee's discussion in 1976 of nuclear-weapon-free zones, several Members, including Ecuador and Uruguay, appealed again to

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 8-10, for summary of report.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., pp. 49-50, text of resolution 3472 A (XXX) of 11 December 1975.



the USSR to adhere to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

Mexico, introducing a draft resolution on behalf of 23 Latin American and Caribbean States, recalled that the Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 3472 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, had defined the principal obligations of nuclear-weapon States towards nuclear-weapon-free zones and the States included therein.<sup>21</sup> Mexico said the resolution was intended to have the Assembly reaffirm its conviction that the co-operation of nuclear-weapon States was necessary for the greatest effectiveness of any treaty setting up a nuclear-weapon-free zone. By the operative part, the Assembly would again urge the USSR to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II and would decide to take up the matter again at its 1977 session.

On 1 December, the First Committee approved the draft resolution by 97 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. On 10 December the text was adopted by the Assembly as resolution 31/67 by a recorded vote of 119 to 0, with 14 abstentions. (For text of resolution, sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in explanation of vote, the USSR said that the Treaty of Tlatelolco had a number of shortcomings which seriously weakened its effectiveness. There was no ban in the Treaty on the carrying out by States parties of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, nor a ban on the transit of nuclear weapons through their territory. The radius of action of the Treaty covered a broad expanse of the high seas, which was not in keeping with the universally acknowledged norms of international law.

#### Denuclearization of Africa

On 10 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/69, reaffirming its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and to respect that continent, including Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

By the preambular part of the resolution the Assembly took cognizance of the concern of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) over the continuing collaboration between certain Members and the racist régime of South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, enabling it to acquire nuclear-weapon capability. The Assembly expressed concern that this would frustrate efforts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa. By the operative part, the Assembly appealed to all States not to deliver to South Africa or place at its disposal any equipment, fissionable material or technology that would enable the racist régime to acquire nuclear-weapon capability. The Assembly

also asked the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of the Declaration.

The resolution, adopted without vote, was sponsored in the First Committee by 36 African States; the Committee approved the text by consensus on 2 December. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Those who referred to the subject in the debate commented on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa within the broader context of the creation of such zones in various regions of the world. African States, for instance Nigeria, expressed particular concern over the continuing assistance that, they asserted, certain powers were giving to South Africa to achieve a nuclear capability. Sudan, referring to the danger to which that capability would expose Africa, said that the fear was not of nuclear technology per se, but rather that the technology might be used as a means of blackmail. As long as IAEA safeguards were not strictly complied with and adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was not universal, Africa's concern remained unabated.

Speaking after the First Committee vote, Nigeria, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom said they were not contributing and did not intend to contribute in any way to developing South Africa's nuclear-weapon potential.

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

The question of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East was discussed in the First Committee at the Assembly's 1976 session. A draft resolution sponsored by Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates was approved by the Committee on 29 November 1976 by 121 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, and was adopted by the Assembly on 10 December as its resolution 31/71, by a recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 1 abstention.

By this resolution, the Assembly expressed the need for further action to generate momentum towards realization of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. It urged all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting this objective and repeated its previous recommendation that the parties concerned, pending the establishment of such a zone under an effective system of safeguards, should: proclaim their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons in their territory or the territory under their control by any third party; refrain from

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., pp. 50-51, text of resolution 3472 B (XXX).

any action that would facilitate the acquisition or use of such weapons or would be detrimental to the objective of a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards.

The Assembly also reaffirmed its recommendations to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the purpose of this resolution and to co-operate with the States of the region in promoting the objective of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It then invited the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of this zone and decided to take up the question again in 1977. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Both in the First Committee and at the plenary meeting, the two paragraphs by which the Assembly called for adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty and set forth recommendations to the parties of the area were voted on together by a separate vote. In the First Committee the paragraphs were adopted by 107 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions; in the plenary they were adopted by 117 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

During the debate, Egypt said that Israel was the only country in the area not to support the resolutions calling on the countries of the area to adhere to the non-proliferation Treaty and that Egypt was ready to ratify the Treaty as soon as Israel declared its adherence to it. Egypt called on Israel to adhere to the principle of non-proliferation, to commit itself unequivocally to abstain from producing or acquiring nuclear weapons, to cease to create and acquire sophisticated weapons and to subject all its nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards.

Iran was encouraged by the wide support given to the initiative for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which, it felt, indicated the shared concern about the danger nuclear weapons would pose in the region.

Israel expressed readiness to participate in negotiations on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East that would lead to a formal multilateral convention on the lines of such precedents as the Treaty of Tlatelolco, and to negotiate on the limitations to be imposed with regard to the transfer of arms in the region, but noted that the Arab countries had continued to refuse to take part in such consultations with it. Israel said it would abstain in the vote because the text did not call for consultations, which would be the only way to realize the objective.

The United States commented that it continued to support the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East under conditions that would assure its effectiveness, however it also continued to question the advisability of asking States to undertake commitments to establish a

zone in the region in advance of actual negotiations.

Democratic Yemen, while welcoming the objective, thought that the violation of the security of small peoples, together with the arms race and the existence of foreign military bases, were factors making it impossible to implement a declaration of the Middle East as a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

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

On 10 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/73, by which it reaffirmed its endorsement in principle of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, once again urged the States of South Asia and neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to continue efforts to establish such a zone and to refrain from any action contrary to that objective, and requested the Secretary-General to render such assistance as might be required to promote those efforts.

The text was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 43 abstentions, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved it on 29 November by a roll-call vote of 85 to 2, with 42 abstentions, as sponsored by Pakistan. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate, India reiterated its view that the States of the region must first agree themselves on the idea of creating a zone in an appropriate region of Asia before bringing the question to the United Nations. It said it would vote against the resolution, as the area, which was a subregion of the Asian and Pacific regions, was not suitable for a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It was surrounded by nuclear-weapon States or countries belonging to their alliances and thus could not be treated in isolation. Additionally, the General Assembly had decided in 1975<sup>22</sup> to consider the matter further only when the concept had developed and matured among the States concerned, which was not the case. India reaffirmed its intention to refrain from manufacturing nuclear weapons. It held, however, that consultations on the basis of the current or similar resolutions were not possible, as such concepts should not be given international endorsement prior to discussions within the region concerned.

Pakistan held there was broad agreement on the subject among States of the region; the most fundamental point of agreement was their common commitment not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons. It said that it had an open mind in respect of the considerations mentioned by India, including the questions of the extent of the region, military

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 55, text of resolution 3476 A (XXX) of 11 December

alliances, foreign bases and the need for wider and fuller consultations.

Support for the proposal was expressed by Thailand and the Philippines, while Bhutan said it was opposed because of lack of consultations and agreement in respect of the zone.

Several Members, including France, Hungary, Sweden and Yugoslavia, although they supported the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, announced abstentions, on the grounds of lack of agreement among the countries of the region.

### **Security of non-nuclear-weapon States**

The question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States was raised by many Member States during the General Assembly's disarmament debates at the 1976 session.

On 21 December 1976, the Assembly adopted a six-power resolution (31/189 C) by 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. The Assembly also decided to review at its 1977 session the progress made on the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

Resolution 31/189 C was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 33 abstentions. The text was approved in the First Committee on 3 December by 88 votes to 0, with 35 abstentions, as sponsored by Iran, Kuwait, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Panama. (For text of resolution and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Pakistan, speaking in support of the resolution, referred to the necessity of promoting the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and emphasized its importance, not only for those States, but also for the international community's effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and to achieve general and complete disarmament.

Sweden considered that the matter of security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the non-proliferation Treaty must be solved. It favoured a general pledge by the nuclear-weapon States parties not to use those weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States, and it felt members of military alliances might need another type of commitment.

The Netherlands also emphasized the need to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, particularly those which had formally renounced the nuclear option. It suggested that nuclear-weapon States might wish to consider solutions to this matter other than that set forth in the resolution.

Nigeria expressed hope that the action taken by

the General Assembly would prepare the ground for formal instruments that would secure for the non-nuclear-weapon States the guarantees they required to enable them to devote their energies to economic and social development.

Explaining its abstention in the vote, the United States said that it had sought through a variety of means to promote the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, but that it had not been able to accept proposals for universally applicable assurances on the non-use of nuclear weapons because it had not discovered any formulation that would effectively serve the varied security needs of such States. It reiterated that the United States stood ready to consider appropriate means of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, provided such means did not detrimentally affect existing security arrangements, but believed that the non-use formulation contained in the resolution did not fully meet that criterion.

Canada, too, felt it would be difficult to apply general assurances relating to the non-use of nuclear weapons, in view of the complexity of existing defence security arrangements.

France, which also abstained in the voting, noted that in specific circumstances the French Government would be prepared to give guarantees on the non-use of nuclear weapons, as it did when it signed Additional Protocol II to the Tlatelolco Treaty. However, the resolution addressed the problem of assurances given to non-nuclear-weapon States by nuclear-weapon States from a very general point of view, which was not in keeping with French views on matters of national defence.

### **Strategic arms limitation talks**

The progress of the USSR-United States talks on strategic arms limitations, known as SALT, were discussed at the 1976 session of the General Assembly. The USSR told a plenary meeting of the Assembly that the importance of the talks far transcended the interests of the two countries. The parties were ready to continue their efforts to translate the well-known 1974 Vladivostok understanding into the text of an agreement.

Speaking in similar vein, the United States said that unprecedented agreements limiting and controlling nuclear weapons had been reached. A historic effort had been made to place a ceiling on the strategic arsenals of both sides in accordance with the Vladivostok accord. Once this was achieved, the parties were ready to seek immediately to lower the levels of strategic arms.

During the disarmament debates in the Assembly's First Committee, a number of Member States, including Australia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Norway, Poland and Turkey, said they attached particular importance to the continuation of

the negotiations, since success would, in their opinion, provide a fresh impetus in the field of disarmament.

Hungary considered that the USSR-United States talks were of exceptional importance and could have a considerable impact on reducing armaments and on improving the international climate and strengthening security throughout the world.

The Netherlands, too, attached much importance to the early conclusion of a second agreement (SALT II), which would provide a badly needed stimulus for world-wide nuclear-arms control measures. It considered that the General Assembly should appeal to the two powers to bring their negotiations to a speedy conclusion.

Turkey, which deemed the first agreement on strategic arms limitation (SALT I) to be an important turning-point in regard to limitations, agreed that the USSR and the United States should be urged to conclude the second agreement and thus open the way for further negotiations, no longer on limitations but on an effective reduction.

At the same time, other Members again expressed concern at the lack of greater progress in slowing down the nuclear arms race. Canada, Ireland, Madagascar and Somalia considered that the agreements achieved thus far, valuable as they had been, had not produced the hoped-for results. In Albania's view the SALT agreements were an attempt by the two super-powers to cover up their arms race and to deceive world opinion about their so-called disarmament efforts. Kuwait maintained that the SALT agreements had limited the quantitative size of the deterrent without imposing any restrictions on its quality. In this sense they had not brought about any change in the vital character of the arms race.

Several Members, for instance Ireland and Turkey, referred to the ultimate goal of the negotiations which, in their opinion, was an effective reduction of nuclear-weapon systems as well as qualitative restrictions, rather than quantitative limitations only. Mexico drew attention to the fact that the General Assembly had repeatedly expressed its conviction that all peoples had a vital interest in the success of the disarmament negotiations; it held that the Vladivostok agreement, by placing too high a ceiling on the strategic delivery vehicles and by its failure to restrict qualitative

improvements, had not in fact curbed the nuclear arms race.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/189 A by which it: (1) expressed regret at the absence of positive results during the previous three years of the SALT negotiations between the USSR and the United States; (2) expressed its concern for the very high ceilings on nuclear arms set for themselves by both States and for the total absence of qualitative limitations on such arms; (3) again urged the two States to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their talks; and (4) reiterated its previous invitation to both Governments to keep it informed in good time of the progress and results of their negotiations.

The Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 107 to 10, with 11 abstentions. It acted on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text on 2 December by 94 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions, on the proposal of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru and Sweden. (For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Speaking in the First Committee, the USSR, while stressing its readiness to step up efforts to conclude a new agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, held that the resolution, to which it was opposed, gave a distorted picture of the results of the talks and in it an illegal attempt was made to prejudice the order, concrete orientation and possible results of those talks, which represented interference in the conduct of the talks.

The United States also objected to the resolution, in particular to the language of the provisions expressing regrets at results and concern for high ceilings on nuclear arms and absence of qualitative limitations, because in its view they seriously misrepresented the facts.

Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands wished to put on record that, in spite of their support for the resolution, they maintained serious reservations as to the language, in particular to the provisions concerning the results of the talks and the arms ceilings, which, in their opinion, gave too negative an assessment of the results achieved thus far and failed to recognize the complexity of the strategic arms limitation process.

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Prohibition of  
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A/31/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD, Vol. I (Chapter II A) and Vol. II.  
A/31/125. Letter of 7 July from USSR and United States (transmitting texts of Treaty between United States and USSR on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful

Purposes and of Protocol thereto, done at Washington, D.C., and Moscow, 28 May 1976, and agreed statement of 13 May 1976).

A/31/232. Letter of 28 September from USSR (transmitting memorandum on questions of ending arms race and of disarmament).

A/C.1/31/L.15. Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ireland, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 44, by roll-call vote of 101 to 2, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, 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, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zambia.

A/31/374. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/66, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/374, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 105 to 2, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, 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, 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 Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg,

Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing 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,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of both atmospheric and underground nuclear-weapon testing since the thirtieth session of the General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent being resolution 3466(XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Recalling the stated aim 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 to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Noting the information concerning agreements concluded by two nuclear-weapon States limiting the scope of underground nuclear-weapon tests and making provision in this connexion for the control and supervision of peaceful nuclear explosions including, in certain cases, arrangements for on-site verification,

Considering that conditions are favourable for these two nuclear-weapon States to step up their efforts to reach agreement on the means of verifying a comprehensive test-ban agreement,

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. Condemns all nuclear-weapon tests, in whatever environment they may be conducted;

2. Declares its profound concern that substantive negotiations towards a comprehensive test-ban agreement have not yet begun and re-emphasizes the urgency of concluding a comprehensive and effective agreement;

3. Calls once again upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons by agreement, subject to review after a specified period, as an interim step towards the conclusion of a formal and comprehensive test-ban agreement;

4. Emphasizes in this regard the particular responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States which are parties to international agreements in which they have declared their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

5. Calls upon all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith;

6. Urges the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban agreement and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban."

S/12161. Letter of 2 August from France and USSR (transmitting texts of letters exchanged on 16 July 1976 between French Minister for Foreign Affairs, constituting agreement between France and USSR on prevention of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons).

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV R.  
A/31/8/Add.14. Financial implications of, inter alia, 9-power

draft resolution, A/C.1/31/L.16. Fifteenth report of ACABQ. A/31/81. Note verbale of 15 April from USSR.

A/31/103. Note verbale of 24 May from Czechoslovakia.

A/31/108. Letter of 14 June from Nigeria (transmitting message on behalf of 25 non-nuclear-weapon States).

A/31/228. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.1/31/9. Letter of 22 November from First Deputy Foreign Minister of USSR (transmitting revised draft treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests).

A/C.1/31/L.16. Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Jordan, Mongolia, Poland, USSR: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 45, by roll-call vote of 82 to 2, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zambia.

A/C.1/31/L.27, A/C.5/31/66, A/31/425. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/31/384. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/384. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/89, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/384, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 36 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, 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, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana,

Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3478(XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it called upon all nuclear-weapon States to enter into negotiations, not later than 31 March 1976, with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, with twenty-five to thirty non-nuclear-weapon States participating in such negotiations,

Deploping the fact that such negotiations have not yet begun,

Convinced that the early cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, including underground tests, everywhere and by everyone, would contribute to the reduction of the nuclear-arms race and to the further relaxation of international tension,

Also convinced of the need for again exerting every effort to achieve an international agreement on the cessation of all types of nuclear-weapon tests,

Noting that during the thirty-first session of the General Assembly proposals have been made and relevant documents submitted with a view to finding a compromise basis for a generally acceptable understanding regarding the supervision of compliance with such an agreement,

Believing that the conclusion between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes contributes to the creation of favourable conditions for the cessation of all nuclear-weapon tests,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General stating that twenty-six non-nuclear-weapon States are ready to participate in the negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests,

1. Again calls upon all nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3478(XXX), to proceed as soon as possible with negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests with the participation of non-nuclear-weapon States;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be necessary for the negotiations and to transmit to the group referred to in paragraph 1 above all documents relating to the consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session of the item entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests,"

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests."

#### Matters relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

General Assembly—31st session

First Committee, meetings 20-39, 44, 47, 48, 50, 52.

Plenary meetings 4, 96, 106.

A/31/141. Letter of 4 June from Sweden (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons").

A/31/171. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting annual report of IAEA for 1975).

A/31/232. Letter of 28 September from USSR (transmitting memorandum on questions of ending arms race and of disarmament).

A/C.1/31/4. Letter of 30 September from Sweden (request

to circulate final document of Review Conference of Parties to Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF/35, parts I-III).

A/C.1/31/6. Letter of 27 October from Finland (transmitting memorandum on strengthening of IAEA safeguards on comprehensive basis).

A/C.1/31/L.32. Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Iceland, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 52, by recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour\* Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: China

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Cuba, France, India, Mozambique, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania.

\*Subsequently Burundi and the Philippines advised the Secretariat that their votes in favour of the draft resolution had not been properly recorded.

A/31/388. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/75, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/388, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 115 to 2, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, 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, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil,

Burma, Chile, Comoros, Cuba, France, India, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria,\* Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

\*The vote of Nigeria should have been recorded as being in favour.

The General Assembly,

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

Convinced that the prevention of any further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices remains a vital element in efforts to avert nuclear warfare,

Convinced that the promotion of this objective will be furthered by more rapid progress towards the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and the initiation of effective measures of nuclear disarmament,

Further convinced that the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time would constitute an important step in these efforts,

Noting that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which about one hundred States are parties, implies a balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of all States parties to the Treaty, nuclear-weapon as well as non-nuclear-weapon States,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons met at Geneva from 5 to 30 May 1975 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,

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons includes, inter alia, a Final Declaration and a number of interpretative statements in connexion with the Final Declaration,

Noting that the Conference has called for universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recognizing the necessity of effective international safeguards in order to ensure that the peaceful applications of nuclear energy will not lead to further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Underlying the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in implementing international non-proliferation policies in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Concerned that the nuclear-arms race continues unabated, Recognizing that various appropriate means are necessary to meet the security concerns of non-nuclear-weapon States,

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 difficulties in reaching agreement to discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time as a step towards the realization of these objectives;

2. Emphasizes the particular responsibility of the two major nuclear-weapon States in this regard;

3. Stresses the urgency of international co-operative efforts in appropriate forums to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

4. Recognizes that States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints have a right to full access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and underlines the importance of all efforts to increase the availability of energy, particularly for the needs of the developing countries of the world;

5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to accord high priority to its programme of work in these areas;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and

establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference."

A/C.1/31/L.34. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 52, by recorded vote of 97 to 1, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, 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 Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire

Against: China

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, France, India, Lesotho, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

A/31/386. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution D.

Resolution 31/189D, as recommended by First Committee. A/31/386, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, 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 Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, France, India, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

The General Assembly,  
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 one hundred States now are parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting further that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have accepted the principle of safeguards on all their peaceful nuclear activities,

Recognizing that the accelerated spread and development of peaceful applications of nuclear energy may, in the absence of an effective and comprehensive safeguards system, increase the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons or equivalent nuclear explosive capabilities,

Noting that the objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as defined in its statute, are to promote the peaceful applications of nuclear energy while ensuring that they are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose,

Underlining the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in implementing international non-proliferation policies in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and noting in this context the communication from Finland concerning the strengthening of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on a comprehensive basis,

Recognizing the necessity of continued international co-operation in the application and improvement of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

1. Recognizes that States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints have a right to enjoy fully the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and underlines the importance of increased efforts in this field, particularly for the needs of the developing areas of the world;

2. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to give special attention to its programme of work in the non-proliferation area, including its efforts in facilitating peaceful nuclear co-operation and increasing assistance to the developing areas of the world within an effective and comprehensive safeguards system;

3. Further requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its studies on the questions of multinational fuel cycle centres and an international régime for plutonium storage as effective means to promote the interests of the non-proliferation régime;

4. Calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency to give careful consideration to all relevant suggestions aiming at strengthening the safeguards régime that have been presented to the Agency;

5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to report on the progress of its work on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

#### Nuclear-weapon-free zones

General Assembly—31st session

First Committee, meetings 20-39, 41-45, 47-50.

Plenary meetings 96, 98.

#### STUDY OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV L. A/31/189 and Add.1.2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/31/L.8. Finland: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 47, by recorded vote of 114 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran,



Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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: None

Abstaining: France.

A/31/380. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/70, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/380, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96 (and further orally amended by President on 14 December 1976, meeting 98), by recorded vote of 132 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, 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, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, 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, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, by which it decided to undertake a comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

Recalling further its resolution 3472 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, by which it, inter alia, commended the special report containing the comprehensive study to the attention of all Governments, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international organizations and invited them to transmit to the Secretary-General before 30 June 1976 such views, observations and suggestions on the special report as they might deem appropriate,

Having considered the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament containing the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects prepared by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones,

Having noted the comments made by States members of

the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament concerning the study,

Considering that the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones is included in the provisional agenda of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as adopted on 15 August 1968,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views, observations and suggestions on the special report by Governments, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America;

2. Expresses once more its appreciation to the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones for the preparation of the study and conveys its thanks to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international organizations for the assistance they have given for the preparation of the study;

3. Reiterates its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones can contribute to the security of members of such zones, to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the goals of general and complete disarmament;

4. Draws the attention of Governments to the comprehensive study and the views, observations and suggestions on that study contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Expresses the hope that the comprehensive study and the views, observations and suggestions on that study will enhance further efforts of Governments concerning nuclear-weapon-free zones and will be of assistance to States interested in the establishment of such zones;

6. Conveys the comprehensive study and the report of the Secretary-General to the Governments concerned, to interested international organizations and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament for the further consideration and measures that they may deem appropriate within their respective fields of competence.

#### NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN LATIN AMERICA

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV I and M.

A/C.1/31/L.18. Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 48, by 97 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/31/375. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/67, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/375, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 119 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, 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 Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, 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, 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, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Maldives, 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 and 3467(XXX) of 11 December 1975, eight 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),

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-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 31/67 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

#### DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV K. A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting texts of resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/C.1/31/L.31. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 50.

A/31/379. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/69, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/379, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1652(XVI) of 24 November 1961, 2033(XX) of 3 December 1965, 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3471(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 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,

Recognizing that implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1964 would contribute to the security of all the African States and to the goals of general and complete disarmament,

Bearing in mind that 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, expressed grave concern over the continuing collaboration between certain States Members of the United Nations and the racist régime of South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, thereby enabling it to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Concerned that further development of South Africa's military and nuclear-weapon potential would frustrate efforts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa and elsewhere as an effective means for preventing the proliferation, both horizontal and vertical, of nuclear weapons and for contributing to the elimination of the danger of a nuclear holocaust,

1. Reaffirms its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

2. Further reaffirms 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;

3. Appeals to all States not to deliver to South Africa or place at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability;

4. 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, in which the African Heads of State and Government announced their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons;

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

#### NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV N. A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting texts of resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/C.1/31/L.19. Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Sudan, United Arab Emirates: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 45, by 121 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/31/381. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/71, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/381, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, 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, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, 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 Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, 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,

Mindful of the prevailing political situation in the region and the potential danger emanating therefrom that would be further aggravated by the introduction of nuclear weapons in the area,

Concerned that the lack of any appreciable progress in the direction of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in the present atmosphere in the region, will further complicate the situation,

Convinced that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East will greatly enhance the cause of peace both in the region and in the world,

Conscious of 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,

1. Expresses the need for further action to generate momentum towards realization of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

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

3. Reiterates its recommendation that the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 above, pending the establishment of the 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 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;

4. Reaffirms the recommendations 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;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities

of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area of the Middle East;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second 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/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV P.

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting texts of resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/C.1/31/L.6. Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 45, by roll-call vote of 85 to 2, with 42 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire

Against: Bhutan, India

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

A/31/383. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/73, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/383, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 43 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire

Against: Bhutan, India

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975 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 halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament as a step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the ultimate goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Bearing in mind the comprehensive study prepared by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones,

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 nuclear threat or attack,

Noting the affirmation by the States of South Asia 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 had called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to initiate, without delay, necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of the objectives of such a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in resolution 3265 B (XXIX) the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the above-mentioned consultations to render such assistance as might be required,

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. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the above efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia."

#### Security of non-nuclear-weapon States

General Assembly—31st session

First Committee, meetings 20-39, 48, 50-52.

Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.1/31/L.33. Iran, Kuwait, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 52, by 88 votes to 0, with 35 abstentions.

A/31/386. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution C.

Resolution 31/189C, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/386, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 33 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

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

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,

Convinced that only nuclear disarmament resulting in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons will assure perfect security in the nuclear era,

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

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,

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,

Deeply concerned over any possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any contingency,

1. Requests 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;

2. Decides to review at its thirty-second session the progress made on the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

## Strategic arms limitation talks

General Assembly—31st session  
First Committee, meetings 20-39, 46, 49.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/125. Letter of 7 July from USSR and United States (transmitting texts of Treaty between United States and USSR on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes and of Protocol thereto).

A/C.1/31/L.25. Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 49, by 94 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions.

A/31/386. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/189 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/386, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 107 to 10, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, 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, 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, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malawi, Turkey, United Kingdom.

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,

Reaffirming 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 and 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975,

Bearing in mind that the above-mentioned Governments agreed on 21 June 1973 to make serious efforts to work out and sign in 1974 the agreement on more complete measures on the limitation of strategic offensive arms called for in the interim agreement of 26 May 1972, and that on the same occasion they expressed their intention to carry out the subsequent reduction of such arms,

Conscious of the fact that the interim agreement referred to above will expire next year,

Noting that, as a result of the discussions held at the highest level in November 1974 also between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, both sides reaffirmed their intention to conclude an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms to last until 31 December 1985 inclusive,

Noting also that at the same meeting it was agreed to set ceilings both on the strategic offensive nuclear-delivery vehicles as well as on such of those vehicles as may be equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads, and that both sides stated that favourable prospects existed for completing the work on the new agreement in 1975 and stressed that it would include provisions for further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-1981 on the question of further limitations and possible reductions of strategic arms in the period after 1985,

Noting further the information submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Reiterating its opinion that disarmament negotiations move very slowly in comparison to the obvious perils posed by the enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons,

1. Regrets the absence of positive results during the last three years of the bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems;

2. Expresses its concern for the very high ceilings of nuclear arms set for themselves by both States, for the total absence of qualitative limitations of such arms, for the protracted time-table contemplated for the negotiation of further limitations and possible reductions of the nuclear arsenals and for the situation thus created;

3. Urges anew the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic nuclear arms limitation talks, and stresses once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament;

4. Reiterates its previous invitation to both Governments to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the progress and results of their negotiations.

## Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

During 1976, the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, as requested by the General Assembly on 11 December 1975,<sup>23</sup> continued their consultations on the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, with particular reference to the purpose of the conference, date and duration, venue, provisional agenda, participation and level of participation. On 11 May, these States held an informal meeting on the matter presided over by

the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean.

The Ad Hoc Committee also continued its work and consultations during the year. Between 10 May and 17 September 1976, it held eight formal and a number of informal meetings. The report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly contained

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 63-64, text of resolution 3468(XXX).

a summary of the comments of the littoral and hinterland States on the points related to the convening of an Indian Ocean conference. Among the suggestions for the agenda of such a conference were the following: measures to create conditions of security in the area, delimitation of the zone, elaboration of measures to eliminate foreign military bases conceived in the context of great-power rivalry, and a system of collective security without military alliances. The Committee also transmitted a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly.

On 14 December 1976, the Assembly adopted the proposed text as its resolution 31/88. It thereby, among other things, requested the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland 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, renewed its invitation to all States, in particular the great powers and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee, which was requested to continue its work and consultations and to report again in 1977.

Resolution 31/88 was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 27 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's First Committee, which approved the text on 29 November by 97 votes to 0, with 27 abstentions. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the Assembly's First Committee discussed the Ad Hoc Committee's report, it also had before it documents of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976 (which included a resolution on the Indian Ocean peace zone), as well as a resolution adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul, Turkey, in May 1976, and a message dated 9 February 1976 from the President of Madagascar to the Secretary-General relating to sources of tension in the Indian Ocean area.

During the discussion, a number of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, including China and Sri Lanka, referred to the support expressed by the Colombo Conference for a conference on the Indian Ocean and emphasized again the need to implement the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace in order to eliminate great-power military rivalry from the area. Sri Lanka observed that, far from circumscribing the freedom of navigation on the high seas, this zone of peace would ensure the safety of international navigation.

Indonesia, Mauritius, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania noted that an Indian Ocean

peace zone had positive significance for certain regions, in particular Africa and South-East Asia.

Indonesia recalled that the Association of South-East Asian Nations at meetings in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) in 1971 and Bali (Indonesia) in 1976, had reaffirmed their support for establishing an Indian Ocean peace zone.

Mauritius and the United Republic of Tanzania criticized the reported establishment by the United States of a naval facility on Diego García in the Indian Ocean, which, Mauritius said, was its territory. Mauritius also contended that recent military and nuclear developments in South Africa emphasized the need to implement the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

The USSR indicated that it was sympathetic towards the proposal to convert the Indian Ocean to a zone of peace. It stressed that the key issue for establishing such a peace zone was the elimination of foreign military bases from the area, and stated that it neither had nor intended to establish military bases in the Indian Ocean region. The USSR also said it was prepared to join with other powers in seeking ways to reduce, on a mutual basis, the military activities of non-coastal States in the Indian Ocean and in the regions directly adjacent to it. Such measures, however, should take fully into account freedom of navigation on the high seas, freedom of scientific research and the need for commercial stops at the ports of coastal States of the Indian Ocean area. The USSR added that it was prepared to consider the question of convening an Indian Ocean conference in the light of these considerations. It was abstaining in the vote on the resolution, however, as its views had not been duly taken into account by the sponsors.

Mauritius commented, in this connexion, that an Indian Ocean peace zone would not interfere with free and unimpeded peaceful navigation.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United States expressed reservations on, *inter alia*, provisions of the resolution related to freedom of navigation and to the criticism directed against its naval facility on Diego García. The United States said it deployed only modest forces in the Indian Ocean to ensure that lines of communication vital to world peace and security were not interfered with. As for a preambular reference to the Colombo Conference's resolution on the Indian Ocean, the United States noted that in that resolution its naval facility on Diego García had been singled out, while only veiled references had been made to the military activities of other powers that were external to the Indian Ocean region. The United States could not accept that comparable activities by different States should be judged according to different standards.

In the United States view, practical steps to pre-

vent a competitive expansion of military strength in the Indian Ocean area should be based on restraint by the States in the region and restraint by the great powers.

Canada expressed its support for the idea of creating demilitarized or denuclearized zones where feasible, but noted that it maintained its reservations on the concept defined in earlier

resolutions on this subject as it implied obligations for States outside the zone, including the maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

Pakistan, while supporting the earliest possible implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, abstained in the vote; certain preambular provisions of the resolution, it said, did not fully reflect its views.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
First Committee, meetings 20-40, 42, 44.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 47.  
Plenary meeting 98.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV C.

A/31/8/Add.14. Financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution in A/31/29. Fifteenth report of ACABQ.

A/31/29 and Corr.1. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean.

A/31/29, para. 20. Draft resolution recommended by Ad Hoc Committee for adoption by General Assembly, approved by First Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 44, by 97 votes to 0, with 27 abstentions.

A/31/52 (S/11981). Letter of 13 February from Madagascar (annexing message of 9 February 1976 from President of Madagascar).

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/232. Letter of 28 September from USSR (transmitting text of memorandum on questions of ending arms race and of disarmament).

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting texts of resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/C.1/31/L.22, A/C.5/31/L.63, A/31/422. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/31/376. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/376. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/88, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/376, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, 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, 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, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, 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 and 3468(XXX) of 11 December 1975,

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,

Noting the resolution adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone Proposal,

Deeply concerned that there has been an escalation of the military presence of the great Powers conceived in the context of great-Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean, and believing therefore that the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace has acquired a new urgency,

Regretting that, despite repeated invitations, certain great Powers as well as certain major maritime users of the Indian Ocean have not so far found it possible to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, in particular section II thereof concerning the consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 3468(XXX);

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland 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;

3. Invites once again all States, in particular the great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on its work;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records.

### The question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

For its consideration of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, the General Assembly at its 1976 session had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD). In the course of the debate, which was held in the Assembly's First Committee, the need for further efforts towards an early achievement of a ban on chemical weapons was again emphasized, and many Members expressed concern about the slow pace of the negotiations in CCD. Kuwait, for example, said that negotiations concerning the conclusion of a treaty on chemical weapons had not met with any real success; in Kuwait's view, the prospects for such a treaty were more remote than ever.

Canada, on the other hand, considered that the discussions in CCD and elsewhere had provided some glimmer of hope for at least a modest breakthrough in resolving the problems, particularly that of verification, which had stood in the way of achieving a convention. Czechoslovakia believed that the discussions on the subject conducted by experts, under the auspices of CCD, had helped to bridge the gap between the differing views. Many Members referred to the initiative announced jointly by the USSR and the United States in 1974 to achieve, as a first step, a convention dealing with the most dangerous, lethal means of chemical warfare.

Also discussed were the matters of approach to a convention and the scope of a convention. Many Members indicated acceptance of the concept of a phased agreement, starting with a ban on the most lethal agents and leading to a comprehensive ban. The USSR and other Eastern European States, including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, said that while they favoured a comprehensive prohibition and elimination of all chemical weapons, they were willing to accept a phased approach in order to facilitate a solution to the problem. Finland and Nigeria also expressed a preference for a comprehensive ban, but believed that the phased approach might be a necessary means to achieve that essential goal.

The United States was one of those supporting the phased approach towards a comprehensive ban; it was encouraged by the increasing acceptance of that concept. The Netherlands believed that the phased approach was a means to facilitate negotiations towards early agreement on a ban on lethal chemical weapons, and it emphasized that the final goal must be a comprehensive ban including non-lethal agents.

Japan felt that the prevailing view in respect of the scope of agents to be banned initially was that

general-purpose criteria would be used, supplemented by toxicity criteria.

While divergent views continued to be expressed on the question of verification (national technical means as opposed to on-site inspection), hope for a compromise was voiced by representatives of the Eastern European States and of the Western States. The United States noted with interest the statement on verification of destruction of chemical-weapon stocks contained in the disarmament memorandum submitted to the current General Assembly session by the USSR. In this memorandum, the USSR had reiterated its position that supervision of compliance with the prohibition of chemical weapons should be based on national means, but had noted that it was ready to examine the possibility of using additional supervision procedures and, in particular, to discuss methods of verifying the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons.

Japan expressed the view that, while on-site inspections undoubtedly were required for such specific purposes as the destruction of stockpiles, it was becoming widely recognized that national means of verification could be supplemented in a manner not unreasonably obtrusive. Finland referred to studies it had made aimed at developing a national chemical-weapon control capability, which, if needed, could be put to international use.

Argentina, Finland, Iran, Italy and the United States, among others, welcomed the draft convention that the United Kingdom had submitted to the 1976 session of CCD (see pp. 9-10 for summary). Italy commented that the draft convention seemed to offer an alternative to or to complement the USSR-United States joint initiative announced in 1974. While it hoped that those bilateral discussions would lead to a concrete proposal, it felt that the United Kingdom draft might provide a useful basis for negotiations in CCD.

On 10 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/65 dealing with the question of a ban on chemical weapons. By the preamble to this text, the Assembly, *inter alia*, noted the risk of continued development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons in the absence of an agreement on the question. It noted that intensified efforts in CCD had led to increased understanding in identifying practical approaches towards the prohibition of chemical weapons, and their destruction, and recognized the importance of developing methods for providing adequate assurance of compliance with effective measures to ban all chemical weapons, including methods of verifying the destruction of stockpiles. The Assembly also commented that a chemical-weapons ban



should not impede the utilization of science and technology for the economic development of States.

By the operative provisions of resolution 31/65, the Assembly reaffirmed the objective of reaching early agreement on an effective ban on chemical weapons and urged all States to make every effort to this end. It requested CCD to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority. The Assembly also invited all States which had not done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,<sup>24</sup> 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.

Resolution 31/65 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text on 24 November 1976 by con-

sensus. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

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

France said it had reservations on the explicit reference to CCD in the text; its participation in the consensus did not imply a change in its position with respect to that body. China said that if the draft resolution had been put to a vote, it would not have participated in that vote.

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 19-21, resolution 2826(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, annexing text of Convention.

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
First Committee, meetings 20-42.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV G.

A/31/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD.

A/31/232. Letter of 28 September from USSR (transmitting text of memorandum on questions of ending arms race and of disarmament).

A/C.1/31/L.13 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 24 November 1976, meeting 42.

A/31/373. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/65, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/373, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96.

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 and 3465 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Convinced that the process of international detente is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of 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,

Noting also the comments addressed to this problem and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session,

Noting further that intensified 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 their destruction, including definition of the agents to be banned,

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 a 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. Reaffirms the objective of reaching early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from arsenals of all States;

2. Urges again all States to make every effort to facilitate early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarma-

ment to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, taking into account the existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction;

4. 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 strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of those instruments;

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

6. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

### Questions concerning napalm and other incendiary weapons

On 11 December 1975, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, at its third session in 1976, to continue its consideration of the question of the use of incendiary and other specific conventional weapons and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on that aspect of the work of the Conference and on the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which was to be held in Lugano, Switzerland, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross.<sup>25</sup>

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General in connexion with its consideration of the agenda item dealing with incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which might be banned or restricted for humanitarian reasons. The Secretary-General reported that at the second session of the Conference of Government Experts, at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, the experts had studied the possibility, content and form of proposed bans or restrictions, which were subsequently to be considered also by the Diplomatic Conference at its third session in mid-1976. Proposals had been submitted to the Conference by a group representing 21 States calling for bans on the use of incendiary weapons. Other proposals concerned delayed-action and treacherous weapons, small-calibre projectiles and blast and fragmentation weapons. Some experts representing States that did not support the 21-State proposals offered compromise proposals in the categories of incendiaries and delayed-action weapons, largely designed to ban specifically the use of such weapons against civilian populations. These were judged insufficient by experts desiring more

sweeping bans. The Secretary-General's report indicated that only limited progress was achieved.

The report of the Secretary-General also indicated that the discussion in the Ad Hoc Committee on Conventional Weapons during the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 21 April to 11 June 1976, showed a moderate degree of optimism regarding the results of the Lugano Conference. Some held that the weapons in question had been thoroughly analysed and that the time had come to negotiate specific agreements. Others, however, considered that while that stage had been reached in respect of some weapons, more thorough research was still needed in the case of others, including small-calibre projectiles, cluster bombs, fléchettes and fuel-air explosives. Proposals were before the Ad Hoc Committee concerning the various categories of weapons. These were discussed but no decisions were taken.

At the 1976 session of the General Assembly, the question of banning the use of napalm and other specific conventional weapons was taken up in the First Committee. Sixteen members—Algeria, Austria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia—proposed a draft resolution which was adopted by the Assembly without vote on 10 December as resolution 31/64.

By this resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia: took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference; invited that Conference at its fourth session in

<sup>25</sup> See Y. U. N., 1975, pp. 67-68, text of resolution 3464(XXX).

1977 to accelerate its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and to do its utmost to agree for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such conventional weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to report again on aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the resolution.

The text was approved by consensus in the First Committee on 2 December 1976. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Sweden appealed to Governments to examine the data presented at the various conferences held on the subject and urged them to make a maximum effort during the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference to achieve results. Sweden considered that, while efficiency and economy were important factors in the assessment of a weapon, humanitarian considerations must prevail. It believed that enough data had already been compiled on a variety of conventional weapons to make decisions possible, and noted the widespread condemnation of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons. Rules also seemed within reach regarding mines, some perfidious weapons and weapons that relied for their effect on fragments not detectable by X-ray, and regarding fuel-air explosives, which should be used only to destroy material objects.

Austria and Egypt similarly stressed that the Diplomatic Conference in 1977 should succeed in reaching agreement on humanitarian grounds to ban the use of conventional weapons that caused great suffering. Austria added that it would not oppose the convening, at a later date, of a conference separate from the Diplomatic Conference ex-

clusively devoted to the question of banning or limiting the use of certain conventional weapons. It favoured the establishment of a periodic review mechanism to ensure the sustained development of humanitarian rules with regard to certain conventional weapons.

The Netherlands hoped for early agreement to ban the use of weapons that injured by fragments undetectable by X-rays and to regulate the use of mines and booby-traps. The Netherlands also stressed the duty of each country to determine whether new weapons were compatible with humanitarian principles. It urged the adoption of national procedures to that end, as had been done in the Netherlands and the United States. In that connexion, the Netherlands recalled a suggestion it had previously put forward to set up some sort of special institute for collecting data on the actual and potential effects of certain kinds of conventional weapons.

Others expressing hope for progress in the matter at the 1977 session of the Diplomatic Conference included Canada, Cuba, Denmark and Liberia.

France, Italy and the USSR made statements to the general effect that consideration of the question of banning the use of specific weapons was a disarmament matter directly affecting the security of nations. Italy and the USSR held that further consideration of the matter should therefore take place in an appropriate disarmament forum, such as the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, while France considered the General Assembly to be the proper forum.

(See also pp. 593-95.)

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
First Committee, meetings 20-39, 42, 48, 50.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV F.

A/31/146. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/C.1/31/L.30. Algeria, Austria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 50.

A/C.1/31/L.38. Administrative and financial implications of 16-power draft resolution, A/C.1/31/L.30. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/372 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/64, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/372, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96.

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 serious and 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 three 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.

Noting that the discussions and proposals regarding the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of certain weapons have focused on napalm and other incendiary weapons, on indiscriminate methods of using land mines, on perfidious weapons and weapons which rely for their effect upon fragments invisible on X-ray, on certain types of small-calibre projectile which may be especially injurious and on certain blast and fragmentation weapons,

Noting that the issue will come before the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to be held at Geneva from 17 March to 10 June 1977,

Convinced that the work of the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference should be inspired by a sense of urgency and the wish to attain concrete results which was stressed in the appeal by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, concerning particularly the

prohibition of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts as regards the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;

2. Invites the Diplomatic Conference to accelerate its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and to do its utmost to agree for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons."

### Prohibition of new weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly continued at its 1976 session to consider the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. The matter was discussed in the Assembly's First Committee, which had before it a report from the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) (see pp. 11-12); CCD had been requested by the Assembly on 11 December 1975 to work out the text of an agreement banning these weapons.<sup>26</sup>

In the course of the debate, the socialist States of Eastern Europe and a number of developing countries called for concrete negotiations on this issue, stressing its importance. In the view of the USSR, the question of prohibiting the development of new systems of weapons of mass destruction was a major topic calling for speedy and responsible action, primarily from the industrially developed countries. The USSR referred to the memorandum it had submitted to the General Assembly on disarmament questions, and said that it was ready to propose an approach that would include among new types of weapons of mass destruction any type of weapon based on qualitatively new principles of action in terms of method of use, targets, or nature of the effect. These would include ray weapons capable of affecting blood and intracellular plasma, infrasound weapons designed to damage internal organs and affect human behaviour, and genetic weapons whose use would affect the mechanism of heredity. Taking into account the fact that the development of science never stopped, the USSR observed, it was not difficult to realize that possibilities for the development of even more dangerous types of weapons might emerge in the future.

In China's view, talk about prohibiting non-existent new types of weapons more formidable than nuclear weapons was designed to mislead the pub-

lic and divert the attention of the world's people.

Canada was among those that felt that the proponents of the agreement had not adequately clarified the kinds of weapons and weapon systems they had in mind. Some of the examples cited would seem to call into question arms-control agreements already in force or under negotiation.

The Netherlands, speaking for the nine members of the European Communities (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), expressed reservations on the approach chosen to the problems of new weapons—that is, a convention encompassing all new types of weapons. They felt such a convention would not be practical and held that individual agreements on specific systems would be more effective. They noted that some of the examples of new weapons cited were already covered by existing treaties. However, they maintained in principle a positive attitude towards the problem of preventing the development of new weapons of mass destruction. They would be ready to engage in technical discussions in CCD on potentially dangerous developments, whenever such developments came into view.

Canada, Cyprus and Japan stated that they supported the resolution with the understanding that consideration of new weapons of mass destruction must not detract from the priority accorded to nuclear disarmament and a ban on chemical weapons. Sweden said it supported the resolution because of its belief that the development and manufacture of new weapons should be prevented. It held that a clear definition of the scope and content of this new field must be reached before a draft convention was

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 70-72, text of resolution 3479(XXX).

presented to the General Assembly. In particular, a delineation must be made in relation to existing disarmament agreements covering atomic, biological and chemical weapons.

The United States said it continued to have doubts about the approach reflected in the resolution and had thus abstained. It believed that controls on arms, including new types and systems of weapons, should be applied through the development of specific agreements that established a definite scope and that were susceptible of adequate verifications of compliance. It would, however, participate constructively in an exchange of views on the arms-control aspects of new developments as they might arise.

On 10 December 1976, the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 120 to 1, with 15 abstentions, adopted resolution 31/74 on this question. By this resolution, the Assembly requested CCD to con-

tinue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, aimed at working out the text of an agreement prohibiting development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. The Assembly asked CCD to report on the results in 1977 and it placed the question on the provisional agenda of its 1977 session.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved a 12-power text on 1 December by a recorded vote of 101 to 1, with 13 abstentions. China did not participate in the voting. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Sponsors of the resolution were Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

### Documentary references

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Plenary meeting 96.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV S.

A/31/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD.

A/31/232. Letter of 28 September from USSR (transmitting memorandum on questions of ending arms race and of disarmament).

A/C.1/31/L.10. Mongolia and USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.1/31/L.10/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR: revised draft resolution.

A/C.1/31/L.10/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 47, by recorded vote of 101 to 1, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel,\* Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Subsequently, Israel indicated that it had intended to abstain.

A/31/385. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/74, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/385, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 120 to 1, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, 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, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, 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, Paraguay, 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, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden,\* Uganda, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Subsequently, Sweden advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3479(XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to work 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.

Being convinced of the importance of concluding an agreement to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction,

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

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 suggestions and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly on this subject at its thirty-first session,

1. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarma-

ment to continue the negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, aimed at working out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

2. 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-first session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second 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."

### Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

An item entitled "Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly on the basis of an Assembly decision of 11 December 1975.<sup>27</sup> The item was discussed in the Assembly's First Committee, which had before it the draft text of a convention transmitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD). Identical draft conventions had been submitted to CCD by the USSR and the United States in 1975<sup>28</sup> and discussed in 1976 (see pp. 10-11).

The text of the convention submitted by CCD consisted of a preamble and 10 articles. By article I, each State party would undertake not to engage in, assist, encourage, or induce other States or international organizations to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to another State party.

Article II defined the term "environmental modification techniques" as referring to any technique for changing, through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes, the dynamics, composition or structure of the earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

Article III specified that the provisions of the convention were not to hinder the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes. Parties would undertake to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of scientific and technological information on use of such techniques for peaceful purposes, with due consideration for the needs of developing areas.

By article IV each party would undertake, in accordance with its constitutional processes, to pro-

hibit and prevent any violation of the provisions of the convention.

By article V, each party would undertake to consult and co-operate in solving any problems that might arise in relation to the objectives or application of the provisions of the convention. Such consultation might be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter. For those purposes, the depositary was, on receipt of a request from a party, to convene a consultative committee of experts which would prepare a summary of its findings of fact.

Further, any party which believed another party was acting in breach of its obligations might lodge a complaint with the Security Council. Each party would undertake to co-operate in a Security Council investigation and to provide or support assistance in accordance with the United Nations Charter to any party which so requested, if the Security Council decided that such party had been harmed or was likely to be harmed as a result of violation of the convention.

Article VI provided a procedure for amending the convention and article VII specified that the convention was to be of unlimited duration.

Article VIII provided that a review conference would be convened five years after the entry into force of the convention and at five-year intervals thereafter.

Articles IX and X provided, respectively, for signature and depositary arrangements. The depositary was to be the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

An annex to the convention set forth the terms of reference of the consultative committee of experts referred to in article V.

Also before the First Committee was a working

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 73, text of resolution 3475(XXX).

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., pp. 14-15.

paper submitted by Mexico on the scope of the prohibition of military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, in which Mexico stated that it found the wording of article I of the draft convention unacceptable.

During the First Committee debate, significant differences in viewpoint emerged, as they had in CCD, and draft resolutions representing those viewpoints were submitted.

On 9 November 1976, Mexico introduced a draft resolution, also sponsored by Argentina, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

Expressing the views of those States, Mexico said they shared a concern that the text of article I of the draft convention, which banned military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques "having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects," was merely a partial prohibition. Mexico considered that the phrase "having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects" by inference legitimated techniques that did not have such effects, and proposed its deletion. Mexico and the other sponsors felt that with a little more effort CCD might come to an agreement on a text that would not pose insuperable difficulties for many States. Accordingly the draft resolution they proposed would have the General Assembly, *inter alia*, request CCD, without prejudice to the priorities established in its programme of work, to continue negotiations on the text of a draft convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, bearing in mind the proposals and suggestions that had been submitted as well as the relevant discussion by the General Assembly, with a view to reaching agreement as early as possible on a text that would be widely acceptable to Members of the United Nations, and to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly at its 1977 session.

On 2 December, these 12 powers, joined by Haiti, submitted a revised version of the original text. This added a preambular paragraph noting that Member States had not had time to give the text of the draft convention the consideration it deserved. By the revised operative provisions, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft convention and other relevant documents to all States, invite the views and suggestions of Member States and decide to include the question on the agenda of its 1977 session.

Twelve Member States had, meanwhile, proposed a draft resolution by which the Assembly would: commend the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques; request the Secretary-General, as depositary of the convention, to

open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date; and express its hope for the widest possible adherence to the convention. The 12 sponsors were Canada, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom and Zaire.

A final revision of this text submitted on 2 December was sponsored by 30 powers: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zaire.

The revised text incorporated two changes proposed by Nigeria and accepted by the sponsors. One of these changes added a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would note that the convention was intended to prohibit effectively military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind resulting from such use. The other change deleted the operative paragraph by which the Assembly would commend the convention and replaced it with a paragraph by which the Assembly would refer the convention to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification.

On 3 December 1976, on a procedural motion initiated by India, the First Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 59 in favour to 31 against, with 30 abstentions, to give priority to the 30-power revised draft resolution. That draft was adopted by the Committee by a recorded vote of 89 to 11, with 25 abstentions. The Committee then decided, on the proposal of Finland and India, by a recorded vote of 49 to 42, with 35 abstentions, not to put the other draft resolution to a vote.

On 10 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted the text recommended by the First Committee by a recorded vote of 96 to 8, with 30 abstentions.

By the preamble to this resolution (31/72) the Assembly, *inter alia*: noted with satisfaction the draft convention, which was intended to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques; observed that draft agreements submitted by CCD should be the result of a process of effective negotiations and should duly take into account the views of all States so that they might be adhered to by the greatest possible number of countries and that the convention made provision for a review conference five years after entry into force with a view to ensuring that its purposes were being fulfilled; was convinced that the convention should not affect the use of environmental modification techniques for

peaceful purposes; and was anxious that in 1977 CCD should concentrate on negotiations for disarmament and arms limitation.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly referred the convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, whose text was annexed to the resolution, to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification. It requested the Secretary-General to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date and expressed hope for the widest possible adherence. The Assembly then called on CCD, without prejudice to the priorities established in its programme of work, to keep under review the problem of effectively averting the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques and asked the Secretary-General to transmit to CCD all relevant documents.

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

Explanations of vote were made in the First Committee by a number of States. China said the so-called prohibition of military or other hostile

use of environmental modification techniques was a fraud of sham disarmament; proceeding from that stand, China was not participating in the vote.

France welcomed in principle the idea of subjecting to control the military use of environmental modification techniques. However, it had as yet taken no decision on the Convention and therefore abstained in the vote.

New Zealand expressed misgivings concerning a text which it felt did not completely prohibit military or other hostile uses of environmental modification techniques. It considered that by suspending formal action on the Convention for a year, States not party to the negotiation would be permitted to study it and communicate their views to the Secretary-General. Therefore it supported the 13-power proposal and abstained on the 30-power resolution.

Kenya, Kuwait, Panama and Peru were among Members which said they would vote against the 30-power resolution because of their opposition to article I of the Convention. Malaysia expressed the view that no convention should be opened for signature if there was not a consensus on the substance of one of its articles.

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A/C.1/31/L.5/Rev.1,2 and Rev.2/Corr.1. Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire: revised draft resolution, annexing draft convention on prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

A/C.1/31/L.5/Rev.3. Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire: revised draft resolution annexing draft convention, approved by First Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 51, by recorded vote of 89 to 11, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour:\* Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Burundi, Ecuador, Grenada, Kenya, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia

Abstaining: Argentina, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Surinam, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen.

\*Subsequently Mozambique stated that its vote in favour of the draft resolution had not been recorded.

A/31/382. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/72, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/382, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 96 to 8, with 30 abstentions, as follows:



In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Albania, Ecuador, Grenada, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, Panama, Zambia

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Burundi, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Gambia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3264(XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3475(XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Recalling its resolution 1722(XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it recognized that all States have a deep interest in disarmament and arms control negotiations,

Determined to avert the potential dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques,

Convinced that broad adherence to a convention on the prohibition of such action would contribute to the cause of strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has completed and transmitted to the General Assembly, in the report on its work in 1976, the text of a draft Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques,

Noting further that the Convention is intended to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use.

Bearing in mind that draft agreements on disarmament and arms control measures submitted to the General Assembly by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should be the result of a process of effective negotiations, and that such instruments should duly take into account the views and interests of all States so that they can be adhered to by the widest possible number of countries,

Bearing in mind that article VIII of the Convention makes provision for a conference to review the operation of the Convention five years after its entry into force, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized,

Also bearing in mind all relevant documents and negotiating records of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the discussion of the draft Convention,

Convinced that the Convention should not affect the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes, which could contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Convinced that the Convention will contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Anxious that during its 1977 session the Conference of the

Committee on Disarmament should concentrate on urgent negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation measures,

1. Refers the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, as Depositary of the Convention, to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention;

4. Calls upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, without prejudice to the priorities established in its programme of work, to keep under review the problem of effectively averting the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session of the question of the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

## ANNEX

### Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interest of consolidating peace, and wishing to contribute to the cause of halting the arms race, and of bringing about general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare,

Determined to continue negotiations with a view to achieving effective progress towards further measures in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technical advances may open new possibilities with respect of modification of the environment,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972,

Realizing that the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes could improve the interrelationship of man and nature and contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Recognizing, however, that military or any other hostile use of such techniques could have effects extremely harmful to human welfare,

Desiring to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use, and affirming their willingness to work towards the achievement of this objective,

Desiring also to contribute to the strengthening of trust among nations and to the further improvement of the international situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article I

1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party.

2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States or international organization to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

## Article II

As used in article I, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing—through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes—the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

## Article III

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not hinder the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes and shall be without prejudice to the generally recognized principles and applicable rules of international law concerning such use.

2. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of scientific and technological information on the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes. States Parties in a position to do so shall contribute, alone or together with other States or international organizations, to international economic and scientific co-operation in the preservation, improvement and peaceful utilization of the environment, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

## Article IV

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to take any measures it considers necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere under its jurisdiction or control.

## Article V

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to co-operate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and co-operation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter. These international procedures may include the services of appropriate international organizations, as well as of a Consultative Committee of Experts as provided for in paragraph 2 of this article.

2. For the purposes set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, the Depositary shall, within one month of the receipt of a request from any State Party to this Convention, convene a Consultative Committee of Experts. Any State Party may appoint an expert to the Committee whose functions and rules of procedure are set out in the annex, which constitutes an integral part of this Convention. The Committee shall transmit to the Depositary a summary of its findings of fact, incorporating all views and information presented to the Committee during its proceedings. The Depositary shall distribute the summary to all States Parties.

3. Any State Party to this Convention which has reason to believe that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting its validity.

4. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties of the results of the investigation.

5. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any State Party which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been harmed or is likely to be harmed as a result of violation of the Convention.

## Article VI

1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to the Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary, who shall promptly circulate it to all States Parties.

2. An amendment shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

## Article VII

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

## Article VIII

1. Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, a conference of the States Parties to the Convention shall be convened by the Depositary at Geneva, Switzerland. The conference shall review the operation of the Convention with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the provisions of paragraph 1 of article I in eliminating the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

2. At intervals of not less than five years thereafter, a majority of the States Parties to this Convention may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary, the convening of a conference with the same objectives.

3. If no conference has been convened pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article within ten years following the conclusion of a previous conference, the Depositary shall solicit the views of all States Parties to this Convention concerning the convening of such a conference. If one third or ten of the States Parties, whichever number is less, respond affirmatively, the Depositary shall take immediate steps to convene the conference.

## Article IX

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For those States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention and of any amendments thereto, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

## Article X

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at . . . , on the . . . day of . . . , . . . \*

#### Annex to the Convention

##### Consultative Committee of Experts

1. The Consultative Committee of Experts shall undertake to make appropriate findings of fact and provide expert views relevant to any problem raised pursuant to paragraph 1 of article V of this Convention by the State Party requesting the convening of the Committee.

2. The work of the Consultative Committee of Experts shall be organized in such a way as to permit it to perform the functions set forth in paragraph 1 of this annex. The

Committee shall decide procedural questions relative to the organization of its work, where possible by consensus, but otherwise by a majority of those present and voting. There shall be no voting on matters of substance.

3. The Depositary or his representative shall serve as the Chairman of the Committee.

4. Each expert may be assisted at meetings by one or more advisers.

5. Each expert shall have the right, through the Chairman, to request from States, and from international organizations, such information and assistance as the expert considers desirable for the accomplishment of the Committee's work.

\*The Convention was opened for signature at Geneva, Switzerland, on 18 May 1977.

#### Reduction of military budgets

The Secretary-General submitted to the 1976 session of the General Assembly a report entitled "Measurement and international reporting of military expenditures." The report was prepared by a Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets he had appointed at the Assembly's request.<sup>29</sup>

The Group of Experts had been asked to study four specific technical issues of the measurement of military expenditures, namely: the definition and scope of the military sector and of military expenditures, and a standardized accounting system; the valuation of resources in the military sector; the deflation for price change in military production; and the international value comparison and exchange rates relevant to military production.

The experts noted that to fulfil their mandate they had applied the following criteria to their study: reasonable comprehensiveness in defining the scope of the military sector and in determining what constituted military expenditure, balanced by pragmatic selectiveness in excluding unessential elements; identification of measurement objectives that were as close as practicable to the fundamental disarmament goal of the resolution; and consistency of valuations to ensure comparability over time and between States.

They emphasized that one of the major recommendations of the report was the implementation of an international reporting system for military expenditures, while other technical issues concerning the agreed reduction of military budgets remained to be solved.

In the substantive chapters of the report, they formulated a definition of the scope and content of the military expenditures, and, on that basis, designed a reporting formula (matrix) as an instrument for a standardized reporting system. They observed that standardized reporting in the form recommended would require considerable effort, and therefore suggested a step-by-step implemen-

tation of this system. They put forward also suggestions concerning the valuation of resources in the military sector, price and volume measures of military expenditures, and methods for international value comparisons of military expenditures.

The experts considered that while their recommendations were not necessarily exhaustive, they were viable, and they suggested that the international reporting instrument they had developed should be made operational, tested and refined. At a later stage other issues involved in the expenditure limitation, such as verification, should be discussed. At the appropriate time, further consideration should be given to the utilization of part of the resources released from the reduction of military expenditures for social and economic development, particularly that of the developing countries.

The report was discussed in the Assembly's First Committee, which held a general debate on disarmament issues. States participating in the debate continued to support the desirability of the reduction of military budgets as a concrete contribution to disarmament, and most regarded that as an appropriate method to provide increased development assistance. Developing countries which spoke on the subject, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ghana and Morocco, urged action and drew attention to the increase of military expenditures, reduction of which could make significant funds available to meet part of the needs of developing countries. Pakistan considered that reductions should be made in such a manner that the military balance would not be upset, either globally or regionally, and believed that the success of the idea would depend ultimately on the extent to which existing differences among the great powers could be decreased.

The report of the Group of Experts was consid-

<sup>29</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 76-77, text of resolution 3463(XXX) of 11 December 1975.

ered as helpful by some developing countries, for instance Ecuador, Nepal and Sierra Leone, while Sudan and Somalia expressed the hope that technical considerations would not long delay implementation of the valuable initiative.

Iran held it to be significant that a reasonably methodical approach had been envisaged to arrive eventually at a standardized system of comparison and reporting of military budgets. It stated at the same time that the cardinal principle guiding its decision on this issue was the conviction that the defence postures of States were closely linked to their perception of security. Jordan commented on the complexities of the technical issues of the reduction of military expenditures, and felt that difficulties in this connexion in the highly industrialized countries were enhanced by the fact that military producing-capabilities had become inherent components of their economies.

The USSR and others, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mongolia, recalling the Assembly's decision of 7 December 1973 calling for a reduction of the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council,<sup>30</sup> considered that the practical realization of this proposal had been delayed due to the fact that certain permanent members of the Council continued to display reluctance to implement the appeal of the General Assembly. The USSR said it was prepared to be flexible and consider higher or lower figures than the 10 per cent originally suggested, from which reductions could begin in 1977 as a first step, if other permanent members would show a similar readiness.

Austria felt that the experts' suggestion for testing and refining the reporting instrument deserved careful study, while Finland believed that the report constituted a valuable basis for further consideration. The Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community, stressed that those nine Governments were greatly concerned at the high level of spending on armaments. They hoped that eventual agreements on the reduction of military budgets would lead to the release of resources for peaceful purposes, including aid to others. The Netherlands also said these Governments felt that the problem of reducing military budgets could be approached only by the development of adequate verification and measurement techniques, and therefore the work of the Group of Experts was welcome.

Sweden considered the report as an important and promising contribution towards resolving the analytical and technical problems involved, and held that the definition, scope and content of military expenditures recommended in the report should constitute the basic framework for further

procedures. Sweden was prepared to furnish information according to the standardized reporting instrument, but noted that such reporting might require a considerable effort on the part of many States. Sweden therefore supported step-by-step implementation to overcome any difficulties encountered. Any improved flow of information on military expenditures would contribute to confidence-building among States, in Sweden's view.

The United Kingdom hoped that with the necessary international co-operation the reporting method devised by the experts would prove to be a sound basis for progress. Japan considered the report objective and practical and supported the implementation of the suggestions in the report.

Introducing a draft resolution on the question in the First Committee, Mexico quoted the conclusions of the experts, who had commented that the orderly reporting of military expenditures was the first major step towards the objective of limiting and reducing such expenditures.

The text, sponsored also by Ecuador and Sweden, was approved by the First Committee on 1 December 1976 by 104 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions, and was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 31/87.

The Assembly thereby expressed appreciation for the report of the experts, asked the Secretary-General to distribute it widely and invited all States to submit their comments before 30 April 1977 on the matters covered therein, in particular their views on the proposed reporting instrument, any information on their military-expenditure accounting practices and suggestions on possible practical approaches for the further development of the standardized reporting system.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to submit an analysis of the comments provided by States and decided to discuss the matter again at its next session.

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

Among the States explaining their votes in the First Committee was the USSR, which said that in its view the resolution did not promote the solution of the problem of reduction of military budgets; it diverted States from the political solutions needed. The USSR believed that efforts should be directed not to abstract searches for things that did not yield practical results but to genuine realistic measures to reduce military budgets. For those reasons, the USSR abstained in the vote.

<sup>30</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 13, text of resolution 3093 A (XXVIII).

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A/31/232. Letter of 28 September from USSR (transmitting memorandum on questions of ending arms race and of disarmament).

A/C.1/31/L.21. Ecuador, Mexico, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 47, by 104 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions.

A/C.1/31/L.37, A/C.5/31/64, A/31/421. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/31/371. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/371. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/87, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/371, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, 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, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, 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, 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.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 3463(XXX) of 11 December 1975 the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, a report containing an analysis and examination in concrete terms of issues regarding a system of international measurement, reporting and comparison of military expenditures,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in response to the aforementioned resolution,

Reaffirming 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,

Reaffirming also its conviction that part of the resources thus released should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets which assisted in the preparation of the report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

3. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1977 their comments with regard to matters covered in the report and, in particular:

(a) Their views and suggestions on the proposed standardized reporting instrument contained in the report;

(b) Any information they may wish to convey on their military expenditure accounting practices, including a description of methods currently in use;

(c) Suggestions and recommendations concerning possible practical approaches for the further development and operation of a standardized reporting system;

4. Requests 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 pursuant to paragraph 3 above, in the light of the suggestions contained in the above-mentioned report, as well as any further conclusions and recommendations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute that report not later than 31 August 1977;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets."

## Implementation of the objectives of the Disarmament Decade

On 10 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/68 dealing with the question of implementing the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade (the 1970s).

By this resolution, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the purposes of the Disarmament Decade; deplored the meagre achievements of the Decade in terms of disarmament measures and arms limitation agreements, and the detrimental effects

on world peace and economy of the continuing unproductive arms race, particularly the nuclear one.

The Assembly called upon all States to place at the center of their preoccupations the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, the reduction of military expenditures, and progress towards general and complete disarmament, and it called upon Member States and the

Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development. Further, the Assembly urged the Committee of the Conference on Disarmament (CCD) to adopt a comprehensive programme for the cessation of the arms race, requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system, and called on non-governmental organizations and other international institutions to further the goals of the Decade.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/68, without vote, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text by consensus on 29 November. The text was sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia.

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

The resolution adopted by the Assembly reflected the discussion in the First Committee, where many Members had expressed their concern at the meagre achievements of the Disarmament Decade. Also referred to in the discussion was the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade. Nigeria considered that discussions of the link had been assuming an air of artificiality and said the sponsors of the resolution hoped to restore a balance of

concern to those discussions. Members also noted that CCD had discussed this question at its 1976 session.

Following the vote in the First Committee, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands (on behalf of the nine members of the European Communities) and the United States explained their positions on the resolution. They had joined in the consensus despite a number of reservations on the text. Though supporting disarmament and development, these Members continued to question the assertion of a direct link between the two concepts. They felt that progress towards each goal depended on the solution of distinct types of problems and each should be considered independently of the other. The United States added that, while it would welcome greater progress in the field of disarmament, it did not believe that the achievements of the first half of the Disarmament Decade were meagre.

Referring to the operative paragraph by which CCD was urged to adopt a comprehensive disarmament programme at its 1977 session, Canada expressed the view that discussion of such a comprehensive programme should not divert CCD'S attention from the priority questions of achieving agreement on a treaty banning all nuclear-weapon tests and a treaty to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, as well as on their destruction.

China stated that had the resolution been put to the vote it would not have participated.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
First Committee, meetings 20-39, 42-44.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV J.  
A/31/1/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, August 1976, section V.  
A/31/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD.  
A/C.1/31/L.14. Austria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 44.  
A/31/378. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/68, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/378, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96.

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,  
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 promoting international peace and security as well as 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 its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it recognized that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

Convinced that the participation of all nuclear-weapon States in the efforts to contain the nuclear-arms race and to reduce and eliminate all armaments is indispensable for a full measure of success in these efforts,

Conscious that, disarmament being a matter of grave concern to all States, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament, and that the United Nations has a central role in this connexion in keeping with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization that the General Assembly might discuss various ways in which public concern about disarmament could be stimulated and channelled in constructive ways,

Having received the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, including, in particular, the part dealing with its mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade with a view to reappraising its tasks and duties in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts to negotiate truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements,

1. Reaffirms the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

2. Deplores the meagre achievements of the Disarmament Decade in terms of truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements, and the detrimental effects on world peace and economy of the continuing unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race;

3. Calls again upon all States, as well as the organs concerned with disarmament issues, to place at the centre of their preoccupations the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for the reduction of military expenditures and to make sustained efforts with a view to achieving progress towards general and complete disarmament;

4. Calls upon Member 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. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure a proper co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system of organizations and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to offer appropriate assistance and information to Member States that may require them in pursuance of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

7. Urges the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to adopt, during its 1977 session, a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV) proclaiming the Disarmament Decade;

8. Calls upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to further the goals of the Disarmament Decade;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade."

### World disarmament conference

The Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference established by the General Assembly in 1973<sup>31</sup> was convened again in 1976, and held eight meetings at United Nations Headquarters between 1 March and 14 July 1976. In addition to the States appointed to serve on the Committee, France, the USSR and the United Kingdom participated in the Committee's work, while China and the United States maintained contact with the Committee through its Chairman. The German Democratic Republic attended meetings as an observer.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee presented an outline of the current thinking of Governments with respect to the convening of a world disarmament conference.

A large group of States, the report said, demanded the convening of a world disarmament conference as soon as possible, after due preparation, and had proposed resolutions to that end. Those States held that the participation of all nuclear-weapon States was essential, although the participation of all States should be on an equal footing. In the opinion of those States, such a conference could approve guidelines for universal disarmament, in particular with respect to nuclear disarmament, and for utilization of resources freed through disarmament. They also indicated that if it became evident that it would not be possible to convene a world disarmament conference, a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament issues should be convened.

Other States, the report went on to say, considered as useful the idea of convening a world disarmament conference, which might play a catalytic role in stimulating action in international fora pro-

vided it was adequately prepared and the participation of all nuclear-weapon States was assured.

Another group of States, the report continued, decisively supported the holding of a world disarmament conference, maintaining that the idea assumed ever greater momentum and political relevance each year, that political conditions for the convening of a conference, being especially promoted by the relaxation of international tension and the ever increasing importance of disarmament, were ripe, and that the conference should be convened as soon as possible and preparatory steps be taken without delay, including, as their primary element, the concrete definition of questions to be discussed at the conference. They believed that issues advanced as pre-conditions could be more appropriately dealt with by the conference itself.

Also, some States held that the Ad Hoc Committee had completed the study of the attitudes of States, and that the General Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session should take a decision on an appropriate course of action towards the convocation of a world disarmament conference.

Another viewpoint expressed, the Committee continued, was that the Ad Hoc Committee should draw the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that, while mindful of the uniqueness of certain features of its work and collective efforts aimed at achieving progress, the Committee nevertheless felt that the mechanism it provided, although significant, was far more adequate.

One nuclear-weapon State considered that a

<sup>31</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 18-19, text of resolution 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.

world disarmament conference could play a role in the disarmament process at an appropriate time and held that it was not the lack of a suitable forum but the lack of political agreement that constituted the principal obstacle to progress in disarmament. A world disarmament conference would be unlikely to overcome this lack of agreement and thus would probably hinder rather than assist efforts to reach concrete arms-control agreements. Therefore, it would be premature to set a date or start preparations for a world disarmament conference.

Another nuclear-weapon State held the view that a world disarmament conference could only be convened if certain prerequisites conducive to genuine disarmament were met. The convening of or preparations for such a conference could only be acceptable, according to that view, if all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the two major nuclear-weapon powers, would undertake an obligation (a) not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear-weapon States and (b) to end all forms of military presence on the territory of other countries by those concerned. If such preconditions 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.

The Ad Hoc Committee also presented the Assembly with an analysis of the conclusions it had submitted to the thirtieth (1975) Assembly session. Among other things, it said that the concept of a world disarmament conference to be held after adequate preparation and with universal participation, including that of the nuclear-weapon States, enjoyed wide support, but that there was a basic divergence of opinion among the nuclear-weapon States with regard to the timing and conditions for the convening of such a conference.

Regarding the main objectives envisaged for a world disarmament conference, the report noted that they ranged between two specific conference models: a conference aimed at arriving, during its course, at agreements on concrete measures of disarmament in nuclear and conventional fields, and a conference streamlining the machinery, proposing guidelines and providing impetus to disarmament negotiations. The scope and nature of the conference would vary with the function that might be assigned to it, the report pointed out, and the political conditions that might apply to a conference aiming at actual measures of disarmament might not of necessity be essential for a conference with more limited goals.

The Ad Hoc Committee noted that no consensus with respect to convening a world disarmament conference had been reached among the nuclear-weapon States; it appeared to the Committee that efforts towards the creation of appropriate condi-

tions for the convening of such a conference should continue and that opportunities conducive to the achievement of progress in disarmament should be fully explored.

This report was before the General Assembly's First Committee when it took up the question. The concept of a world disarmament conference continued to receive support, particularly from the socialist States of Eastern Europe and Mongolia. However, a 75-power proposal to convene a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was also before the First Committee (see pp. 54-55), was considered by many Members to offer an alternative approach for the consideration of disarmament problems in a universal forum. Sri Lanka, introducing the 75-power text, pointed out that it was an initiative of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, who had met in Colombo in August 1976. The sponsors expected that the special session would be concerned with substantial matters covering the whole field of disarmament and that it might bring about practical results.

Some Members, for instance the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR, emphasized that a special session should be seen as an interim stage which by its decisions could help prepare for a future world disarmament conference. They pointed out that the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries had proposed that the question of convening a world disarmament conference should be included in the agenda of the special session.

With respect to the future mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, its Chairman (Iran) observed that it would be natural to expect that the Committee's mandate would be renewed only if clear-cut guidelines emerged as to how its efforts should be channelled.

The socialist States of Eastern Europe and several others maintained that the Ad Hoc Committee should continue its work. Bulgaria said that preparation for a world disarmament conference should be conducted along with the preparation for the special session of the General Assembly; Mongolia suggested that the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate should be extended and that it should be requested to report to the General Assembly in 1977.

A draft resolution to this effect was submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR.

By this text, the General Assembly would request the Ad Hoc Committee to prepare a report containing observations and proposals on a world disarmament conference, including any recommendations it deemed appropriate, with a view to facilitating the discussion of the question at the special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament.



Introducing the text in the First Committee, the USSR emphasized the sponsors' view that the special session could play a useful role in preparing for a world disarmament conference.

Another draft resolution was sponsored by 17 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. This text was subsequently adopted by the Assembly as its resolution 31/190. The General Assembly thereby requested the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their respective attitudes and to consider any relevant comments and

observations. For this purpose, the Ad Hoc Committee was to meet briefly and submit a report to the General Assembly in 1977. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When Argentina introduced this resolution, it stated that the text was the result of intense negotiations not only among its sponsors but also with other interested Members, including the nuclear-weapon States.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/190 without a vote on 21 December 1976, as did the First Committee, which approved the text on 2 December. The six-power text was not pressed to a vote by its sponsors.

(See also pp. 54-55.)

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session

First Committee, meetings 20-39, 43, 47, 49.

Fifth Committee, meeting 47.

Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter IV B.

A/31/8/Add.14. Financial implications of, inter alia, 17-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/31/L.29/Rev.1.

A/31/28. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on World Disarmament Conference.

A/C.1/31/L.9. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.1/31/L.29. Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/31/L.29/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 49.

A/C.1/31/L.39, A/C.5/31/67, A/31/424. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/31/377. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/377. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/190, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/377, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3260(XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3469(XXX) of 11 December 1975,

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 aims and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate this attainment,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,

Noting further that in its resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976 the General Assembly decided to convene a special session devoted to disarmament,

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference 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, for this purpose, to meet briefly and submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, in accordance with its established procedure;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference."

### General and complete disarmament

Among the topics dealt with by the General Assembly at its 1976 session under the agenda item on general and complete disarmament was a proposal for a special session of the Assembly on disarmament, the international transfer of conventional arms, the declaration of a new disarmament philosophy and regional arms control.

Among the documents before the Assembly was a memorandum submitted by the USSR on the question of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. Emphasizing the gravity of the armaments question and the urgency of finding a solution, the USSR identified what it considered to be

the main areas for co-ordinated action. These were: cessation of the nuclear arms race and reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons; prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; consolidation of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; prohibition of the development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction; reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments; zones of peace in the Indian Ocean and other regions; reduction of military budgets; and convening of a world disarmament conference.

### **Special session of the General Assembly on disarmament**

The question of convening a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament was widely discussed at the 1976 Assembly session. Mexico, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia were among those which saw in the special session a means of extricating efforts in the area of disarmament from their current state of stagnation. They, among others, referred to the declaration of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo in August 1976, submitted to the Assembly by Sri Lanka, which had recommended, *inter alia*, the holding of a special session of the General Assembly as early as possible, and not later than 1978.

Mexico said that, although it still considered that the institutionalization of a world disarmament conference would fill a gap in the available international machinery in the field of disarmament, it supported the idea of holding a special session since it had been found impossible to achieve genuine progress on the convening of a world disarmament conference. Australia expressed the hope that a special session would create a better atmosphere for the disarmament negotiations. France emphasized that the impact that might be anticipated from such a meeting would not be comparable to that generated by a world conference, but did not wish to minimize the advantages to be expected from such an initiative and therefore supported it. The United States and Iran were prepared to consider action to set in motion preparations for a special session to be held in 1978.

Most of the States of Eastern Europe expressed sympathy with the idea of convening a special session on disarmament, but considered that this could not supplant the holding of a world disarmament conference. The USSR, for instance, viewed such a special session as an intermediate stage, the decisions of which would pave the way for comprehensive and radical consideration of the whole complex of issues involved at a world disarmament conference. In Romania's view a special session would provide the opportunity for comprehensive debates on the armaments situation and the principles that should govern disarmament, as well as for recommendations that might serve as a basis for negotiations.

Some scepticism was also voiced. Thus, China, supported by Albania, stated that lack of progress in disarmament was due to the lack of will for genuine disarmament on the part of the super-powers. Under those circumstances, the convening of a session in whatever form could not possibly achieve any progress in genuine disarmament.

Notes of caution about the expectations concerning a special session on disarmament, as well as the

results emanating therefrom, were sounded by a number of States, including Colombia, Denmark and the United States.

The importance of careful and thorough preparatory work was stressed by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Indonesia, Kuwait, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Both Belgium and the Netherlands felt that if the session did not yield positive results, the consequence would be an acceleration of the arms race and the prospects of fruitful negotiations would become even more remote.

During the course of the debate, various suggestions were made concerning the priorities and objectives of the special session, as well as agenda items. Egypt, Ireland and Norway, among others, referred to the link between disarmament and development. Norway drew attention to the fact that the current decade was both the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade, and considered it appropriate that a special session reflect that fact by including on its agenda the question of the relationship between armaments and resources.

Iraq considered that the agenda should include the detailed study of the different aspects of disarmament, the preparation of a list of priorities with provision for their study, and the convening of a world disarmament conference.

Argentina, Chile, the United States and Yugoslavia stressed that the special session should not be considered as a substitute for or alternative to existing disarmament bodies. Japan urged that the proposed session should not interfere with the concrete negotiations being conducted in such existing disarmament bodies as the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

Italy suggested that it would be wise, if the special session was convened, to adjourn momentarily any preparations for a world disarmament conference; the deliberations on the matter should be left to the special session.

A resolution by which the Assembly decided to convene a special session in May/June 1978 was sponsored by 75 Member States and adopted without vote on 21 December 1976. The Assembly further decided by this resolution (31/189 B) to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, composed of 54 Member States appointed by the Assembly President on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The Preparatory Committee was to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and submit recommendations in 1977. The Assembly then invited all Member States to submit their views on the agenda and other relevant questions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors of resolution 31/189 B were Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chad, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of the First Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 2 December.

Statements in explanation of position were made in the First Committee by several Members. China said that the special session could not be expected to achieve any progress in genuine disarmament, because the lack of progress in disarmament was due to the lack of will for genuine disarmament on the part of the super-powers. China said it would not participate in the vote.

The USSR reiterated that it saw a special session as an interim stage before the convening of a world disarmament conference, entrusted with the task of laying the groundwork for such a conference; in its work there should be a reflection of the responsibility for the cause of disarmament on the part of all States of the world, primarily the major powers, which possessed the most powerful armaments and armed forces.

The German Democratic Republic stated that while it supported the Assembly's decision, it regretted that there was no mention in the resolution of the question of convening a world disarmament conference, despite the fact that the Colombo Conference had considered that the item should be included on the agenda of the special session.

Declaring its support for the text, the United States warned, however, that unrealistic public expectations could be stimulated by the promises often associated with large conferences and were just as frequently disappointed. Consequently, the United States would approach the proposal for a special session with both caution and hope.

#### **International transfer of conventional arms**

During the First Committee debate, a number of Members expressed concern over the world-wide

increase in the flow and acquisition of arms, mainly conventional. In their view, the increased international trade in armaments contributed to conflict and other forms of insecurity and was a wasteful diversion of resources from social and economic development programmes.

A draft resolution on this matter was introduced, sponsored by Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Singapore, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Venezuela. By this draft, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, invite all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the question of the international transfer of conventional arms, and request him to report those views to the Assembly and also, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to make a factual study of the question, which would be placed on the agenda of the 1977 Assembly session.

Pakistan submitted amendments to the draft resolution to include the question of production as well as transfer of arms and to indicate that the acquisition of conventional arms might be for the exercise of the legitimate rights of peoples to self-determination or in response to the remaining vestiges of colonialism and to international disputes. Following consultations between the sponsors and Pakistan, the original text was modified, *inter alia*, to the effect that the future deliberations of the issue were to include not only the international transfers but also the production of conventional weapons. Pakistan agreed not to press its other amendments to a vote.

Speaking on this draft resolution, Argentina said that it could share the concern about the arms trade if it were directed towards agreement among the few nations that had a significant military-equipment industry to halt the production and dissemination of conventional weapons, but could not share that concern if the idea was designed to suggest to developing countries what level of military equipment met their defence needs. India, observing that the question had been considered in the First Committee on at least two previous occasions without a resolution having been adopted, argued that the proposal would restrict the freedom of small powers while leaving the major powers free to increase their arsenals. In the absence of other disarmament measures, including nuclear disarmament, the draft resolution was, in its opinion, discriminatory against the smaller and less developed countries.

On 2 December, India, on behalf also of Algeria, Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria and Yugoslavia, moved to adjourn the debate on the question of the international transfer of conventional arms. The motion was adopted by a recorded vote of 51 to 32, with

33 abstentions. China did not participate in the vote.<sup>32</sup>

### New disarmament philosophy

By the terms of a draft resolution submitted by Liberia in the First Committee, the General Assembly would issue a declaration of a new philosophy on disarmament. The proposed declaration would state, *inter alia*, that improvements in the world political climate and the launching of a new international economic order had made disarmament essential.

When Liberia introduced the draft resolution, it emphasized that increasing military expenditures were incompatible with the establishment of a new international economic order. It expressed doubt over the concept of deterrence and stressed that the draft resolution aimed at making a breakthrough for disarmament negotiations and was supplementary to other disarmament resolutions.

Subsequently, Liberia agreed to a suggestion by Canada that, in view of the fact that some Members would be unable to obtain instructions on the draft resolution in the limited time remaining, Liberia would request the Secretary-General to circulate the draft resolution as a General Assembly document rather than seek a formal decision on it at the 1976 session.

### Regional arms control

At the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly, Belgium suggested that the Assembly should consider possibilities for negotiations on disarmament and arms control, particularly in the conventional area, at the regional level. Referring to the example of regional negotiations in Latin America and to the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe, Belgium expressed the view that security requirements were more easily perceived among States in the same region. It considered that regional and global disarmament were complementary and that each had a contribution to make to the strengthening of international

security, which could be endangered by imbalances or conflicts at the regional level.

Because of the complexity of the subject, Belgium said it would like to see the General Assembly, at that time or at a later stage, call for a general and exhaustive examination of all the measures which, at the regional or subregional level, could be the subject of negotiations. Such a comprehensive study might be made by the Secretary-General with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, and perhaps be modelled on the 1975 study of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

On 26 November 1976, Belgium transmitted to the Secretary-General an aide-memoire setting forth a number of these points. Belgium did not submit a resolution on the matter, but invited the comments of other Members on its proposal.

A number of other Members, including Pakistan, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom, also expressed support for phased or regional approaches to arms control and disarmament.

<sup>32</sup> The recorded vote was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Yugoslavia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Burma, Chad, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

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Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/31/L.7/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

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Resolution 31/189 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/386, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Mindful that the continuation of the arms race endangers international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

Convinced that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly of nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that disarmament is one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, called for a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and made specific suggestions in this regard in its Political Declaration and its resolution on disarmament,

1. Decides to convene a special session of the General

Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in New York in May/June 1978;

2. Further decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, composed of fifty-four Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and of submitting to the Assembly at its thirty-second session appropriate recommendations thereon;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and all other relevant questions relating to the special session of the General Assembly not later than 15 April 1977;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session of not longer than one week, before 31 March 1977, *inter alia* to set the dates for its substantive sessions;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled: "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament."

International transfer of conventional arms

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A/C.1/31/L.35. Administrative and financial implications of 18-power draft resolution, A/C.1/31/L.20. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.1/31/L.36. Pakistan: amendments to 18-power draft resolution, A/C.1/31/L.20.

A/31/386. Report of First Committee, paras. 6 and 7.

New disarmament philosophy

A/C.1/31/L.28. Liberia: draft resolution.

A/31/386. Report of First Committee, para. 9.

Regional arms control

A/C.1/31/10. Letter of 26 November from Belgium (transmitting aide-memoire on regional aspects of disarmament and arms control).

Other documents

A/31/475. Appointment of members of Preparatory Committee for Special Session of General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. Note by Secretary-General.

### Strengthening the role of the United Nations in the disarmament field

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament, established by a General Assembly decision of 12 December 1975<sup>33</sup> met at United Nations Headquarters from 26 to 29 January, from 14 to 24 June and from 7 to 10 September 1976. The Committee had before it views of Governments and of the Secretary-General on the matter.

The Committee decided to take as the basis for its discussions a working paper submitted by Sweden. This paper embodied the points on

which Sweden felt a consensus could be reached.

A working group of the whole was established at the June session. It held 11 meetings between 16 and 24 June 1976. In addition to the Swedish paper, it considered informal proposals by several members and a Mexican paper dealing with the work of the First Committee, the publishing of a United Nations disarmament periodical and the

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 19-20, text 01 resolution 3484 B (XXX).

role of the developing countries in a proposed United Nations centre for disarmament.

After completing its review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, the Ad Hoc Committee agreed on a number of proposals which it submitted to the General Assembly.

These proposals dealt with, *inter alia*: improved methods of work of the First Committee of the General Assembly in disarmament matters, making available the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the First Committee before it was dealt with in plenary; consideration of the future role of the United Nations Disarmament Commission; making available the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) by 15 September each year and all CCD documents to all United Nations Members on a regular basis; increased use of in-depth studies of the arms race and related matters; annual publication of a disarmament yearbook containing a descriptive review of main developments, factual information and so forth; consideration of publication of a disarmament periodical; and continued dissemination by the Secretariat of information on disarmament.

Also, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that States participating in disarmament negotiations should explore the possibilities of entrusting appropriate functions to the United Nations, its specialized agencies or IAEA with respect to the implementation of multilateral disarmament agreements, and should consider including a review conference provision in disarmament agreements, requesting the United Nations to service such conferences. Finally, the Ad Hoc Committee suggested strengthening the Secretariat to undertake these new tasks; it proposed establishment of a United Nations centre for disarmament headed by an assistant secretary-general.

At the final meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee in September, several participants made interpretative statements and expressed views on the Committee's agreed proposals. Those views were recorded in the annex to the Committee's report to the General Assembly. Several members stated that they had joined in the consensus of the Committee so as to help obtain general agreement, but they had submitted more comprehensive views, which were on record, reflecting their stands on the strengthening of the United Nations role in the field of disarmament.

At the Assembly's thirty-first (1976) session, the First Committee took up the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee.

There was general agreement among Members that disarmament was a primary task of the United Nations and its role in that field should be strengthened. Among the actions called for were: intensification of United Nations activities in respect of

negotiations on and conclusion of agreements on disarmament and arms control; improvement of the necessary organizational machinery and working procedures; and more active involvement of the Secretariat, notably in compiling, analysing and distributing information on matters of disarmament.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Ireland, Liberia, Mauritius, Norway, Romania and Sweden were among those expressing the view that the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee represented only a first step; they should be implemented urgently, and followed by further reinforcement of the role of the United Nations. Austria, for example, considered the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee to be only a very moderate first step towards a comprehensive reform of the disarmament machinery; the vital question of the relationship between the General Assembly and CCD had not been discussed in detail and most of the proposals by Governments for reinforcing the role of the Organization in the field of disarmament were insufficiently reflected in the Committee's proposals.

France believed that a comprehensive analysis, both of the substance and the institutional procedures of disarmament, should reveal the conditions which would make it possible to achieve concrete results. It found the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee very modest and not commensurate with the need to make the adjustments in the United Nations that should bring about progress in disarmament. That called for a thorough study of structural and institutional problems that had so far acted as a brake on the development of the work.

A number of States, among them particularly the Eastern European countries, shared the view that the United Nations should increase its contribution to curbing the arms race. At the same time, however, some of those States, for instance Bulgaria, expressed doubt about the usefulness of seeking new devices or procedures and felt that the United Nations should rather take energetic measures to implement the decisions on disarmament it had already adopted.

Brazil expressed scepticism as to the utility of rationalizing negotiation procedures when the essential political will to reach agreement was lacking on the part of the States concerned. India and Mauritius felt that it would have been more appropriate for the Assembly to wait for the special session devoted to disarmament before taking action on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee.

Referring to various recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, several Members, including Australia, Austria, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania and Sweden, emphasized the General Assembly's role in matters of disarmament, and called

for more effective working methods in the First Committee. In Austria's view, the proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee in this respect amounted to no more than cosmetic changes. Spain felt that the Security Council might be requested to play a more active role in the context of disarmament pursuant to Articles 26 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>34</sup>

Also referred to in this context were the functioning of CCD and its relationship with the United Nations. Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, the USSR and the United States were among those which considered CCD to have important achievements to its credit. Other States, however, criticized the lack of substantive progress in CCD's work. Among these States were Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Kuwait and Qatar. Denmark, France and Kuwait expressed regret that CCD was not formally a part of the United Nations.

The measures proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee to achieve a closer link between CCD and the United Nations were supported. Also the suggestion was made that non-members of CCD be enabled to submit disarmament proposals to it.

Support was expressed for the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendation that the United Nations should stimulate the concern and interest of the public and inform it on disarmament. However, the USSR felt that the proposal for the publication of a yearbook on disarmament providing various types of information, and also the preparation of criteria for assessing such information, diverted attention from a solution to the problem of actual disarmament and, because of that, was used by the opponents of disarmament to cover up their reluctance to agree to practical measures in that field.

On 14 December 1976, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 31/90, endorsed the agreed proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament relating to: improved methods of work in the First Committee on disarmament

matters; relationship between the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies in the field of disarmament; role of the United Nations Disarmament Commission; role of the United Nations in providing assistance on request in multilateral and regional disarmament negotiations; relationship between the General Assembly and CCD; increased use of in-depth studies of the arms race, disarmament and related matters; improvement of existing United Nations facilities for the collection and dissemination of information on disarmament issues in order to keep Governments and the public informed; assistance by the Secretariat to States parties to multilateral disarmament agreements regarding the effective functioning of such agreements; and strengthening of the resources of the Secretariat.

The Assembly decided to keep the question under review and asked the Secretary-General to implement as soon as possible the measures recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee that fell within his area of responsibility, bearing in mind the importance of recruiting the staff for the proposed centre for disarmament on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Resolution 31/90 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text by consensus on 1 December. The text was sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela. Amendments by India, Mauritius and Nigeria, which related to adequate geographical distribution of posts in the proposed disarmament centre, were withdrawn after the sponsors had revised the text to include this point.

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

<sup>34</sup>For texts of Articles 26 and 29 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

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A/C.1/31/L.11 and Rev.1. Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Den-

mark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela: draft resolution and revision, approved by consensus by First Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 48.

A/C.1/31/L.24. India, Mauritius, Nigeria, United Republic of Cameroon: amendments to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.1/31/L.11.

A/C.1/31/L.23, A/C.5/31/65, A/31/426. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/31/387. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/387. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/90, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/387, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3484 B (XXX) of 12 December 1975, in which it decided to carry out a review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament has carried out the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly in the aforementioned resolution,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which contains, *inter alia*, a set of agreed proposals with regard to the following subjects:

- (a) Improved methods of work of the First Committee in disarmament matters,
- (b) Relationship between the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies in the field of disarmament,
- (c) Role of the United Nations Disarmament Commission,
- (d) Role of the United Nations in providing assistance on request in multilateral and regional disarmament negotiations,
- (e) Relationship between the General Assembly and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,
- (f) Increased use of in-depth studies of the arms race, disarmament and related matters,
- (g) Improvement of existing United Nations facilities for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on

disarmament issues, in order to keep all Governments, as well as world public opinion, properly informed on progress achieved in the field of disarmament,

(h) Assistance by the Secretariat, on request, to States parties to multilateral disarmament agreements in their duty to ensure the effective functioning of such agreements, including appropriate reviews,

(i) Strengthening of the resources of the Secretariat,

Recognizing the vital interest of all States of the world, including developing States, in contributing to the cause of disarmament,

1. Endorses the agreed proposals made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament as a step towards the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

2. Decides to keep the question of the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to implement as soon as possible the measures recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee falling within his area of responsibilities, bearing in mind the importance of recruiting the staff for the proposed Centre for Disarmament on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Urges Member States to make every effort to realize the objectives set out in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee.



## Chapter II

**The peaceful uses of outer space**

Questions relating to the scientific, technical and legal aspects of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space continued to be discussed during 1976 in the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (the Outer Space Committee), in its two sub-committees and in the Assembly itself.

The Outer Space Committee reported to the Assembly that its Legal Sub-Committee had continued work on the draft treaty relating to the moon, on the principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting and on the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had discussed the organizational and technical aspects of remote sensing by satellites, the United Nations programme on space applications, and the options

concerning a possible international conference on outer space matters.

On 8 November 1976, at its annual session, the General Assembly considered the recommendations of the Outer Space Committee and unanimously adopted a resolution—31/8—on United Nations activities in the realm of outer space affairs. By this resolution, the Assembly asked the Outer Space Committee and its sub-committees to continue their work, making full use of their existing terms of reference. The resolution also dealt with further studies to be undertaken, with the programmes of States concerning the generation or transmission of solar energy, with United Nations sponsorship of rocket launching stations and with the space-related work of the specialized agencies.

These and other developments are described in the following sections.

**Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space**

During 1976, as in previous years, consideration of the legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space continued in the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Legal Sub-Committee, and in the Assembly itself.

The Legal Sub-Committee met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 3 to 28 May 1976, giving priority to the following 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 also continued on an item concerning the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities.

The Outer Space Committee, which met in New York from 21 June to 2 July 1976, noted in its report to the General Assembly the views expressed by the Sub-Committee on these matters and recommended that it continue work on its priority items as well as on other topics.

On 8 November 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its First Committee, unanimously adopted a resolution covering all aspects of the work of the Outer Space Committee. Among other things, the Assembly, by this resolution (31/8), endorsed the Committee's report and noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee

had achieved considerable progress by formulating nine draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, and by formulating five draft principles and identifying three new common elements in drafts submitted and views expressed by Member States relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space.

The Assembly noted further that the Sub-Committee had continued its work on the draft treaty relating to the moon, giving priority to the question of natural resources of the moon, and had discussed questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities.

The Assembly recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee at its following (1977) session should, as matters of high priority, continue: to consider the draft treaty relating to the moon; to consider completing the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements; and to give detailed consideration to the 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 in its discussion of the matter.

The Assembly also recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should pursue its work on questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities in the remaining time available.

Also, the Assembly invited Member States which were not parties to a number of multilateral treaties relating to the peaceful uses of outer space to consider ratifying or acceding to them.

The text of resolution 31/8, approved by consensus by the Assembly's First Committee on 21 October 1976, was proposed by the following 40 States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

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

### Questions relating to the moon

At its May 1976 session, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee re-established a working group to continue consideration of the draft treaty relating to the moon.

In the course of the previous sessions of the Sub-Committee, no agreement could be reached on articles concerning 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 again to give priority to the question of natural resources, regarded by many members as the problem whose solution would facilitate an agreement on the two remaining issues.

The working group used as a basis for its work the texts of two draft articles elaborated during the Sub-Committee's previous session which, owing to a lack of consensus, contained some provisional language and alternative proposals.<sup>1</sup> The group also had before it three working papers—two on the question of the natural resources of the moon submitted by Italy and one submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sierra Leone and Venezuela—as well as several informal working papers.

Although serious efforts were made to reach a compromise solution, they proved unsuccessful, and the working group was unable to produce a new text on the question of the natural resources of the moon.

During the discussion in the Legal Sub-Committee, attention continued to be focused on the legal

status of the moon and its natural resources. A number of members, including Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, and Romania, remained of the view that the moon and its natural resources were a common heritage of all mankind, and suggested that a provision on common heritage should be proclaimed in a separate article of the draft treaty. This group of members repeated their call for an international régime to govern the exploitation of the moon's natural resources: some among them, including Romania and Sierra Leone, favoured its establishment as soon as such exploitation became feasible or practicable; others, such as Argentina, Chile and Mexico, preferred that its creation be determined by a conference of the States parties to the future treaty, to be held following its entry into force. All members of this group felt that a set of agreed rules should be applied to the activities of States in this field between the time of the adoption of the treaty and the establishment of an international régime.

Japan shared the concept of common heritage, but considered that a final decision on the natural resources of the moon and the establishment of an international régime for their exploitation would be premature because of the lack of knowledge on the subject.

Other members of the Sub-Committee, including Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, could not agree with the proposal that the concept of the common heritage of mankind should be immediately applicable to the moon and other celestial bodies and their natural resources. But they were prepared to accept a provision to the effect that within a specific period of time, for instance 10 years, and thereafter every 10 years, the Secretary-General should convene an assembly of States parties to a treaty relating to the moon which would concern itself with the question of whether it was in fact possible to exploit the moon's natural resources.

The question of the scope of the treaty was touched upon only briefly in the course of the discussion. Argentina, Chile and Mexico favoured extending the treaty's scope to all celestial bodies; the German Democratic Republic wanted to limit it to the moon.

At its June-July 1976 session, after considering the report of the Legal Sub-Committee, the Outer Space Committee expressed the hope that the Sub-Committee would make further determined efforts at its 1977 meetings to complete the text of the draft treaty relating to the moon.

During the debate on the peaceful uses of outer space in the First Committee during the General Assembly's thirty-first (1976) session, a number of Members—including Algeria, Brazil, India, In-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 81-83.

onesia, Kuwait, Mexico, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia—maintained, as in previous years, that the treaty should declare the moon and its natural resources to be the common heritage of mankind; most of them also favoured the establishment of an international régime to regulate the use of those resources.

Mexico said that if the Legal Sub-Committee found itself unable to make progress on the moon treaty at its next session, then high priority should be given to the items on direct television broadcasting and remote sensing. Other Assembly Members, including Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Liberia, Spain and the USSR, urged further efforts to find a compromise solution to the moon question.

On 8 November 1976, in unanimously adopting resolution 31/8 concerning international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the General Assembly noted that the Legal Sub-Committee had continued its work on the draft treaty relating to the moon, giving priority to the question of natural resources of the moon, and recommended that the Sub-Committee continue to consider the draft treaty at its next session as a matter of high priority.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8; for relevant provisions of text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### **Direct-broadcast satellites**

Substantive progress continued in 1976 on the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting. Following past practice, the Legal Sub-Committee in 1976 re-established a working group to consider the question.

The working group examined a set of draft principles, drawn up at its previous session, with a view to removing remaining differences.<sup>2</sup> As a result of discussions and informal consultations, the working group was successful in completing the texts of nine principles concerning: the purposes and objectives of direct broadcasting by satellites; the applicability of international law; the rights of States to carry out and benefit from direct broadcasting; the need for international co-operation; State responsibility; the duty and right of States to consult; the peaceful settlement of disputes; copyright and neighbouring rights; and notification to the United Nations of activities in the field of direct broadcasting by satellites.

The working group decided not to formulate principles on the spill-over of broadcasting into the territory of other countries or on measures to prevent disruption. Views were expressed, but no conclusions reached, on the topics of prior consent and participation, programme content, and unlawful or inadmissible broadcasts.

The general exchange of views in the Sub-Com-

mittee reconfirmed the differing positions on the questions of prior consent and participation and free flow of information. The Chairman of the Outer Space Committee reported to the General Assembly later in the year that the centre of the controversy was whether or not direct satellite-broadcasting to other countries required the specific consent of the countries concerned.

Brazil, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland and the USSR, among other States, continued to stress that the principle of prior consent and participation was an indispensable provision since it embodied the concept of respect for the sovereignty of States and non-interference in their internal affairs. Some of these members believed that a proper balance could be found between the principle of sovereign rights and that of free flow of information.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Italy were also of the view that freedom of information was not incompatible with the sovereignty of States. Italy further considered that consent should be taken for granted unless withdrawn due to abuse of the principle of free flow of information to the detriment of a particular political situation or of the social, economic or cultural values of the countries concerned.

Supporting the principle of free flow of information, Belgium felt at the same time that provisions for State responsibility, consultations and respect for cultural, moral, philosophic and religious diversity should be envisaged.

The system of consultations proposed by the United States in 1975<sup>3</sup> was supported by several members, including Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. Poland, the USSR and others felt that consultations alone were insufficient, since any broadcasting aimed at a country without prior consent was a violation of the sovereign rights of the receiving State.

At its June-July 1976 session, the Outer Space Committee noted the exchange of views on consent and participation, programme content and unlawful or inadmissible broadcasts. It also noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee made considerable progress in the elaboration of principles for direct television broadcasting. The Committee agreed that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue to consider this topic with high priority.

During the debate on the peaceful uses of outer space in the Assembly's First Committee, France said that freedom of information should be coupled with the commitment, within a bilateral framework, to respect certain minimum rules in order to

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 83-84.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 84.

prevent abuses that might victimize the smallest and least developed countries. Some Members—Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel and Nigeria among them—called for a balanced solution which would reconcile the free flow of information with the sovereignty of States. Panama emphasized the importance of preventing a one-way flow of information.

Other Members, including Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Mexico and the USSR, continued to emphasize the importance of the principle of advance consent by a State to which a broadcast was directed. Canada and Sweden considered that proposals they had submitted in previous years constituted a sound basis for compromise.

By its resolution 31/8, adopted on 8 November 1976, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee had achieved considerable progress by formulating nine draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, and recommended that the Sub-Committee consider completing the elaboration of draft principles at its next session as a matter of high priority.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8; for relevant provisions of text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Remote sensing

At its 1976 session, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee formulated five principles for governing the activities of States in the field of remote sensing of the earth from space. The texts contained certain passages upon which no agreement was reached.

The Sub-Committee began its consideration of remote sensing in 1976 by re-establishing a working group to deal with the item. Among other documents, the working group had before it three working papers considered at the previous session of the Legal Sub-Committee (one submitted jointly by France and the USSR, one by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela, and one by the United States).<sup>4</sup> Additional informal working papers were also submitted in the course of the group's 1976 meetings.

The working group, in its efforts to formulate generally acceptable principles and to identify common elements, understood the term "data" to mean the raw products emanating from a remote-sensing satellite as well as the pre-processed but non-analysed products obtained from these raw products; the term "information" was understood to mean the results of the analysis of pre-processed data. The group recognized the necessity of reaching agreement on a definition of the subject-matter of remote-sensing activities that would fall within

the scope of the draft principles. Various terms, such as sensing of "the natural environment of the earth" or of "the natural resources of the earth and its natural environment" were suggested as the basis for such a definition, but no agreement was reached on a single formula.

In the course of the debate on remote sensing in the Outer Space Committee's Legal Sub-Committee, the question of transfer of information obtained through remote sensing was discussed in some depth. Some members, including Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, held the view that such information should be disseminated freely, without any restrictions.

Others, including Argentina, France, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Mexico, Romania and the USSR, favoured certain forms of regulation in the dissemination of data to prevent any abuses regarding the interests of sensed States. They stated that the permanent sovereign right of peoples and nations over their national resources was a legal basis for their sovereign right to data concerning those resources.

Austria, Canada and Sweden emphasized the necessity of striking a balance between the need for States to have access to data regarding their own territory and efforts to prevent abuses by other States. Austria and Sweden suggested that many of the existing legal and political problems of remote sensing might eventually resolve themselves once agreement was reached on some form of organizational framework, both in the current pre-operational and in future operational phases.

On other related aspects of the question, Austria, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and others supported the idea of a declaration of principles on remote sensing, while Brazil, Indonesia and Romania, among others, advocated a binding legal document.

There were unresolved differences of opinion on the scope of such an instrument and on the question of whether States were free to conduct remote-sensing activities from outer space, as advocated by Austria, Canada, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, or whether the prior consent of sensed States should be sought, as proposed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Mexico and Romania.

At its June-July 1976 session, the Outer Space Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Sub-Committee and recommended that it continue, on a high priority basis, to give detailed consideration to the legal implications of remote sensing.

In the course of the First Committee's debate on outer space matters at the Assembly's 1976 session, Algeria, Argentina, Iraq, Kuwait and a number of

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., pp. 84-85.

other Members continued to call for prior consent by sensed States before remote sensing of their territories was undertaken. Also, they held that the consent of the sensed State was necessary for the dissemination of information regarding its natural resources.

Others, including Italy and the United Kingdom, supported the idea of free dissemination of remote-sensing data. Norway stressed the importance of the sensed State's access to data on its resources and its right to keep such data confidential. Sweden again emphasized the value of the organizational aspect of remote sensing and its consequences for legal principles.

Finland was of the view that future operational activities in this field should be carried out under the administration of the United Nations, with data to be provided to sensed States at little or no cost. Nepal called for consultations between sensing and sensed States when remote-sensing activities were involved.

By its resolution 31/8 of 8 November 1976 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee had achieved considerable progress by formulating five draft principles and identifying three new common elements in the drafts submitted and the views expressed by Member States relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. The Assembly recommended that the Sub-Committee continue at its next session, as a matter of high priority, to give detailed consideration to the subject.

(For details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8, see above; for relevant provisions of text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Other matters

#### Definition and/or delimitation of outer space

Discussions were continued in 1976 on the question of the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities.

At the May 1976 session of the Legal Sub-Committee, a number of members, including Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Indonesia, Iran and Italy, emphasized the urgent need for a definition and/or delimitation of outer space. They contended that an agreement on the subject would end an ambiguous situation which, in their view, might give rise to conflicts and which left in doubt the sphere of application of legal standards. They drew attention to the growing number of new international instruments in the field and to the intensification and diversification of space activities by an increasing number of States, and considered that the Legal Sub-Committee already had suffi-

cient material to make progress in the selection of criteria for a definition of outer space and to decide on the approach to be taken.

Argentina, Belgium and Italy recalled their earlier suggestions and arguments in favour of establishing the lower boundary of outer space at an altitude of approximately 100 kilometres. They could not agree with the proposals advanced by some equatorial countries, including Colombia and Ecuador, that the boundary be set at 35,871 kilometres above the surface of the earth. The United Kingdom, however, considered that there was no pressure to reach a rapid solution to this problem, since no practical difficulties had arisen in the nine years following the entry into force of the Outer Space Treaty (the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies).<sup>5</sup>

At the 1976 session of the Outer Space Committee, Belgium and France again referred to the urgency of defining and/or delimiting outer space and outer space activities. They thought the subject should receive priority attention and should be given a more comprehensive title which would include the definition of outer space, of space objects and vehicles and of activities conducted in outer space.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Committee noted the hope expressed by some States that the Legal Sub-Committee would proceed to examine the question in greater detail. To facilitate the work of the Sub-Committee, the Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a synoptic table of relevant proposals made within the framework of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. The Committee recommended to the Legal Sub-Committee that it bear in mind constantly the possible implications for existing instruments in the realm of outer space law.

During the discussion on outer space questions at the Assembly's 1976 session, Colombia and Ecuador repeated their claims of sovereign rights to the geostationary orbit at an altitude of about 36,000 kilometres. That orbit, it was stated, was limited by physical laws and generated a natural resource belonging to the countries located along the equator as an extension of their earth sovereignty.

France said that the question of the definition and/or delimitation of outer space was of definite and renewed importance because there were potential legal, practical and political risks in failing to define the sphere of application of the law of outer space.

Kuwait also called for a decision on this problem,

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 41-43, resolution 2222(XXI) of 19 December 1966, annexing text of Treaty.

stating that the Legal Sub-Committee should base its work on factual scientific data provided by neutral and disinterested scientific institutes.

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 31/8 on 8 November 1976, noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee had discussed this topic and recommended that it pursue its work in 1977 as time allowed.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8; for relevant provisions of text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### International treaties

By its resolution 31/8, adopted unanimously on 8 November 1976, the General Assembly inter alia welcomed the entry into force on 15 September 1976 of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.<sup>6</sup> It also thereby invited States that were not parties to that instrument—or

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,<sup>7</sup> the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space,<sup>8</sup> or the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects<sup>9</sup>—to give early consideration to ratifying or acceding to those international agreements.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8; for relevant provisions of text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

November 1974, annexing text of Convention.

<sup>7</sup>See footnote 5.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 33-35, resolution 2345(XXII) of 19 December 1967, annexing text of Agreement.

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 52-55, resolution 2777(XXVI) of 29 November 1971, annexing text of Convention.

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 63-64, resolution 3235(XXIX) of 12

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A/C.1/31/L.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by First Committee on 21 October 1976, meeting 10.

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The General Assembly,

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 that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has:

(a) Achieved considerable progress by:

(i) Formulating nine draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements;

(ii) Formulating five draft principles and identifying three new common elements in the drafts submitted and the views expressed by Member States relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(b) Continued its work on the draft treaty relating to the moon, giving priority to the question of natural resources of the moon;

(c) Discussed questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities;

4. Recommends that the Legal Sub-Committee at its sixteenth session should:

(a) Continue, as matters of high priority:

(i) To consider the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(ii) To consider completing the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements;

(iii) To give detailed consideration to the 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 it;

(b) Pursue its work on questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities in the remaining time available;

[For full text of resolution 31/8, see pp. 71-72.]

## 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 1976 in the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and in the Assembly itself.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 March to 7 April 1976, giving priority to the consideration of items dealing with remote sensing of the earth from space, the United Nations programme on space applications, and options relating to a possible international conference on outer space matters.

The Outer Space Committee, which met in New York from 21 June to 2 July 1976, noted in its report to the General Assembly the views expressed by the Sub-Committee on these and other matters and endorsed the recommendation that the Sub-Committee continue to give priority to the three items mentioned above.

By its resolution on matters relating to the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 31/8, adopted unanimously on 8 November 1976), the Assembly endorsed the report of the Outer Space Committee and, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had examined further the question of remote sensing of the earth from space, having considered in detail both the current pre-operational/experimental as well as the possible future global/operational phase of a remote-sensing system or systems. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that full utilization be made by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies of their terms of reference with regard to the establishment of an appropriate coordinating role for the United Nations in the field of remote sensing and the recommendation that further studies and reports on remote sensing be prepared by the Secretariat.

The Assembly also endorsed the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee's programme of work, the United Nations 1977 programme on space applications, and the Outer Space Committee's recommendation that the Secretariat should prepare a study in depth on the question of convening a United Nations conference on space matters. It asked Member States to provide information on programmes or plans for the generation or transmission of solar energy by means of space technology.

Also by resolution 31/8, the Assembly approved continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of rocket launching stations in Argentina and India, reiterated its request to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to pursue actively the im-

plementation of its tropical-cyclone project and other programmes and requested the specialized agencies to report to the Outer Space Committee on relevant questions.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to consider strengthening the Outer Space Affairs Division of the United Nations Secretariat, and accepted with appreciation the invitation of Austria to hold the next (1977) session of the Outer Space Committee at Vienna.

The text of resolution 31/8, which was approved by consensus by the Assembly's First Committee on 21 October 1976, was sponsored by the following 40 States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

(For text of resolution 31/8, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Remote sensing of the earth from space

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, which had before it at its 1976 session several studies prepared by the Secretariat on the organizational aspects of international co-operation in the area of remote sensing, discussed the current experimental pre-operational phase of remote sensing activity as well as a possible global/international operational system for the future. It made a number of observations on those topics.

The Sub-Committee noted that pre-operational experience had arisen largely in connexion with the United States LANDSAT system, and concluded that although it was likely that other systems would be set up in the next few years, those too would be of an experimental nature; fully operational systems would not come into being until the 1980s. Current feasibility studies and deliberations in the United Nations concerning organizational and other aspects of an operational system should, in the view of the Sub-Committee, be seen as part of the build-up of information gained from the pre-operational phase and needed for possible decisions about the future operational phase.

With regard to the prospect of other systems that might become available to assist Member States, the USSR reported to the Sub-Committee its intention in the near future to make remote-sensing data

available to other States under negotiated arrangements, the first of which had been concluded with Bulgaria.

On the question of the future global/international operational phase, the Sub-Committee noted that no commitment had been made on the establishment of an operational system but believed that the progress achieved thus far suggested that satellite remote-sensing systems would one day become operational and could be expected to become an integral part of national economies and their planning activities. In view of the wide variety of practical problems to be solved by means of a remote-sensing system, an operational system could consist of several types of space objects specifically designed for particular purposes.

The Sub-Committee also reaffirmed its preference for a world network of ground stations, based on regional centres, for the reception, pre-processing and dissemination of remote-sensing data. It felt that the ground facilities would likely be financed, owned and operated by individual users or associations of users.

Giving preliminary consideration to possible scientific and technical criteria relevant to the definition, for the purposes of remote sensing, of such terms as "natural resources of the earth" and "data on the natural resources of the earth acquired by means of remote sensing," the Sub-Committee noted the view expressed by the USSR that it would be necessary to define clearly the type of data whose dissemination should be regulated. The USSR suggested that remote-sensing data might be separated into two categories: "global" and "local." Global data would not affect the sovereign rights of States and therefore would not require the elaboration of legal principles. The dissemination of local data, however, would require the establishment of a certain legal régime. The Sub-Committee felt that this approach deserved further consideration and urged the USSR to expand on its details.

The Sub-Committee was of the view that the United Nations might play a co-ordinating role in the field of remote sensing even in the current experimental pre-operational phase of the activity. Without infringing existing bilateral agreements, such a role might comprise co-ordination inside and between regions on such points as training, technical assistance and programme orientation for the special interests of developing countries. The scope of United Nations involvement would probably be considerably greater in a future operational phase. The Sub-Committee concluded at the same time that it was not currently possible to take any decisions regarding specific steps beyond what was already being done under the auspices of the Outer Space Committee. Outlining options for consideration by its parent body, the Sub-Committee said that a working group or ad hoc body of

experts could be created for the purpose of considering the developing role of the United Nations in remote sensing, or that full utilization of existing terms of reference could be made by the Outer Space Committee and its sub-committees.

With regard to its own future work in this area, the Sub-Committee indicated that further study of organizational, technical and financial matters should progress together with consideration of the legal aspects of remote sensing. Accordingly, it recommended that the Secretariat should prepare or bring up to date a number of studies to be considered at its next session. It asked that a revised version of the feasibility study on a possible co-ordinating function for the United Nations in future operational activities be submitted; the study should explore, among other things, the arguments for and against the establishment of an international centre during the pre-operational phase of remote-sensing activity, and its possible functions.

The Outer Space Committee, at its June-July 1976 session, considered the views of the Sub-Committee and endorsed its recommendations. It shared the Sub-Committee's conclusion that, since satellite remote-sensing systems, like satellite weather and communication systems, would one day become operational, international co-operation would be needed in order to assure a cost-effective approach to remote sensing in the interest of all countries. Of the options for the future role of the United Nations brought to its attention by the Sub-Committee, the Committee favoured the full utilization by existing bodies of their terms of reference.

During the debate on the peaceful uses of outer space in the First Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session, a number of Members expressed views on the scientific and technical aspects of the question of remote sensing.

The United States said that the uses of remote-sensing technology identified by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee—mapping, agricultural forecasting, hydrological and land-use surveying, etc.—were of interest to developed and developing countries alike. A working system would be practicable only if data dissemination policies were marked by non-discriminatory access. The fully operational phase remained some years away, but neither in the current experimental phase nor in an operational framework could remote-sensing technology develop unless there was continuing regional co-operation. As a practical matter, observation from space could only be accomplished without regard to boundaries.

Kuwait noted the many benefits that could be derived from the acquisition of data on the earth's resources; it believed that actions in this area would represent a test of the goodwill of technically advanced countries and that assistance should be pro-



vided without strings attached, preferably through programmes organized under the aegis of the United Nations.

Indonesia considered that the organizational framework for remote sensing was important and hoped to see an identifiable United Nations element either as a focal point or as a co-ordinating mechanism for future remote-sensing systems. This would ensure technical co-operation in training to enable developing countries to have full access to space technology.

Other Members, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Norway, also stressed the importance of remote sensing to the improvement of economic conditions in developing countries. Norway felt that those countries should have at their disposal all information that might assist them in their economic development.

Finland believed that remote-sensing data should be made available, at least to sensed States, as soon as possible and at no or little cost. It also said that every effort should be made to render more effective the training in interpretation and use of remote-sensing data, with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries.

Australia was of the view that great prospects for international co-operation with respect to the ground segment of remote sensing by satellites existed if the realistic goals of building on national and regional activities were pursued. It felt that regional co-operation between countries that shared a single ground facility should emphasize the sharing of data analysis facilities and experience. On another level, there should be co-operation between countries in an economic region that might be covered by several ground facilities.

Brazil, commenting on the future operational system, said that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should clarify the fundamental notion of regional, international and national co-operation. The Sub-Committee, before advocating a specific alternative, should envisage clear definitions of the criteria governing the scope and responsibilities of all possible systems.

With the adoption of resolution 31/8 on 8 November 1976, the General Assembly *inter alia* recommended that the Sub-Committee continue its work on remote sensing, endorsing the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee that full utilization be made by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies of their existing terms of reference with regard to the establishment of an appropriate co-ordinating role for the United Nations in this field. It further endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the Secretary-General should undertake the necessary studies and reports on remote sensing.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship

of resolution 31/8; for text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Space applications

In a review of the United Nations programme on space applications, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its 1976 session expressed its appreciation to Governments that had hosted United Nations-sponsored seminars during 1975 on the following topics: remote sensing (sponsored jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and held in Canada in May 1975); satellite broadcasting systems for education and development (sponsored jointly with UNESCO and held in Mexico in September 1975); analysis and interpretation of meteorological-satellite data and their application to tropical areas of Africa (sponsored jointly with WMO and held in Kenya in October 1975); and training in remote-sensing techniques applicable to tropical environments (sponsored jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and held in Indonesia in November 1975). It also expressed appreciation to India for serving as host country in January 1976 for an experimental school, planned jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO, on satellite instructional television.

The Sub-Committee further expressed appreciation to the Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, the USSR and the United Kingdom, and to the International Astronautical Federation, for their offers to host various seminars and workshops on the practical applications of space technology during 1976 and 1977, and to Austria, Belgium, India, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States for their offers of fellowships for training in that field.

At its 1976 session, the Outer Space Committee endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications for 1977 and noted the continued progress made by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee in the implementation of that programme. It noted in particular the views expressed in the Sub-Committee to the effect that the programme should be extended in content and scope.

When questions concerning the peaceful uses of outer space were discussed in the General Assembly's First Committee, a number of Members expressed support for the United Nations space applications programme. Austria, Brazil, India and Poland, among others, were of the view that the programme should be extended in content and scope and should receive greater financial support. Some Members, including Argentina, Iraq and Sierra Leone, felt that particular attention should be given to the needs and interests of developing countries.

With the adoption of resolution 31/8 on 8 November 1976, the Assembly *inter alia* noted with

satisfaction the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee, which provided for the continuation of the United Nations programme on space applications. The Assembly endorsed the programme for 1977 and recommended further priority consideration of the item by the Sub-Committee.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8; for text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **International conference on outer space matters**

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee continued in 1976 to consider options relating to a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters. On the basis of the work of an informal group set up to examine various options, the Sub-Committee noted that of those Member States expressing views on the possibility of convening such a United Nations conference, most of those favouring it believed it should be contingent on a clear definition of objectives. Some, while not opposing a conference in principle, had reservations as to the advisability or need for it in the near future.

The Sub-Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be requested again to seek the views of Member States on conference objectives and that the United Nations Secretariat be asked to follow up by preparing a study in depth on all pertinent aspects of the question.

The Outer Space Committee endorsed the Sub-Committee's recommendations.

With the adoption on 8 November 1976 of resolution 31/8, the General Assembly inter alia noted with satisfaction the provision for further study of a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters and endorsed the recommendation that the Secretary-General should prepare a study in depth on the question. It recommended that the Sub-Committee continue to give priority consideration to the topic at its following (1977) session.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8; for text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Other scientific and technical questions**

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 31/8 unanimously on 8 November 1976, took a number of other actions concerning scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space. It requested the specialized agencies to provide the Outer Space Committee with progress reports on their work relating to outer space, and reiterated its request to WMO to pursue actively the implementation of its tropical-cyclone project while continuing and intensifying its other action

programmes, including World Weather Watch, and its efforts to discover ways of mitigating the harmful effects of tropical storms.

The Assembly approved continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of 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, and expressed satisfaction at the work being carried out at those ranges.

The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee that the Secretary-General should request Member States to provide information on programmes or plans for the generation or transmission of solar energy by means of space technology.

On procedural matters concerning the work of the Outer Space Committee, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to consider strengthening the Outer Space Affairs Division of the United Nations Secretariat. Also, the Assembly accepted with appreciation the invitation extended by Austria to hold the Committee's 1977 session at Vienna. Finally, it requested the Committee to continue its work and to report again in 1977.

(See above for details of voting and sponsorship of resolution 31/8; for text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In other actions, the Outer Space Committee, in its report to the Assembly, noted that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had considered the Committee's request, made in connexion with efforts to co-ordinate the activities of the Committee's subsidiary bodies, that it review at an appropriate time possible scientific and technical criteria relevant to the work of the Legal Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee had concluded that in order to be able to consider the request thoroughly, it would require more specific guidance regarding the purposes for which the criteria should be reviewed.

The Committee reported that it shared the Sub-Committee's view that questions relating to remote sensing required particular attention from the point of view of co-ordination.

Also, the Committee welcomed the decision taken by the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to establish a sub-committee on outer space activities and expressed the hope that, in consequence, the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, especially those relating to practical applications of space technology, would be effectively accomplished.

On the topic of information exchanges, the Committee noted with satisfaction the reports submitted by Member States on their national and co-operative space programmes and welcomed a report of the Secretary-General on ways and means

by which the United Nations might implement a full-scale programme of public information on the peaceful uses of outer space, particularly on those

aspects of space applications that had a special reference to the problems faced by developing countries.

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A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI J.

A/31/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Chapter II B: Report of Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on its 13th session, Geneva, 22 March-7 April 1976; and Chapter III).

A/C.1/31/L.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by First Committee on 21 October 1976, meeting 10.

A/C.1/31/L.2 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/C.5/31/36, A/31/319. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/31/285. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/285. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 3188 as recommended by First Committee, A/31/285, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 8 November 1976, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3388(XXX) of 18 November 1975, 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 extending to States the benefits derived therefrom as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should provide a focal point, as expressed in General Assembly resolution 1721(XVI) of 20 December 1961,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Welcoming the entry into force on 15 September 1976 of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,

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 that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has:

- (a) Achieved considerable progress by:
- (i) Formulating nine draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an inter-

national agreement or agreements;

- (ii) Formulating five draft principles and identifying three new common elements in the drafts submitted and the views expressed by Member States relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;
- (b) Continued its work on the draft treaty relating to the moon, giving priority to the question of natural resources of the moon;

(c) Discussed questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities;

4. Recommends that the Legal Sub-Committee at its sixteenth session should:

- (a) Continue, as matters of high priority:

- (i) To consider the draft treaty relating to the moon;
- (ii) To consider completing the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements;

(iii) To give detailed consideration to the 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 it;

(b) Pursue its work on questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities in the remaining time available;

5. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its thirteenth session, which, inter alia:

(a) Examines further the question of remote sensing of the earth from space, as set out in paragraphs 26 to 81 of the report, considering in detail both the current pre-operational/experimental as well as the possible future global/operational phase of a remote sensing system or systems;

(b) Continues in effect the United Nations programme on space applications;

(c) Provides for further study of a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters;

6. Recommends that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should continue at its fourteenth session its work on the matters before it, giving priority to the three items contained in paragraph 71 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

7. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that full utilization be made by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies of their existing terms of reference with regard to the establishment of an appropriate co-ordinating role for the United Nations in the field of remote sensing;

8. Further endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its fourteenth session, should:

(a) Undertake the various studies and reports on remote sensing of the earth from space, as referred to in paragraph 42 of the report of the Committee;

(b) Prepare a study in depth on the question of convening a United Nations conference on space matters, as referred to in paragraphs 55 and 56 of that report;

(c) Request Member States to provide information on programmes or plans for the generation or transmission of solar energy by means of space technology, as referred to in paragraph 72 of that report;

9. Endorses the United Nations programme on space applications for 1977, as referred to in paragraph 46 of the

report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

10. Approves continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina and expresses its satisfaction at the work being carried out at those ranges in the peaceful and scientific exploration of outer space;

11. Reiterates its request to the World Meteorological Organization to pursue actively the implementation of its tropical cyclone project while continuing and intensifying its other related action programmes, including the World Weather Watch and, especially, the efforts being undertaken towards obtaining basic meteorological data and discovering ways and means to mitigate the harmful effects of tropical storms and to remove or minimize their destructive potential, and looks forward to its report thereon in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

12. Requests the specialized agencies to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work, including particular problems in the fields within their competence relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 73 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to consider strengthening the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat;

14. Notes the invitation extended by the Government of Austria to hold the twentieth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at Vienna in 1977 and accepts that invitation with appreciation;

15. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, as set out in the present and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session.

#### Other documents

Space Activities and Resources. A Review of the Activities and Resources of the United Nations, of its Specialized Agencies and of Other Competent International Bodies relating to the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.I.2.

The United Nations and Outer Space. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.I.9.

## Registration of space launchings

In 1976, United Nations Member States launching objects into orbit around the earth or further into space continued to supply information on such launchings to the United Nations, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1961.<sup>10</sup>

Fifteen notifications on launchings were received during the year and were distributed as documents of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. (Notifications included information on objects launched during the latter part of 1975 as well as during 1976.)

Japan reported and submitted information on the launching of one space vehicle; the USSR re-

ported on 97; and the United States reported on 92.

The Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space<sup>11</sup> came into force on 15 September 1976. In accordance with its provisions, the Secretary-General established a register in which information furnished would be recorded.

On 24 August 1976, Canada informed the United Nations that it had established, under the terms of the same Convention, a registry of the space objects it launched.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35, text of resolution 1721 B (XVI).

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 6.

#### Documentary references

A/AC.105/INF.340-354. Information furnished in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) by States launching objects into orbit or beyond (Japan, USSR, United States).

ST/SG/SER.E/INF.1. Establishment of a register under Conven-

tion on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space. Note by Secretary-General.

ST/SG/SER.E/INF.2. Note verbale of 24 August from Canada (on information to be furnished under Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space).

## Chapter III

**Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea****Fourth session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea**

The fourth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held from 15 March to 7 May 1976 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The first session of the Conference, held in New York from 3 to 15 December 1973, had been devoted primarily to organizational and procedural matters.<sup>1</sup> The second session, held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 20 June to 29 August 1974, had begun substantive work on the questions of ocean law before the Conference.<sup>2</sup> At the third session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 March to 9 May 1975, each of the Chairmen of the three main committees prepared a single negotiating text for a proposed Convention on the Law of the Sea which was issued on 7 May 1975 and presented to the Conference on the final day of the session. After the third session, the President circulated a fourth part of the single negotiating text on settlement of disputes.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 149 States participated in the fourth session. In addition, two territories that had not gained independence, 11 specialized agencies or United Nations bodies, nine intergovernmental organizations, 33 non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and three national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) or the League of Arab States participated as observers.

The 149 States which participated were Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, 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 Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, 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, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, the Holy See, Honduras, Hun-

gary, 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 Republic, 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, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, 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, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The two territories which sent observers, in accordance with invitations issued as a result of a General Assembly decision of 17 December 1974,<sup>4</sup> were the Netherlands Antilles and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The specialized agencies and United Nations bodies which were represented at the fourth session 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, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Council for Namibia

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 44-46.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 71-84.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 116-32.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 85, text of resolution 3334(XXIX).

and the United Nations Development Programme.

The intergovernmental organizations that participated as observers were the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the European Communities, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Hydrographic Bureau, the League of Arab States, OAU, the Organization of American States and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The national liberation movements that participated as observers were 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); there were also three Chairmen for the three main committees, which dealt with the substantive work of the Conference, a Rapporteur-General, 31 Vice-Presidents, and a Rapporteur and three Vice-Chairmen for each of the main committees. In addition, there was a General Committee of 48 members, to assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Conference; a Drafting Committee, which consisted of 23 members, to formulate draft texts and give drafting advice when requested; and a nine-member Credentials Committee to examine the credentials of representatives. The only changes made to the officers or members elected at the previous sessions<sup>5</sup> were that Andres Aguilar (Venezuela) was elected to replace Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador) as Chairman of the Second Committee; consequently El Salvador replaced Venezuela as a member of the Drafting Committee. Also, Austria replaced the Netherlands as a member of the Drafting Committee; Belgium replaced Ireland as a Vice-President of the Conference; and Abdel Magied Ali Hassan (Sudan) replaced Charles Manyang d'Awol (Sudan) as Rapporteur of the Third Committee.

The rules of procedure of the Conference remained as adopted at the second session and as amended at the third, as did the "gentleman'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 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<sup>6</sup> and, in particular, to try to establish a definition of and an international régime for the sea-bed 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.

Specific issues for discussion included: the 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, to be covered by the First Committee; definitions of and régimes for such concepts as the territorial sea, international straits, the continental shelf and an exclusive economic zone, to be covered by the Second Committee; and regulations to cover the preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and the development and transfer of technology, to be covered by the Third Committee.

The basis for the work of the Conference, in addition to the formal documentation before it, was the single negotiating text of a proposed Convention on the Law of the Sea (Law of the Sea Convention).

At the plenary meeting on 15 March 1976, the President informed the Conference that it had been agreed that: there would be no general discussion on the informal single negotiating text; no formal documents concerning amendments to it would be circulated; formal meetings should be avoided as far as possible and, after negotiation of each main part of the texts in the respective committees, the revision of the single negotiating text should be made by each Chairman in his committee, reflecting as far as possible the results of the informal negotiations. A few days would be set aside for a general debate on two items which had not yet been discussed in plenary: the settlement of disputes; and peaceful uses of ocean space—zones of peace and security.

The main committees began their work through informal closed meetings; no records of proceedings were published. Reports of the informal meetings where the texts were discussed in detail were submitted to the Chairmen of the three committees who, in turn, informed the President at regular intervals. The Chairmen reported weekly to the General Committee on the progress of work in their committees.

#### Work of the First Committee

The First Committee (which dealt with the international legal régime for the area of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction) met on 16 March under the chairmanship of Paul Bamela Engo (United Republic of Cameroon) to organize its work. The Chairman suggested that informal meetings be held under his chairmanship; at the beginning of these meetings, he would submit first-impression drafts of various articles so that they could be studied and commented on to help

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 44-45; Y.U.N., 1974, p. 72; and Y.U.N., 1975, p. 117.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 377-83, and Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 542-44.

in the revision of the single negotiating text. Thirty-nine informal meetings were held.

The section (Part I) of the revised single negotiating text submitted by the First Committee Chairman is described later in this chapter.

#### **Work of the Second Committee**

The Second Committee (dealing with general aspects of the law of the sea), under the chairmanship of Andres Aguilar (Venezuela), held only one formal meeting, on 16 March 1976, but met informally to discuss Part II of the single negotiating text, article by article. In 52 informal meetings, it heard more than 3,700 statements, and 1,000 informal amendments were proposed.

The section (Part II) of the revised single negotiating text submitted by the Second Committee Chairman is described later in this chapter.

In an introduction to this section, the Chairman identified issues on which negotiations were most needed. These included: (1) delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between adjacent or opposite States (article 62 of Part II); (2) definition of the continental shelf (article 64); (3) definition of the high seas (article 75); (4) right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit (articles 109-117); (5) definition of the enclosed or semi-enclosed seas (article 129) and co-operation of States bordering these seas (article 130); and (6) a transitional provision on territories under foreign occupation.

The Chairman noted that the matter on which the Committee had been most divided was whether or not the exclusive economic zone should be included in the definition of the high seas.

On the question of the transitional article dealing with territories under foreign occupation or colonial domination (article 136 in the Geneva text), the Chairman stated that there had been a long debate in the Committee. It had been recognized that the article raised issues which went beyond the scope of the law of the sea. By placing it separately as a transitional provision, the Chairman added, he had adopted a solution which would not in any way imply that the matters dealt with were permanent and immutable in nature.

#### **Work of the Third Committee**

The Third Committee (dealing with the marine environment, marine scientific research and the development and transfer of technology), under the Chairmanship of Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria), held two formal meetings. At the first, on 16 March, the Chairman, following the guidelines set out by the President, decided that, as at the previous sessions, Jose Luis Vallarta (Mexico) should preside over the informal discussions on the protection and preservation of the marine environment, and Cornel Metternich (Federal Republic of Germany) over

the informal discussions on marine scientific research and the transfer of technology.

At the second formal meeting, on 28 April 1976, the Committee met to hear the representative of Spain describe the new Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona in February 1976 by a conference of Mediterranean countries.

The section of the revised single negotiating text submitted by the Third Committee Chairman is described later in this chapter.

#### **Work in plenary**

##### **Settlement of disputes**

Opening the discussion on procedures for the settlement of disputes, the President presented an explanatory memorandum on the informal single negotiating text on the settlement of disputes. Sixty-five States, as well as the International Ocean Institute, took part in a debate on this issue. The Conference decided that the President should prepare a new informal single negotiating text on settlement of disputes, taking into account the views expressed in the debate and the observations submitted as a result of informal meetings and communications.

##### **Peaceful uses of the ocean**

##### **space: zones of peace and security**

The question of peaceful uses of the ocean space and zones of peace and security was discussed at three plenary meetings.

The President stated that the discussion could not be divorced from disarmament negotiations or other United Nations action to restrict the arms race in ocean areas, but that duplication should be avoided. He added that the deliberations of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, the existence of treaties such as 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,<sup>7</sup> the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,<sup>8</sup> the proposed establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific and proposals for similar zones elsewhere should be borne in mind in the course of the debate.

A number of countries, including China, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Madagascar, Malta, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Somalia and Tunisia, considered that the Conference should deal with the problem and should incorporate in the future

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

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 34-35, resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, containing text of Declaration.

Convention the requisite measures aimed at attaining this objective.

Some others, including Bulgaria, Cuba, the USSR and the United States, said it was not appropriate to open a general debate on the substance of the problem.

The representative of Peru contended that there was no basis for the view of some States that the Conference was not competent to discuss this item. The existing Treaty banning nuclear weapons on the sea-bed and ocean floor, he said, had not prohibited the emplacement of conventional armaments in zones under the jurisdiction of other States and in the international sea-bed area. It was therefore necessary for the Conference to define principles and measures that would ensure the peaceful uses of ocean space.

General Assembly resolutions to create zones of peace, he went on to say, had not been respected by some naval powers, and those powers had systematically opposed proposals in the Conference to ensure the peaceful use of the sea. There was no provision for the peaceful uses of the seas in the single negotiating text, he concluded.

Ecuador expressed similar views, adding that the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority (see below) might keep a watch to ensure the peaceful uses of the oceans.

Romania proposed that the Convention should contain a provision on the non-use of force and should promote peaceful relations and good-neighbourly relations among all nations. China supported proposals for the establishment of zones of peace and the demands by many countries for the withdrawal of troops and military bases; proposals made during the Conference aimed at resisting maritime hegemonism and safeguarding the sovereignty of small and medium-sized countries should be explicitly provided for in the Convention.

Madagascar would support any attempt to consolidate into a single chapter of the Convention certain provisions touching on peaceful uses of ocean space in various areas of the sea, and also suggested that the Conference should decide whether amendments should be prepared to the existing Treaty on disarmament of the sea-bed<sup>9</sup> or whether such provisions should be annexed to the Law of the Sea Convention. The signing of such a protocol should be obligatory for all States parties to the Convention.

In Iraq's view, the exclusive economic zone had been extracted from the high seas and was not a territorial zone. Therefore the denuclearization of that zone would be consistent with the purposes of the new Convention.

Malta added that it firmly believed that the Mediterranean should be utilized as a corridor of peace serving international trade and communications,

and the Philippines recalled that the Association of South-East Asian Nations had issued a declaration in 1971 urging that the South-East Asia region be made a zone of peace and neutrality.

Iran felt that it was urgent to draft an article to the effect that non-civilian aspects of the question of the peaceful uses of the sea-bed should be tackled in an appropriate forum. The proposed Authority, in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, should regulate and control the dumping of nuclear wastes and biological and chemical agents in the sea-bed. Further, Iran said that all foreign military installations should be excluded from the area of the exclusive economic zones and continental shelves of the coastal States.

Somalia added that it was necessary to reserve within a new Law of the Sea Convention a prominent place for the denuclearization of the oceans and the establishment of zones of peace in ocean space.

The representative of the USSR said that the problem of the peaceful uses of ocean space and of establishing zones of peace could not be dealt with in isolation from the other problems relating to the maintenance of international peace and disarmament and thus was beyond the scope of the task of the Conference. A solution to those problems could be found only within the framework of appropriate United Nations bodies or at other international conferences and forums dealing with problems of disarmament, the strengthening of international security and universal peace. The Conference's contribution to that goal should be the preparation of a mutually acceptable legal régime for the use of the world's oceans.

In the view of Bulgaria, while the preamble of the Convention on the Law of the Sea should contain a special paragraph stating that the contracting parties considered the peaceful uses of ocean space to be the fundamental principle governing the activities of States in the uses of the seas and the exploration and exploitation of their resources, the Conference was not the adequate forum for discussion of this item. Cuba expressed a similar view.

The United States said it had consistently supported texts providing for the peaceful uses of ocean space, but the term "peaceful purposes" did not preclude military activities generally. The United States held that the conduct of military activities for peaceful purposes was in full accord with the Charter of the United Nations and international law. Any specific limitation on military activities would require a detailed arms-control agreement. The United States said the Conference was not charged with such a purpose and was not prepared for such negotiation.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 7.



#### Procedures for the fifth session

After a procedural debate, the Conference decided: that the President should prepare proposals on the organization of work for submission well in advance of the opening of the fifth session; that the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare draft alternative texts of the preamble and final clauses of the revised single negotiating text, collating historical precedents without giving the draft any political substance; and that the Secretariat should prepare for the fifth session, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, an annotated directory of global, regional and subregional organizations dealing with ocean affairs. The directory should indicate the constitution, powers, membership and area of work of the organizations.

The Conference also decided that the next session would be held in New York from 2 August to 17 September 1976.

#### Revised single negotiating text

The four-part revised single negotiating text, issued on 6 May 1976, reflected the results of the informal negotiations on each part of the informal single negotiating text (referred to as the Geneva text) within each of the committees and the discussion on the settlement of disputes in plenary.<sup>10</sup> Parts I, II and III were prepared by the Chairmen of the First, Second and Third Committees, respectively, and Part IV by the President of the Conference.

Part I set out general principles to implement the basic concept that the resources of the international sea-bed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction were the common heritage of mankind. The text would establish an International Sea-Bed Authority that would be empowered to exploit the ocean bottom for its mineral wealth and contract with outside entities, including States and corporations, to permit them to engage in mining under the Authority's control.

A procedure was proposed by which sea-bed areas with good mining prospects could be reserved for exploitation by the Authority or by developing countries while at the same time comparable areas would be made available early for contractors who were qualified to engage in sea-bed mining.

A sea-bed Tribunal was one proposed element in a machinery for settling international disputes over sea-bed resources, including disputes between the Authority and a contractor.

Part II, covering general aspects of the law of the sea, contained provisions on the rights and duties of States in a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea, in a contiguous zone extending up to 24 miles from shore, in a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, on the continental shelf underlying these areas, ar-

chipelagic waters (around States which consist of archipelagos) and on the high seas. The provisions on the economic zone, a new concept in international law, would give coastal States sovereign rights over the fish and other living resources of that zone while reserving freedom of navigation and certain other freedoms to all States.

A revenue-sharing system was proposed under which coastal States would turn over to the International Sea-Bed Authority a percentage of the value of minerals (including oil) they obtained from parts of their continental shelf lying more than 200 miles from shore. Other provisions would give land-locked States certain rights to fish in the economic zone of neighbouring States, subject to bilateral and regional agreements.

Part III, dealing with the marine environment and scientific research, would permit States to conduct research on the high seas or the economic zone of other States, but would require the coastal State's consent for research in the exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf, with the proviso that such consent could not be withheld unless the proposed research bore substantially on the zone's resources.

With regard to the marine environment, different groups of States would have different powers to enforce anti-pollution regulations, depending on which sea areas were involved and whether the State was the country of registry of a vessel (flag State), a coastal State, or a port State (a State in whose port a vessel was temporarily located). Other provisions called for action to promote the development and transfer of marine technology.

Part IV, prepared by the President of the Conference, proposed a system for the compulsory settlement of disputes, by means freely chosen by the parties. The choices available would include referring a dispute to a proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal, as well as resort to the International Court of Justice, arbitration tribunals, conciliation commissions and a new type of committee for handling technical disputes over fisheries, pollution, scientific research and navigation. This part of the text was in a different position from the other three parts, in that it had not yet been discussed article by article by an organ of the Conference; such a discussion was expected at the fifth (August 1976) session.

#### Part I

Part I of the revised single negotiating text contained 63 articles—compared to 75 in the Geneva text—and three annexes. The annexes dealt with the basic conditions of exploration and exploitation, the statute of the international Enterprise that

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 127-32, for a description of the informal single negotiating text.

would be set up to conduct sea-bed mining, and the statute of a sea-bed dispute settlement system. A special appendix was added concerning financial arrangements between the Authority and the contractor.

A brief summary of new articles or articles where important changes were made follows.

Article 1 of the text specified that when this part of the treaty referred to activities in the area (defined in article 2 as the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction) it meant all exploration and exploitation of sea-bed resources. The principles of the régime were set out in articles 2-19.

A provision on economic aspects (article 9) specified three new means of protecting mineral-producing developing countries from the adverse effects on their export earnings that could result if production of the same minerals from the sea-bed led to a drop in mineral prices: (a) commodity agreements covering these minerals, in which the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority could participate; (b) authorizing the Authority to limit sea-bed production for at least 20 years in accordance with a formula tied to the price of and demand for nickel; and (c) compensation for economic harm caused to affected countries.

Scientific research in the area would be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind as a whole, according to article 10. Article 11 called for international co-operation to promote the transfer of technology from country to country. In the conduct of activities in the area, protection of the marine environment (article 12) and human life (article 13) were to be ensured.

Prior consent of the coastal State concerned would be required if activities in the area resulted in the exploitation of resources within national jurisdiction (article 14). States would be made responsible for ensuring that activities in the area carried out by their nationals were in accordance with the Convention (article 17). Effective participation of developing countries in sea-bed activity was to be promoted, with due regard to the special needs of the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States (article 18).

Articles 20 to 63 described the international machinery to be established to apply the new régime. By article 21, the Authority would be the organization through which States parties would organize and control activities in the area, particularly with a view towards the administration of the resources of the area. Under the exploration and exploitation system (article 22), activities in the area would be conducted directly by the Authority and, in association with the Authority and under its control, by States parties or State enterprises or persons natural or juridical possessing the necessary qualifications, or any group of the preceding.

The Authority would have five main organs: an Assembly, a Council, a Tribunal, a Secretariat and the Enterprise (article 24). The Assembly, consisting of all members of the Authority, would decide questions of substance by a two-thirds vote of members (article 25). As the supreme organ of the Authority, the Assembly would prescribe the general policies to be pursued by the Authority on any questions or matters within the competence of the Authority (article 26).

Article 27 dealt with the structure of the Council. As the executive organ of the Authority, the Council would prescribe the specific policies of the Authority, exercising control over activities in the area and adopting and applying rules and regulations (article 28). The organs of the Council would be an Economic Planning Commission, a Technical Commission and a Rules and Regulations Commission (article 29).

The Economic Planning Commission would be composed of 18 experts appointed by the Council, upon nomination by States parties, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution. The Commission would, *inter alia*, review the supply, demand and price situation affecting sea-bed minerals and recommend measures to protect countries from its adverse effects (article 30).

The Technical Commission would make recommendations on scientific research and transfer of technology, advise the Rules and Regulations Commission, assess environmental implications of activities in the area, supervise all operations in the area, make recommendations in cases of non-compliance of the rules of the Authority by sea-bed contractors, direct a staff of inspectors whose job would be to determine whether the contractors were following the rules, and issue emergency orders to suspend operations so as to prevent serious environmental harm (article 31).

The Rules and Regulations Commission would formulate and submit to the Council rules, regulations and procedures governing sea-bed activities in the area (article 32).

The Tribunal, composed of 11 judges appointed by the Assembly on the Council's recommendation, would have jurisdiction over international disputes between States parties or between States parties and nationals of other States about the interpretation or application of this part of the Convention or about contracts for sea-bed activities (article 33).

A State questioning the legality of measures taken by any organ of the Council or Assembly, on specified grounds, would be able to bring the matter before the Tribunal, as could any national of a State party to the Convention (article 36). [Articles 34, 35 and 37 to 39 contained further provisions concerning the Tribunal, while article 40 specified that parties to a dispute could

submit the dispute to an arbitration commission.]

By article 41, the Enterprise would be the organ of the Authority which would conduct activities in the area directly, subject to the general policy directives and control of the Council.

The Secretariat would consist of a Secretary-General (article 42) as well as scientific, technical and other personnel (article 43). Its staff would be forbidden to seek or receive instruction from any external source or to disclose or receive industrial secrets (article 44). Arrangements would be made for co-operation with non-governmental organizations (article 45).

Articles 46 to 60 dealt with financial questions. Members of the Authority two years behind in paying their financial contributions to the Authority would lose their vote (article 61).

If the Tribunal found that a State grossly and persistently violated the provisions of this part of the Convention, that State's membership rights could be suspended by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Council (article 62). A final article (article 63) would permit the provisional application of the Convention under specified conditions.

Annex I contained the basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation. It set forth, in 21 paragraphs, the principles and rules to govern, *inter alia*: rights in the area and its resources; title to minerals and processed substances; prospecting, exploration and exploitation; qualification and selection of applicants for contracts; rights and obligations of the contractors; rules, regulations and procedures; conditions under which a contract might be suspended, terminated, revised or transferred; and responsibility and liability for damage arising from the conduct of operations by the contractor.

A special appendix set out two alternative approaches to financial arrangements between the Authority and the contractor.

Annex II contained the proposed statute of the Enterprise, setting out the provisions on, *inter alia*, the Enterprise's relationship to the Authority, its membership, its organization and management (including the structure of the Governing Board and financing) and how it should conduct its operations.

Annex III contained the proposed statute of the sea-bed dispute settlement system and set out provisions for the sea-bed Tribunal and the organization of special chambers to exercise the contentious jurisdiction of the Tribunal when requested.

## Part II

Part II of the revised single negotiating text, submitted by the Chairman of the Second Committee, contained 131 articles (compared to 137 in the Geneva text), a transitional provision and an annex, on a wide range of subjects relating to the law of the

sea involving the delimitation of ocean areas and the rights and duties of States in those areas. The articles were grouped under 10 chapter headings: (1) the territorial sea and the contiguous zone (articles 1 to 32); (2) straits used for international navigation (articles 33 to 43); (3) the exclusive economic zone (articles 44 to 63); (4) the continental shelf (articles 64 to 74); (5) the high seas (articles 75 to 108); (6) the right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit (articles 109 to 117); (7) archipelagic States (articles 118 to 127); (8) régime of islands (article 128); (9) enclosed or semi-enclosed seas (articles 129 and 130); and (10) settlement of disputes (article 131). There was also a transitional provision as well as a brief annex listing species of highly migratory fish.

## Pan III

Part III of the text, revised by the Chairman of the Third Committee, consisted of 89 articles (compared to 92 in the Geneva text) and was divided into three chapters. Chapter I dealt with the protection and preservation of the marine environment (articles 1 to 47), Chapter II with marine scientific research (articles 48 to 77) and Chapter III with the development and transfer of technology (articles 78 to 89).

The only change in Chapter I was in article 27, which would require flag States to enforce international standards on board vessels flying their flags or of their registry by not allowing those ships to leave port when they failed to comply, by inspecting the ships and certifying their conformity, by investigating and prosecuting violations, by informing other States and international organizations of their actions and by providing penalties severe enough to discourage violations.

There was also a new article dealing with ice-covered areas (article 43). That article said that coastal States would have the right to establish and enforce non-discriminatory laws and regulations against pollution from vessels in ice-covered areas within the exclusive economic zone, where particularly severe ice conditions obstructed navigation and where pollution could cause major harm or irreversibly disturb the ecological balance.

The changes in Chapter II were the following.

Article 60 specified that marine scientific research was to be conducted in the exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf with the consent of the coastal State, but such consent must not be withheld unless the project bore substantially upon the exploration and exploitation of the living or non-living resources, involved drilling or the use of explosives, unduly interfered with the economic activities performed by the coastal State or involved artificial islands or installations.

By article 64, a research project in the exclusive

economic zone could proceed four months after the coastal State was given the required information unless within two months of the date of receipt of such information the coastal State withheld its consent on the grounds that it bore on the exploration and exploitation of the living and non-living resources, found the information inaccurate or requested supplementary information.

By article 65, the coastal State could call a halt to such research if its sponsors failed to supply the required preliminary data or gave inaccurate information.

Article 76 provided that any dispute relating to marine scientific research would be settled by negotiation, conciliation or other procedures for settlement agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. If not so settled, there would be a conciliation procedure under which two or three outside experts would assist the parties to reach agreement, failing which the general procedures for dispute settlement would apply. Article 77 provided that pending settlement of a dispute, research could not commence or continue without the approval of the coastal State.

There were no changes in Chapter III.

#### Settlement of disputes

The revised text on settlement of law-of-the-sea disputes, submitted by the President of the Conference as Part IV of the negotiating text, contained 18 articles and seven annexes. The annexes set out the procedure to be followed for conciliation and for arbitration, a statute for a proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal, and special procedures to govern disputes dealing with fisheries, pollution, scientific research and navigation.

Article 1 of the text set out the obligation of States parties to the Convention to settle by peaceful means any dispute between them over the interpretation or application of the Convention. By the terms of article 2, nothing in the text was to impair the right of the parties to agree to settle such a dispute by any peaceful means of their own choice. A dispute might also be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement under any other regional or special agreement accepted by the parties (article 3), and parties to a dispute were obliged to exchange views expeditiously regarding its settlement (article 4).

According to article 5, if the parties agreed to their own choice of settlement procedure and to a time-limit for such proceedings, the binding settlement procedures specifically provided for in the Convention would apply only after that time-limit expired without a settlement having been reached. Further, by article 6, the conciliation procedure set out in the Convention could be applied if one party accepted the invitation of another to make use of them.

Article 7 set out that parties to a dispute who could not agree to settle it by means of their choice would be obliged to submit it to a compulsory and binding procedure under the Convention. Article 8 contained provisions on the relationship between the various dispute settlement procedures, including those relating to the international sea-bed area, as set out in Part I of the Convention.

As to the choice of a compulsory procedure, article 9 specified that when ratifying the Convention each State would be free to accept one or more of four different settlement procedures: the proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal, the International Court of Justice, an arbitral tribunal or a special committee of experts. Unless the parties agreed on which tribunal or committee would deal with a dispute, the complainant could only apply to a procedure chosen by the defendant. The extent of jurisdiction of these tribunals was spelled out in article 10. The decision rendered or any settlement effected by the tribunals mentioned in the Convention would be final and binding only on the parties to the dispute and in respect of that particular dispute, according to article 17. The various tribunals would be entitled to seek expert advice and assistance on scientific or technical matters (article 11) and to prescribe binding provisional measures to preserve the rights of the parties or prevent harm to the marine environment, pending final adjudication (article 12).

Article 13 specified that all the dispute settlement procedures under the Convention would be open to all States adhering to it.

In a dispute over the sovereign rights, exclusive rights or exclusive jurisdiction of a coastal State, another State would not be entitled to resort to the dispute settlement procedures of the Convention if local remedies (involving proceedings in the coastal State's courts), where appropriate, had not been exhausted, according to article 14. Article 18 added that the dispute settlement procedures of the Convention could not be invoked in regard to disputes over the exercise of sovereign or exclusive rights or exclusive jurisdiction of a coastal State, except when it was claimed: that a coastal State had violated its obligations under Convention provisions by interfering with freedom of navigation, overflight or communications; that any other State had violated its obligations under the Convention or appropriate national laws when exercising those freedoms; or that a coastal State had failed to apply international standards relating to the marine environment, subject to certain specified conditions.

By article 15, if a vessel registered in one State was detained by the authorities of another, the State of the vessel's registry, the owner, captain or operator could bring the matter before the Law of the Sea Tribunal, unless the parties agreed to an-

other tribunal, in order to secure prompt release of the ship, its crew or passengers.

The law to be applied by any of the tribunals mentioned in this section of the Convention would be the law of the Convention, other rules of international law and any other applicable law (article 16).

Article 18 further specified that a State ratifying the Convention could declare that it did not accept some or all of the dispute settlement procedures with respect to disputes concerning military activities, disputes in which the United Nations Security Council determined that specified proceedings would interfere with the exercise of its functions, and disputes over sea boundary delimitations, provided that in boundary disputes a State could not decline to accept settlement procedures under the Convention unless it accepted another procedure calling for a binding decision.

Annex I A to the President's text on dispute settlement provided the procedure to be followed in conciliation. An international list of conciliators was to be drawn up, with each contracting State entitled to nominate four persons. When a dispute was referred to conciliation, each party would appoint two persons from this list as members of a Conciliation Commission, and the four conciliators would choose a fifth to act as Chairman. The Commission would decide its own procedure, could draw the parties' attention to any measures which might facilitate an amicable settlement, and would make proposals to the parties with a view to reaching such a settlement. Its report, to be made within 12 months, would not be binding on the parties. The parties to the dispute would bear the costs of the Commission and the Registrar of the Law of the Sea Tribunal would provide facilities.

Annex I B, on arbitration procedure, provided for the establishment by the parties to a dispute of a five-member arbitral tribunal: two of its members would be appointed by the parties; the other three would be appointed from nationals of third States, by agreement between the parties, from whom they would appoint a President. Failing agreement of the parties, these members would be appointed by the President of the Law of the Sea Tribunal or another agreed person or State. In the absence of agreement to the contrary by the parties, the arbitral tribunal would lay down its own procedure.

Absence or default of any party would not impede the arbitration procedure. The parties would be required to facilitate the tribunal's work. The expenses of the tribunal would be shared equally by the parties unless the tribunal decided otherwise. Decisions of the tribunal would be taken by majority vote, with the President casting the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

The tribunal's award, which might be accompanied by separate or dissenting opinions, would

be final and without appeal, and the parties would have to comply with it immediately. Controversies over interpretation of the award could be submitted to the same or another arbitral tribunal.

The statute of the proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal was set out in Annex I C. The Tribunal would have 15 independent members, representing the principal legal systems of the world, chosen in accordance with a geographical pattern set out in the text. They would be elected for nine-year terms, initially by a meeting of States parties to the Convention, from among a list of nominees of those States; vacancies would be filled by the same procedure.

No member would be permitted to exercise any political or administrative function, or be actively associated with or financially interested in any enterprise concerned with a commercial use of the sea or sea-bed, nor could members act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case. A member's seat could be declared vacant if the other members unanimously considered that he had ceased to fulfil the required conditions. Members would enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities while on the Tribunal's business and would be required to make a public declaration that they would exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously.

The Tribunal would elect its President and Vice-President for three years.

The Tribunal could set up chambers to deal with particular disputes or categories of disputes, such as those relating to fishing, sea-bed exploration or exploitation, marine pollution or scientific research. To speed its business, it would set up annually a special chamber which could hear and determine disputes by summary procedure. The Tribunal could seek the advice of outside assessors on technical questions or of a fact-finding board. If one party had a national on the Tribunal, any other party to the dispute could choose a person to participate as a member.

The Tribunal's jurisdiction would comprise all disputes submitted to it under the Convention and all matters mentioned in any other international agreement conferring jurisdiction on it. Whenever an existing treaty provided for referring a law-of-the-sea subject to a special tribunal, the parties could agree to refer the matter to the Law of the Sea Tribunal.

The Tribunal would be open to States parties to the Convention and other States, while intergovernmental organizations and natural and juridical persons (including individuals and corporations) would have access to it in cases relating to the sea-bed area and the detention of vessels.

Members would receive an annual salary and a special allowance for each dispute; the amounts were to be decided by the States parties to the Convention. The Tribunal's expenses would be

borne by those States, as well as other States and intergovernmental organizations having access to the Tribunal.

On procedural matters, the proposed statute specified that disputes could be brought before the Tribunal by a party or parties by notification of a special agreement or by written application. The Tribunal would make orders for the conduct of each case. When one party did not appear before the Tribunal or failed to defend its case, the other party might call on the Tribunal to decide in its favour.

All questions would be decided by a majority of members present, with the President casting the deciding vote in the event of a tie. Members would be entitled to deliver a separate opinion. The Tribunal's decision would have no binding force except between the parties to a dispute, and would be final and without appeal.

States, intergovernmental organizations or persons with a legal interest that might be affected by the Tribunal's decision could request to intervene. Every State party to the Convention would be entitled to intervene in proceedings whenever the interpretation or application of the Convention was in question, but it would then be bound by the Tribunal's judgement on that point. Each party would bear its own costs unless the Tribunal decided otherwise.

The statute could be amended by the same procedure that could be used for amending the Convention.

Annexes II A through D provided for special procedures to deal with disputes relating to fisheries, pollution, scientific research and navigation. Each would permit the submission of such disputes, at the request of any party, to a five-member committee appointed by agreement between the parties from a list of experts established by the appropriate international organization: the Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for fisheries; the United Nations Environment Programme for pollution; the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission for research; and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization for navigation. Failing agreement among the parties on the membership of such a committee, the head of the appropriate international organization (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the case of a marine research committee) could be asked to appoint the members in consultation with the parties. Each State party to the Convention could designate two experts for inclusion in the list of potential members of these special bodies.

The committee would decide how costs were to be apportioned among the parties, failing their agreement on this point. At a party's request, the committee could prescribe binding provisional measures to preserve the parties' rights or prevent harm to the marine environment. The committee would give its decision within five months, with a possible three-month extension in regard to fisheries disputes.

Where the committee found that a dispute involved interpretation of the Convention, that aspect would have to be sent to the appropriate tribunal for a finding. In reaching its decisions, the committee would have to comply with the Convention, the rules of international law and any special agreement between the parties with a view to settling the dispute. The committee's decisions would be taken by majority vote and would be binding, although subject to appeal on specific grounds. At the parties' request, the committee could carry out fact-finding, in which case its findings would be considered conclusive and it could make recommendations that did not have the force of a deci-

#### Documentary references

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Official Records, Vol. V, Fourth Session: New York, 15 March-7 May 1976. Summary Records of Meetings (Plenary meetings: 57th to 70th; General Committee: 14th to 20th meetings; First Commit-

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### Fifth session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea

The fifth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held from 2 August to 17 September 1976 at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

A total of 150 States participated in the fifth session. In addition, three territories, 10 specialized agencies and United Nations bodies, eight intergovernmental organizations, 31 non-governmental

organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and three national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) or the League of Arab States participated as observers.

The 150 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 Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, 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, Grenada, 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 Republic, 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, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, 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, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The three territories which sent observers were the Netherlands Antilles, the Seychelles and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The specialized agencies and United Nations bodies which were represented at the fifth session were 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, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme.

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, OAU and the Organization of American States.

The national liberation movements that participated as observers were 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). There were also three Chairmen for the three main committees, which dealt with the substantive work of the Conference, a Rapporteur-General, 31 Vice-Presidents, and a Rapporteur and three Vice-Chairman 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 Drafting Committee of 23 members, to formulate draft texts and give drafting advice; and a nine-member Credentials Committee, to examine the credentials of representatives. The only changes made to the officers or members elected at the previous sessions were that Ireland replaced Belgium as a Vice-president of the Conference and Thailand replaced Bangladesh as a member of the Drafting Committee. Jens Evensen (Norway) was designated as the Vice-President to replace the President during his absence from New York.

The rules of procedure of the Conference remained as adopted at the second session and as amended at the third, as did the "gentleman'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 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.<sup>11</sup> In particular, the Conference was to try to establish a definition of and an international régime for the sea-bed 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.

Specific issues for discussion included: the question of who might exploit the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction and what the basic conditions of exploration and exploitation should be, to be covered by the First Committee; definitions of and régimes for such concepts as the territorial sea, international straits, the continental shelf and an exclusive economic zone, to be covered by the Second Committee; and regulations for the preservation of the marine environment, ma-

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 377-83, and Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 542-44.

rine scientific research and the development and transfer of technology, to be covered by the Third Committee. The basis for the work of the Conference was the revised single negotiating text for a proposed Convention on the Law of the Sea, submitted by the committee Chairmen and the Conference President at the end of the fourth session of the Conference in May 1976 (see the preceding section).

When the Conference opened, the President suggested that it should endeavour to reach agreement on the key issues, which in his view were the following: matters relating to the international area of the sea-bed; interests of countries whose geographical location might deprive them of the benefit of an exclusive economic zone; the relationship between such a zone and the high seas; the rules for marine scientific research beyond the territorial sea; dispute settlement machinery; and formulation of final clauses. He noted that each committee would decide on the issues for negotiation and he made a number of procedural proposals.

The Conference then decided that there would be a general debate on the preamble and final clauses, to be held in two parts, dealing first with the purely formal aspects of the draft and then with more substantive matters such as entry into force, reservations and denunciations.

The committees devised several procedural innovations, aimed at permitting specialized consideration of topics in eight different negotiating groups while at the same time enabling all interested countries to take part in the negotiations. The concentration on main issues was a departure from the procedure of the previous session, at which the committees had held an article-by-article reading of the single negotiating text.

The results of the session, most of them coming from informal meetings, were summed up on the closing day by the Chairmen of the three main committees, in written reports and oral statements.

#### **Work of the First Committee**

The First Committee under the chairmanship of Paul Bamele Engo (United Republic of Cameroon) held 13 formal meetings from 4 August to 14 September 1976. Its main concern was the question of the organization of the future mining system for the deep-sea bed; discussions and negotiations dealt with the conditions to be laid down for prospecting, exploring and exploiting the area. Included was the issue of the circumstances under which States and corporations would have access to sea-bed minerals. It was generally understood that an International Sea-Bed Authority would be set up to administer the area, and that an organ of the Authority, known as the Enterprise, would be authorized to conduct exploration and mining on the Authority's behalf.

Before the First Committee was the revised single negotiating text submitted by the First Committee Chairman in May 1976 at the close of the previous session. Annexed to the text was a suggested set of provisions on the basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation, calling for the creation of a dual system under which activities in the area would be conducted either directly by the Authority or by States or their nationals acting in association with the Authority and under its control.

A contractual system would be established, conferring exclusive rights on the contractor in the contract area but ensuring control by the Authority at all stages of operation. The choice of the contract area would be made as follows: the outside applicant would propose an area or areas he wished to explore or exploit, and the Authority would allow him to work in a designated half of that area (or one or two equivalent areas proposed by the applicant), reserving the other half for exploitation either directly by the Authority or by developing countries or their nationals operating in association with the Authority and under its control. The Authority would adopt procedures and rules for ascertaining the qualifications of a would-be contractor.

The contract would spell out the rights and obligations of the Authority and the contractor, determining the apportionment of proceeds between them, requiring the contractor to transfer data and to train personnel from the Authority and developing countries, and giving him security of tenure and the exclusive right to seek and exploit specified minerals in the contract area.

After two weeks of discussions on how to organize its work, the Committee decided on 5 August to establish a workshop, open to all countries, with a mandate to negotiate on all matters relating to the future system for sea-bed exploration and exploitation. The workshop elected two Co-Chairmen: S. P. Jagota (India) and Hans H. M. Sondaal (Netherlands).

The workshop, which met 13 times from 9 August to 8 September, decided in turn to set up an informal negotiating group, giving it the task of seeking consensus on the system of exploitation. The negotiating group had 26 members—13 industrialized and 13 developing countries—but was open to all other countries. The regular members of this group, which held 12 meetings, were Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Indonesia (later replaced by the Philippines), Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Zambia.



The Co-Chairmen of the workshop reported once a week to the First Committee on the activities of the workshop; their final report was submitted on 9 September.

The report contained summaries of three papers submitted at the outset of the workshop's meetings, proposing different systems for exploiting the sea-bed. These papers, which were not formal documents of the Conference, were: workshop paper No. 1, submitted by the developing countries belonging to the "Group of 77," calling for the exercise by the International Sea-Bed Authority of full and effective control over exploitation (known as the unitary system); workshop paper No. 2, submitted by the USSR, providing for exploitation by States and by the Authority, and giving all States equal opportunity to mine the sea-bed; and workshop paper No. 3, submitted by the United States, providing for a so-called parallel system of exploitation placing sea-bed mining by States and corporations on an equal footing with that carried out by the Authority, and permitting mining to be conducted in accordance with contracts between the Authority and others.

The paper submitted by the Group of 77 proposed that sea-bed exploration and mining be conducted exclusively by the world Authority, in two ways: directly through its Enterprise, or operating arm, and through some kind of association between the Enterprise and outside entities (States or corporations) pursuant to a contract between them. To secure compliance with international rules, the Authority would exercise full and effective control over sea-bed activities. It would be bound to avoid discrimination when it exercised its powers, but special consideration for the developing countries would not be deemed discriminatory.

The Authority would have to adopt procedures and regulations by which outside entities could apply for access to the sea-bed, as well as those stipulating the qualifications to be required of an applicant. Such qualifications would include financial standing, technological capability and satisfactory performance under any previous contracts with the Authority. Each applicant would have to be treated on an equal footing and would be required to fulfil four specific requirements: it must undertake to comply with all obligations and accept them as enforceable; it must accept control by the Authority; it must give satisfactory assurance that it would fulfil its obligations in good faith; and it must undertake to promote the interests of developing countries.

The Authority would determine when to conduct sea-bed activities in association with other entities. It would negotiate with applicants on the terms of a contract, provided that they possessed the requisite qualifications and complied with established procedures, that the application did not relate to

those parts of the sea-bed retained for the use of the Authority, and that the contract complied with the resource policy and other decisions of the Authority. The contract would set out what contributions the Authority and the contractor would make in terms of funds, materials, equipment, skills and know-how, and what the financial arrangements would be for a particular deep-sea mining venture.

The USSR paper proposed that sea-bed exploration and mining be conducted both by States parties to the Convention and directly by the Authority. The Authority would determine the part or parts of the area in which it would conduct its activities; its area would be no larger than that in which States could operate.

The activities of States would be conducted on the basis of contracts with the Authority and they would come under its effective financial and administrative supervision. They could carry out activities through State enterprises or through juridical persons (including corporations) registered in and sponsored by States. As a sponsor, the State would be responsible for ensuring that the entity it sponsored complied with the Convention and with the Authority's rules and regulations.

All States parties would have equal rights to participate in sea-bed exploration and mining, irrespective of their location, social system and level of industrial development. Particular consideration would be given to the needs of developing countries, particularly the land-locked or geographically disadvantaged.

The United States paper proposed that States parties to the Convention and other entities (such as corporations) would be able to engage in sea-bed exploration and mining directly by entering into contracts with the Authority. The Authority would have effective fiscal and administrative supervision over all activities in the area to secure effective compliance with the Convention and the Authority's rules and regulations.

The Authority would be bound to promote and encourage activities in the area and to avoid discrimination in granting access to the sea-bed and in implementing its powers and functions. It would be forbidden to impair any rights granted under Part I of the Convention (see preceding section) and would be obliged fully to safeguard such rights. It would be empowered to give special consideration to the interests and needs of developing countries, particularly the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged.

The Authority would enter into a contract with an outside entity if the applicant was qualified by virtue of financial standing and technological capability. The Enterprise and States parties to the Convention would be presumed to be so qualified. All contractors would be required to accept the supervision of the Authority.

Subject only to those requirements, the Authority would award a contract, doing so on a competitive basis if it received more than one application for the same area. If no such competing application was received, a properly qualified applicant would be granted a contract within 90 days. The Authority would not have the right to refuse to enter into such a contract if financial arrangements had been satisfied and the contract was in strict conformity with the Convention and the Authority's rules and regulations. The contractor would be obligated to provide the funds, materials, equipment, skills and know-how needed for the conduct of operations under the contract.

The report of the workshop to the First Committee noted that the proposal of the Group of 77 was also supported by some developed countries, some of which opposed the USSR and the United States proposals on the ground that they ignored the principle that the international sea-bed was the common heritage of mankind. Others, which said they were prepared to support the general approach of the Group of 77 paper, stated that the Law of the Sea Convention must give some assurance of access to the sea-bed for States parties to the Convention and other entities (such as corporations).

Those who supported the USSR paper, according to the workshop report, argued that the right of States to explore and exploit the sea-bed should be guaranteed in the Convention and not left to the discretion of the Authority. The system of exploitation would have to take account of the needs and interests of the socialist system.

The United States paper, the report said, was supported by a number of developed countries. These accepted the principle of direct operations by the Authority, provided that the Convention guaranteed access for States parties and other entities on equal and acceptable economic terms and that the Convention specified the conditions for treating favourably the Enterprise and the developing countries.

The report also noted that additional suggestions were advanced by Norway in a search for a middle ground. These sought to ensure that the exclusive conduct of sea-bed activities by the Authority would take place in accordance with the Convention, that the manner in which the Authority determined a form of association with States or other entities would be in accordance with the Convention, and that the Authority would be able to exercise its control over activities in the area in order to secure continuous and consistent compliance with the Convention and the Authority's rules and procedures.

Another informal proposal was later submitted directly to the First Committee by Nigeria, which described it as falling midway between the unitary

and dual schemes. It called for the establishment of a single system of joint ventures between the Authority and other entities interested in sea-bed mining.

In an assessment concluding the workshop report, the Co-Chairmen said that the central question seemed to be whether any dual system of exploitation would be permitted, particularly one in which States parties and other entities would be assured of access to the area. Other important issues were whether exploitation by States and corporations would occupy a higher or lower place in the scheme compared to direct exploitation through the Enterprise, and whether a dual system would be permanent or temporary.

The Co-Chairmen also mentioned two points of view about how to implement the concept, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1970,<sup>12</sup> that the sea-bed and its resources were the common heritage of mankind. One view was that the principle imposed the obligation to ensure that the system of exploitation did not create a monopolistic situation with respect to sea-bed mining. The other view was that there was an obligation to ensure that the resources of the sea-bed would be explored and exploited efficiently.

The Co-Chairmen pointed out, in connexion with the issue of assured access to the sea-bed, that one group of countries (the industrialized) would prefer to set out in an exhaustive manner all basic conditions relating to exploration and exploitation: a qualified applicant would be entitled to a contract and the Authority would be obliged to enter into a contract with such an applicant. Another group of countries (the developing) placed great importance on retaining certain discretionary powers for the Authority, particularly concerning the qualifications and selection of an applicant and the conclusion of a contract. They regarded that as an important role to be played by the Authority.

The Co-Chairmen believed it was doubtful that any country supported an automatic assurance of access, since there seemed to be general agreement that the Authority would presumably have some degree of discretion in applying the relevant provisions. The question, they felt, was rather the degree of allowable discretion and the manner in which that discretion could be used.

Another aspect of the central question, the Co-Chairmen said, was the principle of ensuring equal rights for all States parties to conduct or participate in sea-bed mining. While there appeared to be no disagreement on the need to promote the interests of the developing countries, it was clear from the discussion that the Convention would have to specify the circumstances in which that principle would

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 78-79, text of resolution 2749(XXV) of 17 December 1970.

take effect, in order to eliminate the possibility of discriminatory treatment.

Another phase of the Committee's work concerned arrangements for financing the sea-bed Authority's operating arm, the Enterprise. A preliminary Secretariat paper suggested that the Enterprise might have to spend between \$364 million and \$563 million over a six-year period on research, development and capital investment before it began to receive a return from its mining ventures. It concluded that a consortium of Governments would have to guarantee the borrowings of the Enterprise. It estimated that three deep-sea mining operations producing a total of 3 million tons of minerals a year might eventually net the Enterprise some \$125 million to \$170 million annually, after costs.

In presenting the paper, the Secretary-General's Special Representative to the Conference stressed the scanty and often speculative data on which it was based.

During the assessment of the Committee's work in the final days of the session, a number of countries drew attention to matters not yet discussed which they felt should be taken up at the next session. These included: the financial arrangements for the Enterprise; the powers and functions of the Assembly and the Council of the Authority; the composition of the Council; financial arrangements between the Authority and contractors, including the question of how proceeds from sea-bed mining should be shared; how the Enterprise should function; and how disputes over the sea-bed should be handled.

In his report to the Conference on the work of the First Committee, the Chairman said the Committee had come to the central and most difficult problem: should the new system of exploitation provide for a guaranteed permanent role in sea-bed mineral exploitation for States parties and private firms? Or should such a role for States parties and private firms be considered only at the option of and subject to conditions negotiated by the Authority? Or again, should their role be conceived of as essentially temporary, to be phased out over a defined period agreed to beforehand?

The Chairman noted that the countries belonging to the Group of 77 had reformulated during the session their earlier position on the system for exploiting the sea-bed, in an attempt to meet some of the expressed concerns of the industrialized countries. The USSR and the United States had submitted texts which were helpful in the negotiations, but regrettably the discussion tended to cover old ground and failed to produce new approaches.

Stating that the Committee had reached an impasse, he said there appeared to be no indication that the proponents of any of the three proposals would accept the others. The only way out

was through a change in positions and attitudes.

Reviewing the changes in the situation over the past two years, he recalled that in 1974 the exploitation systems envisaged by the two major interest groups were diametrically opposed, with the developing countries insisting that the Authority be the sole sea-bed miner and the technologically advanced countries insisting on private commercial operations. At this session, the industrialized nations had accepted the Enterprise on an equal footing with other entities, while the Group of 77 nations had agreed that other entities could participate in sea-bed mining in association with the Authority.

The Chairman reported further that during the Conference the United States Secretary of State had advanced ideas concerning the financing of the Enterprise. He had said that the United States would be prepared to agree to a means of financing the Enterprise in such a manner that it could begin its mining operations either concurrently or nearly concurrently with State or private firms. Also, the United States was prepared to include in the Convention agreed provisions for the transfer of technology so as to equalize the advantages held by certain industrialized States. The Chairman remarked that the proposal came with the clear condition that a parallel system of exploitation be accepted. The Secretary of State had also spoken of periodic review conferences for the Convention, perhaps at 25-year intervals, to allay fears that a system which might prove unsuitable would be permanently imposed.

Continuing, the Chairman suggested that if a mechanism could be found to achieve the common objective of increasing the availability of less costly raw materials deriving from the sea-bed, it might be possible to break through the current impasse. The Chairman suggested two ways to increase the availability of those minerals: to stipulate in the Convention that exploitation should be conducted for the explicit purpose of increasing the availability of raw materials, and to ensure that metals produced from sea-bed mining would be made available on the world market. Also, consideration should be given to how private companies with technology and managerial skills could help strengthen the Enterprise and facilitate its rapid entry into commercial production.

#### **Work of the Second Committee**

The Second Committee under the chairmanship of Andres Aguilar (Venezuela) held no formal meetings during the fifth session of the Third Conference. The Committee decided, rather than embarking on another article-by-article discussion of the Chairman's negotiating text, to engage in detailed study of the controversial questions which had given rise to difficulties at previous sessions.

The questions to which it gave this priority were:

(1) the legal status of the exclusive economic zone and the rights and duties of the coastal State and of other States (especially neighbouring land-locked States) in the zone;

(2) the rights of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit;

(3) revenue-sharing by the international community in respect of the exploitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles;

(4) the definition of the outer edge of the continental margin (and thereby the outer limits of the continental shelf);

(5) the rules for passage of ships through straits used for international navigation; and

(6) the delimitation of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between adjacent or opposite States.

The Committee established five negotiating groups open to all member States to consider these questions. Subsequently, smaller consultative groups were established. The negotiating groups were chaired by Mr. Aguilar. The only record issued by the Second Committee was the report made by the Chairman to the Conference. The Chairman noted that the report reflected solely his personal opinions and did not bind any delegation.

In his report, the Chairman summarized the work and the conclusions of the negotiating groups on the various issues.

Concerning the economic zone, the Chairman said a small consultative group on the legal status of the exclusive economic zone, set up by negotiating group No. 1, did not achieve concrete results but in his assessment was very close to reaching a generally acceptable solution. It had worked on articles 44 and 46 of the Chairman's negotiating text, which would establish economic zones in which coastal States would have sovereign rights over resources, exclusive jurisdiction over other economic activities and scientific research, and jurisdiction with regard to environmental preservation; all other States would enjoy traditional freedoms such as navigation and overflight. The discussion had centred on the two articles with a view to reformulating them in order to avoid assimilating the economic zone to the zones on either side of it—the territorial sea and the high seas.

Concerning the item on the rights and duties of States with respect to the living resources of the economic zone, the groups of States most directly concerned organized, outside the framework of the Committee, a consultative group composed of 21 States. Twenty of these were designated in equal proportions by the two groups (the coastal State group and the group of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States), and the remaining member was chosen by agreement between the two to preside over the consultative group. The Chair-

man did not report on the activities of this group.

On another issue, the States most directly concerned informed negotiating group No. 1 that they had reached agreement on the text of article 56, dealing with catadromous species—fish such as eels which live mainly in fresh water but spawn in the sea. The article provided that the coastal State in whose waters such species spent the greater part of their life cycle would be responsible for their management, that fishing for such species should take place only in areas (including the economic zone) other than the high seas, and that the management of and fishing for such species migrating through the economic zone of another State would be regulated by agreement among the States directly involved.

With regard to highly migratory species—such as whales and tuna, which ranged widely over the oceans—the Chairman said there was a desire among the States directly concerned to consult after the session on provisions for the Convention.

On the question of access to the sea and transit for land-locked States, Chapter VI of the Chairman's negotiating text provided that land-locked States had the right of access to and from the sea, and that the terms and conditions under which they were to exercise freedom of transit across neighbouring States must be agreed between the States concerned.

The Chairman reported that negotiating group No. 2 went over this chapter article-by-article, but after its presiding officer reported on the results to the Committee, indicating the points on which he thought an agreement acceptable to the majority had been reached, several members expressed reservations. These included representatives of one transit State and several land-locked States. The Chairman said he continued to believe Chapter VI represented a good compromise solution that could, with minor changes, have been the basis for a formal agreement during the session.

Negotiating group No. 3 had considered two main issues in connexion with the continental shelf, the Chairman reported. These were: how to define the outer edge of the continental margin, and thereby of the continental shelf; and how the international community might share in the revenue derived by coastal States from the exploitation of those parts of the continental shelf lying more than 200 miles off shore.

With regard to the revenue-sharing idea, a consultative group discussed such details as the rate of contributions by coastal States and the possibility of revising the rate after exploitation of the area began, whether all States with broad continental shelves had to contribute or whether the developing countries, or the least developed, would be exempt, which States would benefit from the contri-

butions, and what authority would be responsible for collecting and distributing them.

Concerning the definition of the outer edge of the continental margin, the discussions of a small consultative group centred on a detailed study of its implications and on the possibility of applying a formula presented by one member to complement the definition contained in the Chairman's negotiating text, which had defined the continental shelf of a coastal State as the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extended beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea was measured where the outer edge of the continental margin did not extend up to that distance.

The Chairman observed in his report that the hopes to reach agreement on these questions had not materialized. At the final meeting of the consultative group, some members had reiterated their original position that the continental shelf should not extend beyond 200 miles, while representatives of States with broad shelves repeated their position that the question was an important part of the "package deal" and that a compromise might lie in revenue-sharing. In the Chairman's view, recognition of the rights invoked by States with broad continental shelves was one of the main components of the package deal.

Negotiating group No. 4 had before it Chapter II of the negotiating text, which would give ships of all nations the right to pass through straits used for international navigation, on the understanding that they must proceed without delay and without threatening the bordering States, and that States alongside the straits could regulate navigation and other aspects of passage. The group heard some general statements and received some informal amendments to the text. In his report, the Chairman said the debate showed that Chapter II appeared to provide an acceptable negotiating basis for the majority. He added, however, that some States bordering straits took the view that their acceptance of the text was conditional on certain changes aimed at achieving a better balance between their interests and the interests of users of the straits.

In negotiating group No. 5 and a smaller consultative group, discussion centred on the principles to be used in delimiting the economic zone and continental shelf of States adjacent to one another along a coastline or facing one another across a body of water. Specifically, the issue was which of two methods should be given primary importance: dividing the area along the median line (midway between the coasts of opposite States or equidistant from the coasts of adjacent States), or divid-

ing it according to so-called equitable principles.

After reporting that these two positions continued to be maintained by different countries, the Chairman said he continued to believe that the negotiating text he had submitted in 1975 could lead to general agreement, as it contained both elements. This text stated that the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and of the continental shelf between adjacent or opposite States was to be effected by agreement in accordance with equitable principles, employing, where appropriate, the median or equidistant line, and taking account of all the relevant circumstances.

The Chairman of the Second Committee also reported that the Committee had held several meetings to hear comments on matters not dealt with in the negotiating groups. He divided these into four categories: issues affecting a limited number of countries, which could be solved only by agreement among the States concerned; articles of interest to a larger number of countries, which could also be dealt with by the States concerned (archipelagic waters, enclosed or semi-enclosed seas); proposals which had met with little or no support; and articles concerning which no comments had been made, which might imply that they commanded broad support. He added that 50 of the 131 articles in Part II of the negotiating text fell into the latter category.

#### **Work of the Third Committee**

The Third Committee, under the chairmanship of Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria) held six formal meetings from 3 August to 15 September 1976, as well as informal meetings.

The jurisdiction of States over pollution control in different areas of the sea, the extent to which marine scientific research in the economic zone should require the consent of the coastal State concerned, and the ways in which the transfer of marine technology among nations should be promoted were the key issues examined by the Third Committee.

The main issue for the session in regard to protection and preservation of the marine environment was how to define in the Law of the Sea Convention the respective powers of three categories of States in different ocean zones: coastal States, through whose sea areas the ships of foreign States passed; flag States, the countries where ships were registered; and port States, the countries whose ports were visited by foreign vessels. The question to be resolved was the relative balance of authority among these three categories of States, and, specifically, which had the authority to legislate and enforce pollution standards under various circumstances, especially in relation to pollution caused by ships (vessel-source pollution).

On marine scientific research, the main issue at

the session was what rights a coastal State should have, by withholding its consent, to prevent foreign nationals from carrying out research in its economic zone or continental shelf.

The main question which the Committee dealt with in regard to the transfer of technology was the role that the International Sea-Bed Authority should play in this area.

In his reports to the Committee, and later to the Conference, the Chairman described the stage which the negotiations had reached on each subject and informed it of the text of a few paragraphs agreed to informally in the Committee's negotiating group on vessel-source pollution, established under the chairmanship of Jose Luis Vallarta (Mexico). The Committee Chairman expressed the view that the issues before the Committee had been successfully narrowed.

With reference to the marine environment, the Chairman noted that the Committee had concentrated on key issues related to vessel-source pollution, although it had also received suggestions and comments on other aspects of marine pollution. The basic concepts reflected in the negotiating text he had submitted at the fourth session in May 1976 had received wide support and there were few proposals that would alter the balance of the package.

The Committee had first devoted attention to the competence of coastal States to establish laws and regulations for the prevention and control of pollution by vessels in the territorial sea, the Chairman reported. It had then studied the legislative powers of the coastal State to prevent and control vessel-source pollution in the economic zone and in special areas within that zone. Next, it had considered issues relating to the enforcement of laws and regulations by the flag State, port State and coastal State, as well as the closely related question of safeguards against illegal actions directed at vessels.

As to other environmental issues, whether related to pollution from vessels or to other sources of pollution, he said the Committee had considered informal amendments to 20 articles, mostly of a drafting nature, which it had to study further.

While the Committee had succeeded in narrowing differences, important issues remained on which it must especially focus its attention in the future. In addition to the major question of coastal State competence in the territorial sea, other questions where clarification would be useful were the nature—civil or criminal—of proceedings by the port State against ships suspected of pollution, whether port State jurisdiction was universal, and the degree of acceptance needed for the establishment and application of international rules and standards.

Continuing, the Chairman reported agreement in the Committee's negotiating group on paragraph 5 of article 21 of Part III, which would permit coastal States, under certain circumstances, to establish laws and regulations against pollution from vessels in certain portions of their economic zone. [Article 21 as a whole, as contained in the revised single negotiating text, defined the various authorities competent to establish regulations against vessel-source pollution in different ocean areas—international agreements, flag State and coastal State legislation—and provided that the coastal State's laws affecting the economic zone must conform to established rules and standards.]

Paragraph 5 concerned cases where international regulations were deemed inadequate for particular portions ("special areas") of the economic zone. It stated that when a coastal State had reasonable grounds for believing that special mandatory measures were needed in such areas to prevent pollution from vessels, it might submit relevant data to the competent international organization. If the organization determined within 12 months that the conditions in those areas justified such measures, the State might establish anti-pollution laws and regulations for the areas.

Four other agreed paragraphs reported on by the Chairman related to article 27 of the negotiating text, which defined various measures a State might take against ships flying its flag in order to enforce international standards on pollution. These new paragraphs provided that: (1) flag States were to ensure that vessels flying their flag were prohibited from sailing until they complied with international anti-pollution standards; (2) flag States were to ensure that their vessels were periodically inspected, and certificates issued by them were to be accepted by other States unless there were clear grounds for believing that the condition of the vessel did not correspond with the particulars of the certificates; (3) flag States were to investigate, on request, any alleged violation by their vessels and, if sufficient evidence was available, ensure that proceedings were taken in accordance with their laws; and (4) penalties in flag States' legislation were to be adequate in severity to discourage violations.

The Chairman also reported that the negotiating group had been unable to resolve some issues pertaining to article 28 of the negotiating text, which specified conditions under which a port State could investigate and undertake proceedings against a ship in one of its ports violating international standards for discharge. However, there had been agreement on a paragraph of this article providing that a port State was, as far as practicable, to comply with requests from any State for investigation of discharge violations of international rules believed

to have occurred in the internal waters, territorial sea or economic zone of the requesting State, as well as with requests from the flag State of the vessel for investigation of such violations wherever they had occurred.

Another issue which arose in the negotiating group, the Chairman noted, related to the powers of States within their territorial sea. Specifically, it concerned provisions on this subject in two different parts of the negotiating text: article 20, paragraph 2, of Part II (the part of the text being studied by the Second Committee), which would bar coastal States from applying laws and regulations affecting the design, construction, manning or equipment of foreign ships engaged in innocent passage through the territorial sea, and article 21, paragraph 3, of Part III (the Third Committee's part), which would confer powers on the coastal State to establish laws to prevent or control pollution from vessels, provided they did not hamper innocent passage.

The Chairman advised that some countries found the two provisions contradictory, since in their view the Part II text would unduly erode the sovereignty recognized in the Part III text. Other countries, however, took the view that the article from Part II was a necessary complement to the other article and constituted an indispensable safeguard for the right of innocent passage.

On the question of marine scientific research, the Chairman reported to the Committee that great progress had been made on some points relating to marine research while on others there was still a need to bridge the gap between national positions.

The Chairman reported he had submitted a test proposal on this issue. A modification of article 60 in the revised single negotiating text, this proposal specified that coastal States had the right to regulate and authorize research in their economic zones and on their continental shelves, that such research was to be conducted with the consent of the coastal State in accordance with the Convention, that coastal States should normally grant their consent and establish rules and procedures to avoid unreasonable delay or denial of consent, that such research must not interfere with coastal State activities, and that consent might be withheld when research bore on exploration and exploitation of living and non-living resources or involved such other factors as the introduction of harmful substances or the use of artificial islands.

A number of countries upholding coastal State rights had said they could accept the Chairman's proposal, though amendments were suggested to specify *inter alia* that a coastal State's consent must be express. On the other hand, countries favouring relatively unfettered research opposed the Chairman's text, arguing that it would pre-

vent research from being conducted in some parts of the oceans.

Concerning research in the territorial sea, the Chairman indicated that a possible compromise text for article 57 had been accepted, pending the resolution of other articles. The new text would give coastal States the exclusive right to regulate, authorize and conduct research in the territorial sea, specifying that research in that area could be conducted only with the express consent of and under the conditions set forth by the coastal State.

The Chairman reported that informal discussions on facilitating the transfer of technology had focused on the participation of the International Sea-Bed Authority in this activity. The discussions took place both in the Committee and in a negotiating group chaired by Mr. Metternich (Federal Republic of Germany).

Article 85 of the revised single negotiating text, one of the two articles discussed in this connexion, was one of four articles suggesting various ways for promoting international co-operation in technology transfer and development, including bilateral and multilateral programmes, the establishment of accepted guidelines for transfer, co-ordination of activities by international organizations, and co-operation with the Sea-Bed Authority. The article called for international co-operation in the transfer to developing countries of skills relating to sea-bed exploration and exploitation.

On this article, the Chairman reported, there had been amendments which sought to introduce the element of co-operation between the Authority and other international organizations, the idea being to strengthen the role of the Authority by giving it a co-ordinating role in the international transfer of technology. Other amendments were intended to limit the Authority's role in this matter to areas coming within its scope.

The Chairman then referred to article 86, which specified various ways in which the Authority should assist the transfer of technology, such as training and the provision of documentation. Amendments to that text, he stated, made reference to particular interests, such as the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of technology. They also dealt with the proposed establishment of an over-all co-ordination system and a joint international fund for those activities of the Authority promoting technology transfer.

Some countries had proposed the deletion of the two articles, he continued, on the ground that the First Committee should deal with the matter. The idea seemed to have emerged that a procedural device should be found which would enable the Third Committee to deal with the articles in collaboration with the First Committee.

### Work in plenary

#### Dispute settlement

The Conference devoted 36 informal plenary meetings to its first article-by-article discussion on procedures for the settlement of law-of-the-sea disputes. The discussions were based on a text submitted by the Conference President at the close of the fourth session in May 1976, as Part IV of the negotiating text before the Conference.

Summarizing the discussion in a brief oral report to the closing meeting of the session, the President said there had been controversy over some issues in his text dealing with compulsory procedures for dispute settlement. The text would give States the option of choosing from among three procedures: a Law of the Sea Tribunal, the International Court of Justice and an arbitral tribunal, with the option of a special committee of experts for certain technical disputes.

Pointing to areas of particular controversy, he mentioned the freedom of States to choose among the various tribunals, the jurisdiction of those tribunals, provisional measures which a tribunal might take before making a final adjudication, the access of parties to the different tribunals, the provision allowing a ship's owner, operator or master or flag State to seek prompt release of a detained vessel, and a provision exempting from compulsory settlement certain kinds of disputes over the

exercise of certain coastal State's rights in its economic zone.

The President said a less controversial discussion had been held on the first six articles in the text—a series of provisions which imposed a general obligation on States parties to the Law of the Sea Convention to settle by peaceful means any dispute between them over the interpretation or application of the Convention.

The President added that he would circulate a revised negotiating text on dispute settlement which could be the subject of further discussion at the next session.

#### Organization of the sixth session

The President said that the General Committee had agreed on a set of proposals on how the Conference should conduct its business at the next session. Included was a proposal that the Conference should try to have its officers produce a consolidated text by the end of the sixth week of the session. On the basis of that text, the Conference, in the last week, should prepare a draft Convention on which it should act, if possible, by consensus and without resorting to a vote.

The Conference decided to hold its sixth session in New York, from 23 May to 8 July 1977, with a possible extension to 15 July.

### Documentary references

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Official Records, Vol. VI, Fifth Session: New York, 2 August-17 September 1976. Summary Records of Meetings (Plenary meetings: 71st to 76th; General Committee: 21st to 28th meetings; First

Committee: 25th to 37th meetings; Third Committee: 28th to 33rd meetings) and Documents (issued during 5th session). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.V.2.

## Decisions of the General Assembly on the Conference on the Law of the Sea

On 10 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/63 concerning the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. By that resolution, the Assembly noted a letter of 20 September 1976 from the President of the Conference to the President of the General Assembly regarding the decisions of the fifth session of the Conference concerning the next session. It approved the convening of the sixth session of the Conference from 23 May to 8 July 1977, with a possible extension to 15 July should the Conference so decide. It also decided to accord priority to the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities, except those of organs established by the Charter of the United Nations.

The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make available, as appropriate, the necessary

facilities for private consultations between sessions among Governments and delegations. Recalling the decision of the Conference to accept the invitation of the Government of Venezuela to meet at Caracas at an appropriate date to sign the Final Act and related instruments adopted by the Conference, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to that end.

Resolution 31/63 was adopted without objection. It was sponsored by Bulgaria, El Salvador, Nepal, Nigeria and Norway.

In another action relating to the Conference, the Assembly decided that the provisions of regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, as amended, should be applied to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea



with regard to the financial assessment of participating non-member States. Thus, those States were required to contribute towards Conference expenses at rates to be determined by the General Assembly. This action was embodied in decision

31/407, adopted without objection on 10 December 1976 on the report of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. The Fifth Committee approved the decision without vote on 8 December.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 44.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter I.

A/31/225. Letter of 20 September from President of Third United Nations Conference on Law of Sea to President of General Assembly.

A/31/L.4. Bulgaria, El Salvador, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/50, A/31/8/Add.11, A/31/396 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of 5-power draft resolution, A/31/L.4. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/63, as proposed by 5 powers, A/31/L.4, adopted without objection by Assembly on 10 December 1976, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 3067(XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, 3334(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and 3483(XXX) of 12 December 1975,

Noting the letter dated 20 September 1976 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 fifth session of the Conference, held in New York from 2 August to 17 September 1976,

Having considered the decision of the Conference, as conveyed in the letter of its President, that its sixth session should be convened in New York on 23 May 1977 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 necessary facilities for private consultations between sessions among Governments and delegations,

Taking into account the recommendation made by the Conference that the General Assembly should study measures to ensure stability and continuity for the secretariat personnel recruited for the Conference,

1. Approves the convening of the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York for the period from 23 May to 8 July 1977, with a possible extension to 15 July should the Conference so decide;

2. Reiterates its decision at its thirtieth session to accord priority to the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities, except those of organs established by the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to make available, as appropriate, the necessary facilities for private consultations between sessions among Governments and delegations;

4. Further authorizes the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements originally provided under paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 3067(XXVIII) for the efficient and continuous servicing of the Conference in 1977 and of subsequent activities as may be decided upon by the Conference, as well as to take appropriate measures to ensure stability and continuity for the secretariat personnel recruited for the Conference;

5. Recalls, in this connexion, that it noted in paragraph 4 of its resolution 3334(XXIX) the decision of the Conference to accept the invitation of the Government of Venezuela to meet at Caracas at an appropriate date for the purpose of signing the Final Act and related instruments adopted by the Conference and authorized the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to that end.

A/31/396 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of 5-power draft resolution. Statement by Secretary-General, para. 17.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 17 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/407).

## 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 (established by the General Assembly in 1955) held its twenty-fifth session in Vienna, Austria, from 6 to 15 September 1976.

The Committee reported to the General Assembly that it had discussed, on the basis of drafts prepared by the Secretariat, the scientific annexes of a comprehensive report to be submitted to the Assembly in 1977. The Committee had reviewed the information available on population exposures from natural radiation sources, from power production by nuclear fission, and from environmental contamination due to nuclear explosions; it had also dealt with occupational exposure to radiation and with medical irradiation. In addition, the Committee's discussions had covered the effects of ionizing radiation, including genetic effects and the induction of malignancies, and effects on embryonic development.

The General Assembly, at its thirty-first (1976) session, referred the report of the Scientific Committee to the Special Political Committee, which considered the report and, on 19 October, approved without a vote the text of a draft resolution sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden and Venezuela.

On 8 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted the text, also without a vote, as resolution 31/10.

By the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly *inter alia* expressed its concern about the potentially harmful effects on existing and future generations resulting from the radiation levels to which man was exposed; it also expressed awareness of the continuing need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment. It noted that the organizational responsibility for servicing the Scientific Committee had been transferred from the Offices of the Secretary-General to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly *inter alia* noted with appreciation the report of the

Scientific Committee and requested it to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources. The Assembly requested all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to supply to the Scientific Committee further relevant data in order to facilitate the preparation of the Committee's comprehensive report to the General Assembly in 1977. Also, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the growing co-operation between the Scientific Committee and UNEP, and it asked UNEP to provide the Committee with the full support necessary for the effective conduct of its work and for the dissemination of its findings.

(For text of resolution 31/10, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, Australia noted the continuing preparations for submission of the comprehensive report in 1977.

New Zealand said it was gratified to note that, since the termination of French atmospheric testing in the Pacific, the average deposition of strontium 90 had declined and no new fission products had been detected at six monitoring stations in the South Pacific. Venezuela also noted the downward trend in the quantities of strontium 90 and cesium 137 on the earth's surface, and shared Fiji's opinion that underground nuclear tests were not a solution, since vertical seepage of radio-active pollution had been observed.

The USSR and others, including Liberia, New Zealand and the Syrian Arab Republic, emphasized the need for a total ban on nuclear-weapon tests. In this connexion, Ireland expressed concern about the danger that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes might be used in secret for the manufacture of nuclear weapons and it called for strict controls on the transfer of nuclear technology.

Ecuador and Iraq voiced concern about the situation in developing countries with regard to radiology safety facilities and implementation of radiation protection standards.

Progress in the application of atomic energy for

the benefit of humanity was noted by India, which mentioned the work done in the application of iso-

topes and radiation techniques for food preservation and storage.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 3, 4.  
Plenary meeting 57.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI K.

A/31/229. Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/SPC/31/L.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Special Political Committee on 19 October 1976, meeting 4.

A/31/293. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 31/10, as proposed by Special Political Committee, A/31/293, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 November 1976, meeting 57.

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, in particular resolution 3410(XXX) of 28 November 1975,

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 continuing need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a comprehensive report reviewing population exposures from

natural radiation sources, from the production of power by nuclear fission and from the environmental contamination due to nuclear explosions, occupational exposure to radiation, medical irradiation, and the genetic and carcinogenic effects of ionizing radiation,

Noting further that the organizational responsibility for servicing the Scientific Committee has now been transferred from the Offices of the Secretary-General to the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

2. 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;

3. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-sixth session at Vienna from 13 to 22 April 1977;

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. Requests all Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to supply to the Scientific Committee by the end of 1976 further data relevant to its work, with a view to facilitating the preparation by the Committee of its comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. Notes with satisfaction the growing co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme, particularly on projects to which the Committee can make a significant contribution;

7. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to provide the Scientific Committee with the full support necessary for the effective conduct of its work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public.

## 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-first (1976) session by the Director-General of IAEA, Sigvard Eklund, on 9 November 1976.

Introducing the report to the Assembly, the Director-General gave an account of the Agency's activities in the fields of nuclear power, safeguards and technical assistance.

Discussing nuclear energy, which continued to be the only immediately available alternative to coal and oil, the Director-General spoke about its vital role in raising the living standards in developing countries and maintaining those of the industrialized societies. To consider the safe and economic implementation of nuclear power programmes and to remove some of the uncertainties concerning the nuclear fuel cycle, IAEA was preparing for a major international conference, to be held in May 1977, which was to give energy planners a comprehensive overview of nuclear power and its fuel cycle.

The Director-General said that, in addition to helping maintain the high safety record of the nuclear industry, the Agency had among its tasks the discovery and confirmation of new uranium resources and the expansion of its programme of promoting and co-ordinating research and development in the field of long-term waste-disposal.

Turning to questions of proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive capacity, the Director-General stated that the Agency had consulted with member States in order to design a realistic programme for the physical protection of nuclear facilities and materials. He noted that the ratification by Japan of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>1</sup> bringing the total number of signatories to 100, constituted a major event with regard to the Agency's safeguards responsibilities. The Director-General expressed hope

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

that the agreement under this Treaty between the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and IAEA would soon come into force and he urged other countries still outside the scope of the Treaty to ratify it. In this context he referred to the crucial importance of the complete cessation of all nuclear-weapon tests.

Under the mandate of article V of the non-proliferation Treaty, which provides that peaceful applications of nuclear explosions be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States, the Agency advised member States on economic, technical, safety and legal aspects of the use of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes.

The Director-General referred to the problems of applying appropriate safeguards in all cases of production or sale of nuclear materials or equipment. He pointed out that countries which had not voluntarily placed all their nuclear activity under IAEA safeguards would be able to develop nuclear techniques of their own towards nuclear explosives or nuclear weapons; he urged that manufacturing countries stipulate, as an irrevocable condition for the delivery of nuclear material or equipment, that the receiving State accept IAEA safeguards on its entire nuclear programme.

Speaking about the growing cost of technical assistance, the Director-General said that, though the target for voluntary contributions had risen from \$1.5 million in 1959 to \$6 million in 1976, the increase was not substantial in terms of purchasing power. The Agency had therefore decided to try to reduce costs by subcontracting substantial components of technical assistance projects to an institute or semi-official body.

On 10 November, the General Assembly took note of the IAEA report, welcomed the important steps taken by the Agency in concluding safeguards agreements with many States, and urged all States to continue to co-operate with IAEA.

The Assembly also referred to the 1977 conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle and asked the Agency to inform it of the results. It noted with satisfaction that the report of the IAEA Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes would deal with all aspects of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as well as factors involved in operating an international service on such explosions.

The Assembly then commended IAEA for its work on the survey of uranium resources, production and demand, and urged that the survey be kept under constant review; it also noted with appreciation IAEA'S efforts regarding the physical protection of nuclear materials and its detailed study of the concept of regional fuel-cycle centres.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/11, adopted, without a vote, on the proposal of India, Poland and Senegal.

During the Assembly's discussion, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR, among others, expressed support for IAEA'S efforts to expand and increase the effectiveness of the safeguards system. The USSR considered this a political question of international security, saying it was essential to have strict safeguards so that international activities in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy could not become a channel for the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Concern about the possible diversion of nuclear energy to military purposes was also expressed by Japan. India was of the opinion that safeguard functions should be strictly governed by the provisions of IAEA'S statute.

The United Kingdom believed that the non-proliferation Treaty offered the surest available means of containing the danger of the spread of nuclear explosive devices, and urged those Governments not party to the Treaty to accede to it. Austria, Poland and the USSR also stressed the importance of the Treaty. (See also pp. 18—20.)

The vital role of nuclear technology in economic development was pointed out by Brazil, which expressed the hope that IAEA would promote the dissemination of peaceful nuclear technology, especially among developing countries which needed such technology.

Support for the study of regional fuel-cycle centres was expressed by Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, among others. Though there were dangers inherent in the uncontrolled availability of excess-plutonium stocks, Canada observed, the benefits to world energy supply and international security were obvious if well-managed and internationally controlled stocks of fuel were available as needed by the world community.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Plenary meetings 59-61.

A/31/171. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting annual report of IAEA, covering period 1 January-31 December 1975).  
A/31/L.16. India, Poland, Senegal: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/11, as recommended by 3 powers, A/31/L.16, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 November 1976, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,  
Having received the report of the International Atomic

Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1975, Aware that the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 9 November 1976 provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities,

Considering the nearly unanimous projection of ever increasing world demand for energy and noting that in 1977, its twentieth anniversary, the International Atomic Energy Agency will hold a major conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle at Salzburg, Austria, to assess the over-all role to be played by nuclear energy as an alternative energy source presently available,

Appreciating the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency in helping developing countries, through its expanded training programmes, to meet their manpower requirements for the management, safety and engineering aspects of their nuclear power projects,

Noting with satisfaction that the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, set up by the International Atomic Energy Agency, will deal with the economic, technical, safety and legal aspects of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as well as the factors involved in the establishment and operation of an international service on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Welcomes the important steps taken during the year by the International Atomic Energy Agency in concluding safeguards agreements with many States;

3. Urges all States to continue to co-operate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to take all necessary measures to enhance the recognized efforts of the Agency in the fulfilment of its tasks in the various fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in accordance with its statute;

4. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency on the role it played in the preparation of the latest survey of uranium resources, production and demand and urges that this survey should be kept under constant review;

5. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency in connexion with its work regarding the physical protection of nuclear materials and its detailed study of the concept of regional fuel cycle centres;

6. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-second session of the results of the Salzburg conference;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

## Chapter V

**Strengthening of international security****Implementation of the Declaration on Strengthening International Security**

During 1976, implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security<sup>1</sup> was again the subject of a number of communications to the Security Council and the Secretary-General, and was again considered by the General Assembly, which, with the adoption of resolution 31/92, *inter alia* called upon all States to seek strict and consistent implementation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration and to extend the process of detente to all regions, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle for self-determination and of the right of any State to dispose freely of its natural resources, reaffirmed its opposition to attempts to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States, recommended urgent measures to promote disarmament, and recommended that the Security Council consider steps to carry out effectively its primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security.

By a second resolution (31/91), the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of every State to determine freely its political, social and economic system, denounced any form of interference by a State in the affairs of other States, and called upon all States to prevent any hostile act or activity from taking place within their territory.

During the year, a number of States transmitted to the Security Council or to the Secretary-General texts of joint communiqués and declarations of friendship and co-operation made between countries on the occasion of a State or official visit. Such declarations were submitted by: Angola and Bulgaria; Benin and Romania; Bulgaria and the USSR; the German Democratic Republic and Guinea-Bissau; Guinea-Bissau and Romania; Mauritania and Romania; Mexico and Yugoslavia; and Romania and Senegal. The declarations set out the principles on which the pairs of countries had agreed to conduct their bilateral and international relations.

Further communications received during 1976 included:

— a letter dated 9 February from Poland containing the text of a resolution of the Seventh Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, held at Warsaw, Poland, in December 1975;

— a letter dated 8 April from Bulgaria transmit-

ting excerpts from the report of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, issued at the opening of its Eleventh Congress on 29 March 1976;

— a letter dated 17 June from Algeria containing the text of the final communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers, Algeria, from 30 May to 2 June 1976;

— a letter dated 7 July from the German Democratic Republic transmitting the text of a document issued by a conference of 29 communist and workers' parties of Europe, held at Berlin on 29 and 30 June 1976;

— a note verbale dated 5 August from Czechoslovakia containing an excerpt from a report delivered at the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, held in April 1976;

— a note verbale dated 13 August from the USSR stating that further efforts had to be made to reinforce political detente with military détente and that one of the primary tasks in the strengthening of international security was the elimination of tension and military conflict in the Middle East and Cyprus and the elimination of colonial oppression and of any infringement of the equality of rights and independence of peoples;

— a letter dated 10 September from Poland containing an appeal of the European Assembly of Youth and Students for Lasting Peace, Security, Co-operation and Social Progress, held at Warsaw, Poland, from 19 to 24 June 1976;

— a letter dated 13 December from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR, containing the texts of three documents adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Bucharest, Romania, on 25 and 26 November 1976.

In addition, a letter dated 2 July was received from Chile refuting statements made by the USSR in a Security Council meeting on 29 June. The letter referred to Chile's permanent policy of sup-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 105-7, resolution 2734(XXV) of 16 December 1970, containing text of Declaration.

porting initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and recalled that the refusal of the USSR to sign Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America evidenced the negative attitude of the USSR in matters of disarmament. By a letter dated 7 July, the USSR stated that Chile had not correctly read and interpreted the statement made at the Security Council meeting and reaffirmed its support of the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

Two communications concerned the repatriation of displaced persons of the Western Sahara. By a letter dated 27 July, Morocco transmitted the text of a message from its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which contained an appeal to native Saharans to return to their respective countries and invited the competent international organizations to co-operate with a view to ensuring the repatriation of such persons.

By a letter dated 28 July, Mauritania and Morocco transmitted the text of a joint communiqué issued at the end of talks between the King of Morocco and the President of Mauritania at Rabat on 23 July. The two leaders reiterated the appeal to native Saharans to return to their respective countries and reaffirmed their determination to strengthen their co-operation in all fields and to mobilize all their potential in order to counter all manoeuvres aimed at jeopardizing peace and stability in the region.

In accordance with the General Assembly's request of 18 November 1975,<sup>2</sup> the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. In the introduction to this report, the Secretary-General said that on 17 February 1976 he had addressed a note to Members of the United Nations and to members of the specialized agencies asking for information and suggestions regarding the implementation of the Declaration.

The report contained the substantive parts of the replies which had been received from the following States: Barbados, the Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malta, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Surinam, Thailand, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

#### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

At the General Assembly's 1976 session, the question of implementing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was taken up in the First Committee, which considered the matter at six meetings. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Governments on the item and the vari-

ous communications which had been submitted during the year.

On 14 December 1976, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted two resolutions on this matter. By the preamble to resolution 31/91, on non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with great concern that several Member States had been subjected to various forms of interference, and referred to Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, requiring all Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.<sup>3</sup>

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable sovereign right of every State to determine freely, and without any form of foreign interference, its political, social and economic system and its relations with other States and international organizations, and declared that the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constituted a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention. The Assembly denounced any form of interference, overt or covert, direct or indirect, including recruiting and sending mercenaries, by one State or group of States and any act of military, political, economic or other form of intervention, and accordingly condemned all forms of overt, subtle and highly sophisticated techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States or destabilizing the Governments seeking to free their economies from external control or manipulation.

The Assembly called upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State, and requested the Secretary-General to invite all Member States to express their views on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States could be assured, and to report on this matter in 1977.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/91 by a recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 11 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The First Committee had approved the text on 10 December 1976, by 81 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. Its sponsors were Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Cuba, Egypt,

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 107-8, for text of resolution 3389(XXX).

<sup>3</sup>For text of Article 2 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Also on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/92 on implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

By the preambular paragraphs, the Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed new achievements and trends in international relations and all other efforts contributing to the strengthening of international security and the promoting of peaceful co-operation. It noted the successful outcome of the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Conference), emphasizing that the security of Europe should be considered in the broader context of world security and was closely inter-related, in particular, to the security of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other regions, and expressed its conviction that the Final Act of the Conference through agreed means would contribute to the strengthening of international security.

It also noted with grave concern the existence of focal points of crises and tensions in various regions, the continuation of the arms race as well as acts of aggression, the threat or use of force, foreign occupation and alien domination, and the existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Assembly also emphasized the need constantly to strengthen the peace-keeping and peacemaking role of the United Nations and its role in promoting development through equitable co-operation.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly: solemnly called upon all States to seek strict and consistent implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of all the provisions of the Declaration; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence, and appealed to all States to increase their support and solidarity with those peoples in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Assembly also called upon all States to extend the process of relaxation of tensions to all regions of the world and 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, could constitute a threat to international peace and security.

It also reaffirmed its opposition to any threats or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation and measures of political and economic

coercion which attempted to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States. It then recommended urgent measures to stop the arms race and promote disarmament, dismantling of foreign military bases, creation of zones of peace and co-operation and achievement of general and complete disarmament and strengthening of the role of the United Nations, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, in order to eliminate the causes of international tensions and ensure international peace, security and co-operation.

The Assembly further recommended to the Security Council that it consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter and the Declaration, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international security and peace, and invited the States parties to the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to implement fully and urgently all the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference, including those relating to the Mediterranean, and to consider favourably the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of international peace and security.

In addition, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and requested him to report again in 1977 on the implementation of the Declaration.

Resolution 31/92 was adopted on 14 December 1976, by a recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 17 abstentions. On 10 December, the First Committee had approved the text by 103 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions, as sponsored by Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Grenada, India, Iraq, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

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

In its discussion of this item, the First Committee also had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland. By the preamble to this text, the Assembly, *inter alia*, would have welcomed the successful results achieved through the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. By the operative part, the Assembly would have: once again called upon all States to seek full implementation of the Declaration and by this way to support the processes of international détente; considered it imperative to give greater force to political détente by achieving that in the military field, and for this purpose to achieve progress in the practical application of means that would lead to ending the arms race; and recommended that all States take effective measures to stop the race of both nuclear and conventional armaments, and also achieve progress in general and complete disarmament.

Also, the Assembly would have: called upon all



States to apply all possible means to make abstention from the use of force a real and inviolable law of international relations; reaffirmed that the elimination of continuing and menacing focal points of tension was one of the most important tasks for the strengthening of international peace and security; called upon all States to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in the preservation and consolidation of international peace and security; reaffirmed that peace, security and peaceful coexistence of States with different systems were the prerequisite of the development of international economic co-operation and the rapprochement of nations; called upon all States to strengthen co-operation through intensified efforts towards promoting regional systems of security and co-operation; and appealed to all States to take urgent and effective measures to achieve total elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination to achieve self-determination and independence.

Finally, the Assembly would have: called upon all the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations to use all possibilities of strengthening the confidence of States and broadening co-operation in all fields, thereby creating conditions favourable to the strengthening of international security; and taken note of the Secretary-General's report and requested him to report again on the implementation of the Declaration.

The three sponsors of this draft resolution decided not to press for a vote in the First Committee, when aspects of this text referring to the Helsinki Conference were reflected in a revised preambular paragraph of resolution 31/92.

During the debate in the Assembly's First Committee, many speakers referred to the importance of detente and mentioned in this context the decisions of the Helsinki Conference. The USSR, which opened the debate, noted that there was no sensible alternative to detente and urged that the results achieved be preserved and perpetuated. Among the many comments was that of Hungary, which felt that the process of detente had become broader, as had peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous co-operation among States. Qatar was concerned that detente remained limited in scope because tensions and conflicts still existed in many regions. Ghana said the developing countries believed that detente must be extended to all regions of the world. As a function of interdependence among nations, Ghana observed, detente had to perform as the moral conscience of the world by assuring increased democratization in relations among States.

In this context, Bulgaria and the USSR stressed the importance of the Declaration, terming it a document of great political significance, containing

fundamental guidelines for the efforts of States towards the strengthening of international peace and security. Czechoslovakia suggested it would strengthen the United Nations if the Declaration were made a legally binding international instrument, on the same basis as the United Nations Charter. In the view of Cyprus, the Declaration was the most significant document since the United Nations Charter, covering the whole range of the Charter and throwing light on its important parts. The representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the States members of the European Communities (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), said that those States attached particular importance to the aspects of the Declaration relating to the principles of international law and co-operation among States.

A number of States, including Cyprus, Qatar, Sierra Leone and Yugoslavia, expressed dissatisfaction with the progress achieved in the implementation of the Declaration. Zambia suggested that discussions on international security focused on effects rather than the causes of conflicts, while Malta stressed the need for concrete measures and effective results, including the setting up of appropriate machinery to give effect to decisions.

The necessity of international action to achieve disarmament in order to reduce the dangers of conflict in the world was widely supported. Thus, the USSR called disarmament the most urgent task of the day and recalled that it had proposed the early convening of a world conference on this subject. Cyprus felt that a prerequisite for disarmament was international security which, it said, should be established through the United Nations. Chad commented that the arms race was incompatible with efforts to establish a new international economic order and pointed out that the resources used for the purchase of arms could effectively promote socio-economic development, particularly in developing countries.

The creation of zones of peace was supported by Nepal, Qatar and Romania, among others. Romania observed that a non-nuclear zone of peace in the Balkans would serve the cause of peace and co-operation in Europe and the whole world. Malta referred to the Mediterranean area where, it said, the super-powers deployed the biggest array of deadly armaments, and called for a reduction of naval forces there. Romania and Yugoslavia also called for a conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace.

Reference was also made to the dangers that regional conflicts presented to world peace and security. Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates stated that international security would be threatened as long as the question of Palestine was not settled. Bulgaria, Nepal and

Poland were among other States calling for the elimination of tension in the Middle East. The USSR expressed the view that there had to be a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories they had occupied in 1967, guaranteed rights for the Arab people, including the right to create their own State, the assurance of the right to an independent existence of all States of the area, including Israel, and the cessation of the state of war between the Arab States in question and Israel.

During the debate, many speakers emphasized the need for peaceful settlements in other areas. Thus, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR called for withdrawal of foreign troops in Cyprus and an internal settlement there on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The need for a settlement of the problems in Korea was mentioned by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the USSR and others. Hungary called for the peaceful democratic unification of Korea without intervention from outside and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from southern Korea.

Another area of tension discussed during the debate was southern Africa. Cuba observed that oppression of the peoples in southern Africa had to be ended, while in the view of the German Democratic Republic and others apartheid and racial discrimination linked with the growing militarization of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia posed a threat to international peace and security. Ghana said that those who actively collaborated with South Africa in defence, trade and nuclear technology were encouraging the occupation of Namibia and the continuation of the policy of apartheid. Sierra Leone referred to the accumulation of arms and weapons by the South African Government and commented that talk of disarmament in that part of the world appeared an impossible dream.

The question of achieving a new international economic order was also felt to be related to the topic of international security. Political decolonization, Bulgaria said in this connexion, had to be followed closely by economic decolonization, and it called for a new world economic order based on principles of equality. The Syrian Arab Republic considered the current economic order unjust and inequitable and warned that the gulf between developed and developing countries was increasing. Yugoslavia warned that postponing solutions to the problems of raw materials and foreign debts of developing countries was going to have serious consequences for international peace and security.

Sri Lanka, speaking on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, pointed out that the developing countries were susceptible to numerous forms of pressure from the developed countries; these were a form of interference in the internal affairs of States and tended to destabilize

the political, social and economic equilibrium of countries. Chad and Cuba also called for a cessation of foreign interference. The principle of non-interference, Chad observed, constituted a true foundation for the strengthening of international peace and security.

Also during the debate, reference was made—by Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Nepal, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia, among others—to the need to strengthen the United Nations in order to help maintain international security. Some of the developing countries, such as Bangladesh, Ghana and the Syrian Arab Republic, raised the issue of reviewing the United Nations Charter. These States contended that the ideal of collective security was never translated into practice due to the use of the veto in the Security Council which, Ghana observed, had not been employed to further the interests of the Organization, but to uphold national positions. Such use of the veto, Sierra Leone believed, made the need for a review of the Charter extremely urgent. The Syrian Arab Republic suggested that the expansion in membership of the United Nations alone justified a fundamental amendment of the Charter.

A number of Members expressed reservations or explained their votes on the two resolutions. With regard to the resolution on non-interference in the internal affairs of States, Portugal said it had voted in favour of the resolution, but felt that its wording was too vague and might create difficulties of interpretation. The Netherlands, on behalf of the members of the European Communities, also said that the resolution was too vague to guide States in their international relations and that it contained unspecified accusations and recommendations. The United States said it could not support the resolution because the text would not contribute to strengthening the commitment of the international community to the non-interference principle.

With reference to the resolution on the implementation of the Declaration, Austria said it voted in favour, but expressed reservations concerning the operative paragraph by which States which participated in the Helsinki Conference were invited to implement the provisions of the Final Act relating to the Mediterranean. This paragraph made special reference to one part of the Final Act, Austria noted, but all provisions had to be considered as having the same weight and ought to be applied on an equal footing.

Zambia said that, while supporting the resolution, it wished to express its strong reservation on the preambular paragraph reflecting a Eurocentric notion of international security that treated Europe as being the centre on the questions of war and peace. Pakistan also voted in favour of the resolu-

tion, but expressed the view that a serious omission had been made by not including a reference to nuclear-weapon-free zones.

The United States, opposing the resolution, said that it firmly objected to the paragraph which appeared to suggest that traditional peaceful measures of diplomatic protection of foreign investment or other legal actions constituted a violation of the right of self-determination and the principle of non-intervention: this proposition had no basis in the Charter, international law or the contemporary practice of States.

The spokesman for the Netherlands, on behalf of the members of the European Communities, said he wished to repeat the reservations of those Mem-

bers about the annual repetition of the discussion of this item, which had gradually undermined the unanimity that gave force and value to the original Declaration. The Declaration was sufficient in itself, he stated, and the subsequent debates had not contributed to the implementation of its aims. Moreover, the resolution adopted a selective approach which did not take balanced account of the different aspects of the Declaration. Canada, Portugal and Turkey had similar reservations. Canada also expressed opposition to the paragraph in which it was stated that all signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference had agreed that the security of Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East were interconnected.

#### Documentary references

- A/31/47. Letter of 30 January from Mauritania and Romania (annexing text of Solemn Joint Declaration of Romania and Mauritania, Bucharest, 25 June 1974).  
 A/31/49 and Corr.1. Letter of 9 February from Poland (annexing text of resolution of 7th Congress of Polish United Workers' Party, Warsaw, 8-12 December 1975).  
 A/31/78. Letter of 6 April from Mexico and Yugoslavia (annexing joint communiqué on State visit to Mexico by President of Yugoslavia, Cancún, Mexico, 13 March 1976).  
 A/31/79. Letter of 8 April from Bulgaria (annexing excerpts from report of Central Committee delivered at opening of 11th Congress of Bulgarian Communist Party, 29 March 1976).  
 A/31/102. Letter of 1 June from Bulgaria and USSR (annexing communication concerning visit of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria to USSR, May 1976).  
 A/31/110. Letter of 17 June from Algeria (transmitting final communiqué of Ministerial Meeting of Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, Algiers, 30 May-2 June 1976).  
 A/31/116. Letter of 25 June from Guinea-Bissau and Romania (annexing Joint Solemn Declaration of Romania and Guinea-Bissau, Bucharest, 9 April 1976).  
 A/31/117. Letter of 18 June from Romania and Senegal (annexing Joint Solemn Declaration of Romania and Senegal, Bucharest, 24 April 1976).  
 A/31/123 (S/12127). Letter of 2 July from Chile.  
 A/31/124. Letter of 7 July from German Democratic Republic (annexing document of conference of 29 communist and workers' parties of Europe, Berlin, 29 and 30 June 1976).  
 A/31/126 (S/12130). Letter of 7 July from USSR.  
 A/31/161 (S/12155). Letter of 27 July from Morocco (transmitting text of message from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Morocco to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 26 July 1976).  
 A/31/164. Letter of 28 July from Morocco and Mauritania (transmitting joint communiqué issued at Rabat, 23 July 1976).  
 A/31/174. Note verbale of 5 August from Czechoslovakia (transmitting excerpt from report delivered at 15th Congress of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, April 1976).  
 A/31/177. Note verbale of 13 August from USSR.  
 A/31/183. Letter of 16 August from Benin and Romania (transmitting text of Joint Solemn Declaration of Romania and Benin, Neptun, Romania, 23 July 1976).  
 A/31/212. Letter of 10 September from Poland (annexing appeal of European Assembly of Youth and Students for Lasting Peace, Security, Co-operation and Social Progress, Warsaw, 19-24 June 1976).  
 A/31/431 (S/12255). Letter of 13 December from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and USSR (transmitting texts of documents adopted at meeting of Political Consultative Committee of States Parties to Warsaw Treaty, Bucharest, 25 and 26 November 1976).

- A/31/438. Letter of 14 December from Guinea-Bissau and German Democratic Republic (transmitting extracts from joint communiqué of 19 November 1976).

A/C.1/31/7. Letter of 29 October from Bulgaria (transmitting text of Declaration on Development of Relations of Friendship and Co-operation between Bulgaria and Angola, Sofia, 16 October 1976).

A/31/185 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
 First Committee, meetings 53-58.  
 Plenary meetings 98, 99.

- A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI A.  
 A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 25.

A/31/185 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/31/L.41. Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 58, by 81 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/31/414. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/91, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/414, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: United States\*

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway.

\*Subsequently the United States advised that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734(XXV) of 16 December 1970 containing the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

Recalling its resolution 2131(XX) of 21 December 1965 containing the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty,

Recalling further its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination as well as their right to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming the right of each State to choose its own economic, cultural and social system in accordance with the will of its people, free from outside interference, coercion or threat in any form,

Noting with great concern that several Member States have been subjected to various forms of interference, pressure and organized campaigns of vilification and intimidation designed to deter them from pursuing their united and independent role in international relations,

Aware that a wide range of direct and indirect techniques, including withholding assistance and the threat of withholding assistance, subtle and sophisticated forms of economic coercion, subversion and defamation with a view to destabilization, are being mobilized against Governments which seek to free their economies from foreign control and manipulation, to restructure their societies and to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources,

Conscious that the use of such techniques of destabilization can produce distrust and cause unrest and disorder within and between States, adversely affecting thereby the maintenance of international peace and security,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, which requires all Member States to 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. Reaffirms the inalienable sovereign right of every State to determine freely, and without any form of foreign interference, its political, social and economic system and its relations with other States and international organizations;

2. Declares that the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention;

3. Denounces any form of interference, overt or covert, direct or indirect, including recruiting and sending mercenaries, by one State or group of States and any act of military, political, economic or other form of intervention in the internal or external affairs of other States, regardless of the character of their mutual relations or their social and economic systems;

4. Accordingly condemns all forms of overt, subtle and highly sophisticated techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic

order of other States or destabilizing the Governments seeking to free their economies from external control or manipulation;

5. Calls upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all Member States to express their views on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

A/31/185 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/31/L.42. Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Grenada, India, Iraq, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 58, by 103 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions.

A/C.1/31/L.43. Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland: draft resolution.

A/31/414. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/92, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/414, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.\*

\*Subsequently, the United States advised that it had intended to vote against.

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, contained in General Assembly resolution 2734(XXV) of 16 December 1970, and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming new achievements and trends in international relations and all other efforts contributing to the strengthening of international security and the promoting of peaceful co-operation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming also, in this context, the successful results of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, which represents a further significant contribution to the

strengthening of international security and the development of equitable international relations.

Noting the successful outcome of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, emphasizing that the security of Europe should be considered in the broader context of world security and is closely interrelated, in particular, to the security of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other regions of the world, and expressing its conviction that the implementation of the Final Act of that Conference through agreed means will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting with grave concern, however, the continuing existence of focal points of crises and tensions in various regions endangering international peace and security, the continuation of the arms race as well as acts of aggression, the threat or use of force, foreign occupation and alien domination, and the existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the close link existing between the strengthening of international security, disarmament, decolonization, development and the need for a more intensive national and international effort to narrow the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and also stressing, in this connexion, the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted at its sixth and seventh special sessions,

Emphasizing the need constantly to strengthen the peace-keeping and peacemaking role of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter, as well as its role in promoting development through equitable co-operation,

1. Solemnly calls upon all States to seek strict and consistent implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and appeals to all States to increase their support and solidarity with them in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

3. Also calls upon all States to extend the process of relaxation of tensions, which is still limited in both scope and geographical extent, to all regions of the world, 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;

4. 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, could constitute a threat to international peace and security;

5. Reaffirms its opposition to any threats or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation and measures of political and economic coercion which attempt to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States;

6. Recommends urgent measures to stop the arms race and promote disarmament, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the creation of zones of peace and co-operation and the achievement of general and complete disarmament and strengthening the role of the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, in order to eliminate the causes of international tensions and ensure international peace, security and co-operation;

7. Recommends that the Security Council should consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

8. Invites the States which participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to implement fully and urgently all the provisions of the Final Act, including those relating to the Mediterranean, and to consider favourably the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of international peace and security;

9. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second 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-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."

#### Other documents

A/31/214. Notification by Secretary-General under article 12, paragraph 2, of Charter of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.

S/12279. Letter of 28 January 1977 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of resolution 31/92 of 14 December 1976).

## Proposed treaty on the non-use of force in international relations

At the request of the USSR, the General Assembly, at its 1976 session, considered the question of the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

By a letter dated 28 September 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General requesting inclusion of this matter in the Assembly's agenda, the USSR noted that the conclusion of such a treaty would be a natural continuation of the efforts of the United Nations and its Members to consolidate international peace and security and would reduce the risk of another world war. It indicated that this would create more favourable conditions for curbing the arms race, for reducing armaments, including nuclear arms, and for moving towards general and complete disarmament. The conclusion of such a

treaty, the USSR stated, should in no way prejudice the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom and independence.

As an annex to its request, the USSR submitted a draft world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

The draft Treaty consisted of a preamble and eight articles. By article I each party would undertake not to use force or the threat of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. Accordingly, the parties would commit themselves to refrain from the use of armed forces involving any types of weapons, including nuclear or other types of weapons of mass destruction. By article II, parties would reaffirm their undertaking to settle disputes among them by peaceful means.

Article III stated that nothing in the treaty would affect the rights and obligations of States under the United Nations Charter and treaties and agreements concluded by them earlier. By article IV each party would make all possible efforts to implement effective measures for lessening military confrontation and for disarmament which would constitute steps toward the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Each party would consider, by article V, the question of what measures would have to be taken in accordance with its constitutional processes for ensuring compliance with its obligations under the treaty. Articles VI, VII and VIII provided, respectively, for duration, signature and depositary arrangements.

#### **Consideration by General Assembly**

The General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to allocate the question of the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations to the First Committee and, at an appropriate stage, to the Sixth Committee for examination of its legal implications.

On 8 November 1976, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted on this item resolution 31/9, sponsored by 18 powers.

By the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the principle of the non-use of force or the threat of force had been incorporated into a number of bilateral and multilateral international instruments, treaties, agreements and declarations, including resolutions adopted by the United Nations. It noted the need for universal and effective application of this principle in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour, and took note of the draft treaty submitted by the USSR.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly invited Member States to examine further the draft treaty as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of this item. It requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the subject not later than 1 June 1977. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to it on these communications and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its 1977 session.

The sponsors of the 18-power resolution were Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. The text was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 88 to 2, with 31 abstentions, and was approved by the First Committee on 29 Octo-

ber by a roll-call vote of 94 to 2, with 35 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in the session, on 25 November 1976, the Sixth Committee decided by consensus to note the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 31/9 and request the Assembly to recommend that Member States, in their consideration of statements and proposals on the item to be reported to the Secretary-General, should give due weight to the important legal issues involved. The Committee recalled the role it had played in elaborating the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations<sup>4</sup> and the Definition of Aggression,<sup>5</sup> and observed that the legal issues involved would need to be examined in deliberations on the subject which any further consideration of the item by the General Assembly would entail.

The General Assembly, on 13 December 1976, approved the decision of the Sixth Committee and adopted it, without a vote, as its decision 31/410.

Opening the debate on this item in the Assembly's First Committee, the USSR stated that, in view of the large number of unresolved problems and unsettled disputes in the world, the principle of non-use of force should become an immutable law of international life. The development of weapons of mass destruction, it believed, gave an increased sense of urgency to the conclusion of such a treaty. A commitment on the part of States not to use force or the threat of force, the USSR continued, would strengthen detente by offering new and more reliable guarantees for security and help make progress towards disarmament. Further, the USSR said, the provisions of the draft treaty were based on existing international documents, including the United Nations Charter; they would enhance Charter provisions on the non-use of force in a manner similar to the development of Charter provisions related to human rights.

Many speakers, including Benin, Egypt, Greece, India, Nepal, Romania, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire, expressed their support for a treaty consolidating existing legal rules concerning the prohibition of the use or threat of force.

The close link between the question of non-use of force and disarmament was often pointed out during the debate. Bulgaria, Finland, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Tunisia and the USSR were among the States which considered that disarmament would logically follow upon the conclusion of the proposed treaty. Mexico suggested amending article

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 788-92, resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, annexing text of Declaration.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 846-48, resolution 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, annexing Definition of Aggression.

IV of the treaty to reflect the priorities established by the General Assembly in respect to disarmament, while Austria pointed out that the principle of the non-use of force could be credible only if it were accompanied by tangible and effective disarmament measures. Similarly, Japan considered that the practical implementation of the principle of the non-use of force could not be secured by the mere repetition of the principle, but depended on the conclusion of concrete measures of disarmament and arms control, especially in the nuclear field. Iran considered that only the abolition of nuclear weapons could engender a true sense of security in the world.

Many Members emphasized that any actions aimed at strengthening the commitment of States to refrain from the threat or use of force required more concentrated efforts in two related areas: elimination of existing disputes which could generate new armed conflicts; and development of procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes. Egypt suggested that the effort to prohibit the use of force should begin with a study of the causes that had led to the use of force, while Pakistan contended that the use of force was rooted in the basic inequality which currently characterized the world. In the view of Romania and Zaire, the proposed treaty, in order to be effective, should be accompanied by increased efforts to eliminate sources of conflict. In this connexion, Bangladesh and Ghana underlined the responsibility of the international community for peace and security.

Austria, Iran, Morocco and Nepal, among others, held that the proposed treaty should contain provisions for its implementation. Austria noted that international instruments which dealt with the renunciation of force also contained the obligation to settle disputes in a peaceful manner and most provided some sort of machinery for that purpose. In this connexion, Liberia suggested the establishment of a permanent peace-keeping force of the United Nations capable of being dispatched instantly to areas of danger; this, it said, was the surest way of redressing inequalities and imbalances posed by the power structure.

In order to make the treaty applicable to all cases of use or threat of force, Bangladesh, Mauritius and Peru suggested that the treaty should contain a definition of force." Algeria, the Congo and Senegal noted that force was not restricted to aggression against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of a State, but also included racial discrimination, denial of the right of peoples to self-determination, interference in the domestic affairs of States, subversion or economic pressures. Afghanistan considered that the prohibition should also cover the imposition of an economic blockade against a land-locked country. Trinidad and Tobago was of the opinion that the

treaty should, furthermore, prohibit other non-military manifestations of force, such as environmental modification techniques, broadcasting by satellite and remote sensing of the earth's resources. These endeavours, it observed, were beneficial to mankind, but their improper manipulation could be considered a form of non-military force and could lead to the use of military force.

Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Madagascar, Tunisia and the USSR were among those which held the opinion that the treaty should reaffirm the right of States to individual and collective self-defence as well as the legitimacy of the armed struggle of colonial peoples for self-determination and national independence. Iraq, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic and Qatar further held that the right to self-defence included the right to use force for the recovery of territories occupied by force.

Zambia proposed the inclusion in the treaty of an additional paragraph affirming that the proposed treaty would not be prejudicial to the rights of peoples and countries struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and foreign domination in all their forms and manifestations. Algeria, for its part, considered that it was less a question of defining the form of the principle of the non-use of force than of inducing States to comply with it in their international relations.

Several speakers stressed during the debate that the effectiveness of the proposed treaty would be directly dependent on its universal acceptance. Kuwait considered that the entry into force of the treaty should be contingent upon ratification by a certain number of States. Zaire suggested that the minimum number of ratifications should be about 50 before entry into force. Liberia called for a specific escape clause allowing individual signatory States to withdraw should they find that their association with the treaty was detrimental to their interests.

The Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Communities: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), New Zealand, Sweden and the United States expressed doubt as to the usefulness and efficacy of the proposed treaty. In their view, the proposal would weaken the provisions of the United Nations Charter and undermine its authority by casting doubt on the solemnity of the legal commitments undertaken therein.

The United States pointed out that there was no lack of obligations and standards regarding the non-use of force; they were set out in their most forceful and authoritative version in the Charter. What was needed was the will to adhere to the rules that existed.

In Australia's view, the proposed treaty should

have been considered at the outset by the Sixth Committee for examination of the legal issues.

China said that the USSR proposal for a world treaty on the non-use of force was sheer fraud. A treaty which left untouched the military arms race of the super-powers for world hegemony, and which was not accompanied by a commitment of the nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, could not reduce the danger of war. China was of the opinion that the proposal totally evaded the fundamental issue of the root cause for aggression and war. Albania expressed similar views.

Later in the session, during consideration of the item in the Sixth Committee, a number of Members, including Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, expressed reservations about the utility of the draft treaty. They again expressed the view that the proposed treaty was a mere reaffirmation of the principles contained in the Charter. The implication that States were free to adopt or reject the basic prohibition of the threat or use of force, the United States added, had to be avoided.

The United Kingdom asked if a reaffirmation of principles would increase the prospects for their observance, while the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel referred to the importance of the political will of States to inject life into existing international instruments, particularly the Charter.

Australia, Denmark, Pakistan, Spain and the United Kingdom commented that the draft treaty failed to mention peace-keeping machinery and

sanctions for non-performance. Pakistan added that it should also require non-interference in the internal affairs of States and refer to the right of individual and collective self-defence.

Senegal and Afghanistan were among those which suggested that the concept of force should not be limited to military force, but also cover any other procedure used by one State to influence another. Brazil believed that disarmament was still the only possible and infallible deterrent to the use of force.

Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic, among others, again welcomed the proposal for the draft treaty. The German Democratic Republic was of the opinion that the conclusion of such a treaty would make the process of detente irreversible and general and promote international co-operation. Saudi Arabia suggested that the international community had nothing to lose in examining the draft treaty and proposed referring it to a working group for study.

In response to statements made during the debate, the USSR said that the draft treaty was designed not to modify or weaken the Charter but to strengthen one of its basic principles. The draft treaty emphasized that the principle of non-use of force should apply in all media, including outer space, a point that was not covered by the Charter and that had been made necessary by scientific and technological progress. Similarly, the draft article imposing the obligation to refrain from the use of nuclear weapons took account of the contemporary level of States' technical and military capabilities.

#### Documentary references

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First Committee, meetings 11-19.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 50-54.  
Plenary meetings 16, 57, 97.

A/31/243. Letter of 28 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations").

A/31/250/Add.1. Adoption of agenda of 31st regular session of General Assembly and allocation of items. Second report of General Committee, para. 2.

A/C.1/31/1/Add.1. Letter of 4 October 1976 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of First Committee.

A/C.1/31/L.3. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 29 October 1976, meeting 19, by roll-call vote of 94 to 2, with 35 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador,

Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States.

A/31/305. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 31/9, as recommended by First Committee, A/31/305, adopted by Assembly on 8 November 1976,



meeting 57, by recorded vote of 88 to 2, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chad, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force,

Noting with satisfaction that the principle of the non-use of

force or the threat of force has been incorporated into a number of bilateral and multilateral international instruments, treaties, agreements and declarations, including resolutions adopted by the United Nations,

Noting the need for universal and effective application of this principle in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

Having considered the item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations,"

Taking note of the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

1. Invites Member States to examine further the above-mentioned draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations;"

2. Requests Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on this subject not later than 1 June 1977;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the communications received by him pursuant to paragraph 2 above;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations."

A/C.6/31/7. Letter of 8 November 1976 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Sixth Committee.

A/31/360. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976. Other decisions (decision 31/410).

## Chapter VI

**Review of the question of peace-keeping operations****Consideration by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations**

During 1976, the question of United Nations peace-keeping operations was considered by the General Assembly and by its Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. The Committee, acting in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 10 December 1975,<sup>1</sup> devoted its attention to the elaboration of agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Special Committee held two meetings in 1976, on 19 March and 19 November. In its report to the General Assembly, the Committee expressed regret that it had not been able during the year to fulfil the task of achieving agreed guidelines for United Nations peace-keeping operations; it noted that more time and greater accommodation were needed to reach agreement on the guidelines and to consider the specific questions related to the practical implementation of the operations.

The Committee's Working Group met on 12 May and between 6 and 29 October 1976. A report on the activities of the 13-member Working Group was received by the Special Committee and annexed to its report to the General Assembly.

As the basis for its discussions, the Working Group used draft formulae prepared in 1974, comprising 13 articles,<sup>2</sup> and it considered a number of concrete proposals put forward during the discussions. The Working Group reported that a measure of agreement had been reached with regard to the title, introduction and the first four draft articles, dealing with the authority and responsibilities of the Security Council and the possible establishment by the Security Council of a committee under Article 29 of the United Nations Charter.<sup>3</sup> The Working Group also succeeded in significantly reducing the number of alternative draft formulae for the remaining articles.

The Working Group emphasized in its report that these texts represented preliminary drafts which were subject to further consideration and should not be referred to as having been agreed upon.

The document resulting from the deliberations of the Working Group was contained in its report, together with views and suggestions submitted by members of the Special Committee and by troop-contributing countries on matters such as training, national forces for United Nations peace-keeping

operations and the safety of peace-keeping units.

The Special Committee observed in its report that it shared the belief of the Working Group that progress towards achieving agreed guidelines was made during the year.

**Consideration by the General Assembly**

At the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly, the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was referred for consideration to the Assembly's Special Political Committee.

The Rapporteur of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (Egypt), introducing the report, stated that the Working Group had reached agreement on a number of articles for agreed guidelines for peace-keeping operations. Reservations had been made on some points, he noted, while a number of draft articles had not been discussed.

The discussion in the Special Political Committee, in which 29 Members participated, included the following topics: role of the Security Council and other main United Nations organs in peace-keeping operations; composition of peace-keeping forces and financing of the operations; establishment of a subsidiary organ of the Security Council relative to peace-keeping operations; possible specific questions to be considered by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; and working methods of that Committee and its Working Group.

A majority of Members participating in the debate expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved in the formulation of guidelines, but cautioned against optimistic expectations.

Austria, Poland and the United Kingdom agreed that the stalemate of the past years seemed to be resolved, and Sweden felt that the work achieved during the year could serve as a basis for further efforts.

Canada and France held the view that substantial differences of opinion still remained to be solved, and India believed that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations might be terminated if it could not agree on guidelines by the

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 111, text of resolution 3457(XXX).

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 102-3.

<sup>3</sup> For text of Article 29 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

time of the next session of the General Assembly.

Speaking on the peace-keeping role of the main United Nations organs, Czechoslovakia and the USSR said that the Security Council alone had the authority to decide on the establishment, direction and control of peace-keeping operations. Czechoslovakia felt that the Security Council should exercise directly all peace-keeping functions. The USSR believed that strict observance of Charter provisions constituted a guarantee against misuse of force under the United Nations flag.

The success of peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and Cyprus, according to the United States, underlined the importance of the flexibility required of the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the force commander to deal with the special circumstances of each operation. Spain expressed the view that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in drafting the guidelines, overlooked the competence of the General Assembly and seemed to confer exclusive powers on the Security Council. Under the Charter, the General Assembly could also recommend measures for peace-keeping whenever the Council was unable to act.

Several Members discussed the interconnexion between peace-keeping and the peace-making process. The Libyan Arab Republic urged the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to deal with the causes of conflicts in order to create the basis for a lasting peace. Greece stressed the prevention of situations that gave rise to the need for peace-keeping forces. Cyprus spoke of the obligation of Member States to carry out the decisions of the Security Council, as stated in Article 25 of the United Nations Charter.<sup>4</sup>

The establishment, under Article 29 of the Charter, of a subsidiary organ of the Security Council to direct individual peace-keeping activities was approved by most of the Members that spoke on this point, though opinions were divided over its functions.

Indonesia welcomed the possibility, and Japan stressed that such an organ would succeed in associating host countries, as well as countries contributing troops or supplying facilities, financing and services, in peace-keeping operations. The USSR believed that such a body would assist the Council in the performance of its peace-keeping functions. Italy was of the opinion that an excessively close tie to the Security Council would reduce the organ's effectiveness, and Tunisia felt that the composition of the organ should not be a replica of the Security Council. Canada had reservations on the feasibility of making it mandatory for a subsidiary organ of the Security Council to have direct operational control over a force in the field but did not rule out the possibility that such an organ could play a useful

role, and especially in a capacity that was advisory.

France suggested that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations consider the draft formula dealing with the establishment of a subsidiary organ separately and independent of the guidelines as a whole. Yugoslavia felt that this idea deserved careful study, while Ireland considered it unwise to give selective effect to specific provisions of the guidelines. Australia also expressed reservations, saying that the elements of the guidelines were indivisible.

With regard to the composition of United Nations peace-keeping forces, several Members emphasized the importance of the application of equitable geographical representation in the establishment of such forces. Finland and Tunisia said that the principle of broad geographic representation was essential to maintain political balance in peace-keeping operations. Poland pointed out that this principle had been recognized and applied when the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force were established. As freedom of movement was a condition of the success of the peace-keeping forces, Poland noted with regret that Israel's policy was a very serious hindrance in that regard.

In discussing the financing of peace-keeping operations, Finland and Sweden noted the delay in reimbursing troop-contributing countries for their expenses and called the solution of this problem a matter of vital importance. Canada called for the necessary financial support for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. Austria, Ireland, Norway and the United States, among others, urged support for the principle of collective financial responsibility for peace-keeping operations.

Continued consideration of the question of stand-by peace-keeping forces, training for such forces, and the preparation of an operations manual was urged by Nigeria. Regional training seminars were suggested by Austria and Norway, while the training of military personnel participating in peace-keeping operations was stressed by Nepal. Yugoslavia, however, considered it sufficient to train units for peace-keeping operations within the framework of a country's regular armed forces training programmes. Czechoslovakia maintained that the Committee's priority should lie with the preparation of guidelines and that other aspects were secondary.

The working methods of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and of its Working Group were reviewed, and while most Members favoured the methods employed, Peru raised the idea of the rotation or expansion of the Special Committee's membership. Yugoslavia suggested expanding membership of the Working Group,

<sup>4</sup>For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

and Brazil called for more frequent meetings.

Italy welcomed the fact that members of the Special Committee who did not belong to the Working Group had been permitted to express their views and take part in its work.

On 15 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, adopted by consensus resolution 31/105, by which it requested the Special Committee to renew efforts towards the completion of agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations and urged its members to demonstrate political will and a spirit of conciliation to that end. The Assembly further requested the Special Com-

mittee to give attention to the consideration of specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations and to report to it in 1977.

The Special Political Committee had approved the text of the resolution by consensus on 9 December 1976. The text was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

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

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 32-36.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 50.  
Plenary meeting 100.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter III.

A/31/337. Report of Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (on comprehensive review of whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects). (Annex: Tenth report of Working Group, Headquarters, New York, 12 May and 6-29 October 1976.)

A/SPC/31/L.15. Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 35.

A/C.5/31/85, A/31/445. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Special Political Committee in A/31/419. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/419. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 31/105, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/419, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 100.

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 and 3457(XXX) of 10 December 1975,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the report submitted to the Special Committee by its Working Group,

Conscious that there is urgent need for an early agreement on guidelines that would govern United Nations peace-keeping operations and strengthen the capability of the United Nations to respond to future peace-keeping needs in an effective manner,

Noting that limited progress has been made towards the completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that a demonstration of political will and greater conciliation remain necessary for an early completion of such agreed guidelines,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. Requests the Special Committee and its Working Group to renew efforts and to intensify negotiations for an early completion of agreed guidelines for peace-keeping operations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, before the thirty-second session of the General Assembly;

3. Urges members of the Special Committee and its Working Group, including the permanent members of the Security Council represented therein, to demonstrate political will and a spirit of conciliation during the negotiations to be held in 1977;

4. Requests the Special Committee to give further attention to the consideration of specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations;

5. Requests the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

## Chapter VII

**Questions concerning the United Nations Charter and the strengthening of the role of the Organization****Report of the Special Committee**

In pursuance of a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975,<sup>1</sup> 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 17 February to 12 March 1976 and submitted a report on its work to the Assembly's thirty-first (1976) session.

The Special Committee examined at its meetings a report of the Secretary-General and working papers containing observations and proposals submitted by Member States on questions dealt with under the Special Committee's 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. The Secretary-General's report included observations received from Romania and, subsequently, from Austria, Bulgaria, Guinea and the Netherlands.

The Special Committee also had before it an analytical study by the Secretary-General which presented the views of Governments on various aspects of the functioning of the United Nations, including those relating specifically to the Charter. The analytical study was divided according to the following principal headings: general questions concerning the United Nations and the Charter; the maintenance of international peace and security; means, methods and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes; economic and social questions; decolonization; the 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.

The Special Committee established an open-ended working group to carry out, on the basis of the analytical study, the tasks entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly. The group conducted a partial examination of the analytical study, covering mainly the views of a general nature expressed by Governments on the role of the

United Nations in the present-day world and the strengthening of that role.

At the final meeting of its session, on 12 March, the Special Committee discussed the report of the working group, took note of it and transmitted it to the Assembly. It was the general view in the Special Committee that progress had been achieved in its work and that it had not completed the mandate under the Assembly's 15 December 1975 decision. The Special Committee's report to the Assembly stated that many members had supported renewal of the mandate, while others were not prepared to do so at that time.

In the course of the debate in the Special Committee, Romania was among those members which favoured a review of the Charter. Romania stated that the basic idea underlying its proposals for strengthening the role of the United Nations was that a lasting solution to the complex problems facing mankind required the active participation of all States, regardless of size, geographical situation or social and political system. It proposed that the role of the General Assembly, as the Organization's most representative body, be increased. The practice of holding special sessions when circumstances warranted should be expanded.

The membership of the Security Council, in Romania's view, should be increased and the role therein of small countries enhanced. The right of veto should be used only in exceptional cases in the interests of world peace.

The United Kingdom welcomed Romania's initiative in seeking a more effective United Nations, but could not agree with all its proposals, in particular with any that would tend to upset the existing relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council or would affect their relative powers. The United Kingdom was joined in that view by several other members, including Belgium, France, Iran and Italy.

The United Kingdom said that the root of the matter lay not in the structure of the United Nations but in the practices of Member States. A General Assembly resolution adopted by genuine consensus had a strong moral force, and it was the aim of the United Kingdom to find ways to achieve that result more often. But currently, it stated, only Se-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 116, text of resolution 3499(XXX).

curity Council resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter were legally binding.<sup>2</sup>

The USSR also disagreed with suggestions aimed at broadening the authority of the General Assembly at the expense of the Security Council. There was no need to revise the Charter, it said, and the Special Committee should consider proposals to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations within the limits and on the basis of the Charter.

It was the view of the USSR that the recommendatory nature of General Assembly decisions was a necessary consequence of the sovereignty of Member States. Enforcement measures could be taken against a State only if it committed an act of aggression or a breach of the peace; giving Assembly resolutions mandatory force, the USSR said, would imply the possibility of using threatening action against Members for any reason whatsoever. As long as there were States in the world with different socio-economic systems, the United Nations would not be viable without the rule of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council.

Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic also shared the view that the shortcomings of the United Nations were due not to defects in the Charter but to the lack of political will of States to observe it strictly and to utilize the possibilities contained in it.

In Poland's view, there was nothing in the Charter that prohibited or restricted the maximum amount of international co-operation in all possible fields. The principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council did not involve a superiority of right, but a priority of action, which was the natural consequence of the responsibilities of the major powers.

Poland said that among the areas where improvements in the Organization's effectiveness could be made was the public image of the United Nations. Media reports in some countries presented a false image of the Organization, a situation which called for the adoption of constructive measures by Member States.

The United States said that it was not convinced that a review of the Charter as such was a useful or productive undertaking. The Special Committee should work within its mandate and should ensure that its work did not overlap with that of any other body. An over-all goal worth bearing in mind, it said, would be a United Nations system which functioned in such a way that decision-makers would become habituated to using it to resolve basic problems, rather than engaging in parallel multilateral exercises.

Liberia outlined a number of proposals for Charter review, holding that realistic modification or even deletion of sections that contained defects or were outdated could only benefit the United Na-

tions. The principle of unanimity in the Security Council had been abused and had frustrated the will of the international community. Liberia supported the concept of extending the veto power to Africa, Asia and Latin America on a geographical basis, with rotation in membership for each continent. With regard to methods of settling international disputes, consideration might be given to the establishment of a world board of arbitration and a world panel of mediators.

On the financing of the United Nations, Liberia recalled a suggestion that a 1 per cent duty could be paid to the Organization on all international movements of tangible goods for purposes of sale. The duty could be borne in equal portions by the exporting and importing States.

China said that it was in favour of reviewing the Charter and making necessary amendments. Nothing was immutable and the situation within and outside the United Nations had changed. The demand for implementing the principle of equality of all States was a just one.

Venezuela said that, since the trusteeship functions of the United Nations had been reduced considerably, the future activities of the Trusteeship Council should be reviewed. It also supported the deletion of certain Charter provisions it considered to be obsolete, such as the references to "enemy States." The German Democratic Republic opposed the deletion of those clauses, asserting that they illustrated the development of the Organization and should serve to stimulate a more complete application of its provisions.

In Egypt's view, the role of the Organization might be strengthened by specific and limited amendments to the Charter, each to be considered on its own merits and on the basis of general agreement. The Charter, however, had proved to be capable of adapting to changing conditions in the world; the real need, Egypt said, was to modify the behaviour of certain States that violated its provisions and refused to comply with United Nations decisions.

### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

The report of the Special Committee was considered by the Sixth (Legal) Committee at the General Assembly's 1976 session. Among the other documents before the Assembly for its consideration of this item was a letter dated 1 September 1976 from Sri Lanka, transmitting the declarations and resolutions of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976.

On 29 November 1976, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on this question. By the

<sup>2</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

preambular portion of the text, the Assembly, among other things reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, considered that the Special Committee had not completed the mandate given to it.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly *inter alia* decided that the Special Committee should continue its work in accordance with the mandate set forth in the Assembly's resolution of 15 December 1975.<sup>3</sup> The Assembly also invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations and proposals on the question and requested the Special Committee to submit a further report in 1977 when the matter would again be taken up.

The Assembly took these actions in adopting resolution 31/28, by consensus. The Sixth Committee had approved the text, also by consensus, on 22 November. The following Member States sponsored the resolution: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

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

The Sixth Committee's debate centred mostly on procedural matters, particularly on an evaluation of the work of the Special Committee and the appropriateness of the extension of its mandate.

Many Members, including Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, El Salvador, the Federal Republic

of Germany, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zaire, supported the extension of the Special Committee's mandate. In the opinion of these Members, the Special Committee had made substantial progress and should be given more time to complete its work. Despite the divergences of opinion that had arisen, it was observed, attention should be drawn to the atmosphere of frankness that had prevailed and that had contributed to the clarification and, often, to the reconciliation of different points of view. The Philippines noted that the Special Committee provided the two thirds of the Members which had not participated in the founding of the United Nations with the opportunity to take part in the process of its further refinement.

These Members felt that there was no justification for hesitation about renewing the mandate of the Special Committee; they were confident that it would be able to make further progress in its work. Austria reiterated its observation that a rotation system of membership would enable all interested countries to take part in the work of the Special Committee.

On the other hand, Poland was of the opinion that the question of review of the Charter should be taken off the agenda of the General Assembly or, at least, that the work of the Special Committee should be suspended until the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System finished its work and presented its conclusions (see pp. 364-66). Other Members, including Canada, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and the United States, while not raising objections to the proposal that the Special Committee's mandate be renewed, expressed the view that, if the Committee was to expedite its work, it should concentrate on areas where general agreement was possible and avoid duplicating the work of other United Nations bodies.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 36.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 41-50.  
Plenary meeting 81.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV C.  
A/31/33. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening of Role of Organization.  
A/31/51 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.6/31/L.6. Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Co-

lombia, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 22 November 1976, meeting 50.  
A/C.6/31/L.8, A/C.5/31/56, A/31/350. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Com-

mittee in A/31/347. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/347. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/28, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/347, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 81.

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 resolution 3499(XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,

Considering that the Special Committee has not 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 Role of the Organization;

2. Decides that the Special Committee should continue its work in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 3499(XXX);

3. Invites Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, their observations and proposals in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3499(XXX);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee, including the preparation of summary records of its meetings;

5. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization."

#### Other documents

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).



## Chapter VIII

**Matters relating to Africa****Matters concerning South Africa's apartheid policies**

During 1976, aspects of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, and ways and means of promoting concerted international action to secure the elimination of apartheid, were under review by various United Nations bodies.

The Security Council on 19 June 1976 adopted resolution 392(1976) concerning events in Soweto and other areas in South Africa. The Special Committee against Apartheid submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council reports on its work for the year and on the major developments in South Africa during that period and made a number of recommendations on ways and means to intensify concerted international action against apartheid. It also submitted special reports on the Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976 and its aftermath, relations between Israel and South Africa, and information activity against apartheid by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

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-first (1976) session, the General Assembly considered the reports before it and adopted 11 resolutions relating to various aspects of apartheid, namely: the so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans; the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; solidarity with South African political prisoners; the arms embargo against South Africa; relations between Israel and South Africa; apartheid in sports; the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid; economic collaboration with South Africa; the situation in South Africa; the programme of action against apartheid; and investments in South Africa.

Details of these and other related decisions are given in the sections that follow.

**Political and related developments****Events in Soweto and other areas**

Communications to Security Council (June 1976)

On 18 June 1976, the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, requested that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider what they described as the measures of repression, including wanton killings, perpetrated by the apartheid régime in South Africa against the African people in the Johannesburg suburb of Soweto and other areas in South Africa.

Also on 18 June, the President of Madagascar stated in a telegram to the Secretary-General that the outburst of violence in Soweto and several other places in South Africa was the logical and inevitable consequence of the legal violence which had been inflicted for decades by the white minority on the black majority of that country. He asked that the Security Council be convened as a matter of urgency and that the Council call upon all nations, particularly the developed countries, to im-

plement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and put an immediate and unconditional stop to all economic and military assistance to South Africa.

Consideration by Security Council (18-19 June 1976)

The Security Council considered the question at two meetings held on 18 and 19 June. The representatives of Algeria, Cuba, India, Liberia, Madagascar, South Africa, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zambia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. An invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure<sup>1</sup> was also extended to Thami Mhlambiso of the African National Congress of South Africa and to David M.

<sup>1</sup> Rule 39 reads as follows: "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."

Sibeko of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, as well as to the Rapporteur of the Special Committee against Apartheid, all of whom made statements to the Council.

Following a discussion, the Council on 19 June adopted by consensus, as resolution 392(1976), a draft resolution sponsored by Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania. By the preamble to this text, the Council among other things expressed itself as being deeply shocked over large-scale killings and wounding of Africans in South Africa, following the callous shooting of African people, including schoolchildren and students, demonstrating against racial discrimination on 16 June 1976. It expressed its conviction that the situation had been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African Government of apartheid and racial discrimination in defiance of resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Council:

- (1) strongly condemned 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;

- (2) expressed its profound sympathy to the victims;

- (3) reaffirmed that the policy of apartheid was a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbed international peace and security;

- (4) recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination;

- (5) called upon the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination; and

- (6) decided to remain seized of the matter.

Opening the Council's discussion, the representative of Liberia said that the events in Soweto, during which more than a hundred students had been gunned down by the racist police of the South African régime, was reminiscent of the savage holocaust at Sharpeville in 1960. She added that the death toll continued to rise and that over 800 persons had been wounded. She and other speakers, among them Algeria, Benin, Cuba, Guyana and the Libyan Arab Republic, observed that the immediate cause of the student protests at Soweto was the insistence of the South African Government that high-school students who had never studied the Afrikaans language should currently be taught mathematics and social studies in Afrikaans. This insistence, they said, was part of a grand design to retard the educational progress of the Africans.

Why, they asked, were white students not forced to learn the African languages?

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania pointed out that the educational expenditure per pupil for Africans was less than one tenth of the expenditure per pupil for whites, that a large percentage of the teachers in the African schools were unqualified and that African education remained segregated and totally controlled by the white minority régime. He said also that the imposition of the Afrikaans language was not the only source of the problem in South Africa; it was only one of many measures imposed on the African people that had forced them into the uprising which the Council was discussing.

He went on to say that the struggle in South Africa was not one of race but rather a struggle against racial superiority: it was against the behaviour of a group of people who believed that somehow God had created them to be the "chosen people," to deny Africans their fundamental rights and to continue to suppress them by the use of the most brutal force. The South African authorities did not really want a dialogue with the African people but rather a monologue, and had no intention of discussing with the legitimate representatives of the African people the question of how to effect changes in South Africa that would avoid a racial conflagration. The violent incidents in Soweto and other areas in South Africa during the past three days had shown, he said, that there could be no peace in South Africa so long as the régime there maintained its infamous policy of apartheid. Those who still gave succour and assistance to the régime—thereby contributing to the strengthening of its economic, technical, military and even nuclear potential—should be stirred by the massacre at Soweto and halt such collaboration and assistance. The duty of the Security Council was to condemn without reserve the terror and repression used by South Africa against the African people, to call upon it to halt such actions and to put an end to its policy of apartheid.

The representative of South Africa said that the policy regarding the medium of instruction had remained unaltered since 1955, namely, the mother-tongue in primary schools, and the official languages—English and Afrikaans—on a so-called 50/50 basis in secondary schools. The equal-status requirement for the two official languages had never been enforced unreasonably, he added. Why then, he asked, the massive demonstrations and recourse to violence? Once the disturbances started, pillaging marauders had joined in the general disorder, settling private scores and seeking to turn the situation to their own advantage in different ways. In circumstances such as had developed in his country over the past few days, it was the undeniable duty of the Government of any State to

maintain law and order as a first step; none the less, throughout the period of demonstrations and rioting, the police had exercised the utmost restraint, using their weapons only as a last resort.

The South African representative went on to say that the problem in southern Africa was basically one not of race but of nationalism, which was a world-wide problem. There was a white nationalism and there were several black nationalisms, and a just and lasting solution to the problems of the region had to cater to the aims of all of them. His Government's objective was to promote the well-being and progress of all, and the standards achieved compared very favourably with the rest of Africa. His Government's principal aim, he maintained, was to make it possible for each nation, black and white, to achieve its fullest potential, including sovereign independence, so that each individual could enjoy all the rights and privileges that his or her community was capable of securing.

According to the Chinese representative, the Soweto incident was the most serious incident of barbarous slaughter created single-handedly by the South African racist régime since the Sharpeville massacre of 1960; it was also a most flagrant provocation against the Azanian and the entire African people. The shocking atrocities of brute force committed by the régime, he declared, had totally exploded the fraud of "reconciliation" and "dialogue" it had recently been peddling. The Security Council, he said, had to take action immediately to condemn the atrocities committed by the South African racist authorities, mete out the necessary punishment to them, enjoin them to stop their persecution and repression of the African people, and call upon all States and peoples of the world to give active support to the just struggle of the Azanian people against racism and for liberation until they had won complete victory.

In the view of the USSR representative, the mass shootings and killings of completely innocent children, adolescents and young Africans perpetrated in cold blood by the South African police and soldiers in Soweto and other parts of South Africa could not fail to arouse strong indignation, outrage and condemnation. The General Assembly had, he noted, frequently called on all States to cease completely all co-operation with the criminal racist regime of South Africa, and that included halting co-operation in the military field. Nevertheless, a number of States Members of the United Nations, primarily certain Western countries, continued to disregard those appeals and decisions. The events in South Africa required that the international community, and primarily the Security Council, take decisive and urgent measures to halt the criminal policy of apartheid: the Council should call for an immediate halt to the violence against the African population and the strongest sanctions should

be applied against South Africa, as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. Together with the African countries and all progressive mankind, the USSR Government and people would, he stated, continue to provide the courageous fighters against racism and apartheid with every active assistance.

The representative of Romania added that all those who were helping South Africa and providing it with economic and military assistance were accomplices in the crimes being perpetrated by the racist authorities and had therefore to share the heavy responsibility for the tragic events.

The representative of Sweden said that what was happening in South Africa demonstrated with terrifying clarity how repressive the apartheid system really was. The total lack of legal outlet for protest and indignation among the oppressed and the complete denial of their political and social rights had inevitably led to explosions like the one the world was witnessing. Panama's spokesman said that what was occurring in southern Africa had shaken the conscience of the world and required urgent and effective decisions by the Security Council. The black and white populations of South Africa—torn between fury and fear—required United Nations intervention to provide them with the means of conciliation so as to avoid a civil war of incalculable proportions. The Japanese representative urged the Government of South Africa to take urgent measures to put an end to its policies of apartheid and promote a society based on racial equality and harmony.

The spokesman for Pakistan, observing that the trouble that started in Soweto had spread to other townships and had assumed the shape of a popular revolt, said that in the 16 years since Sharpeville nothing seemed to have changed in the minds of South Africa's rulers and nothing had changed in the policies they followed.

The United States representative said his Government had joined the consensus in support of the resolution because of its strong conviction that apartheid was wrong and that only tragedy could follow if South Africa persisted in its racial policies. However, he added, the United States was sensitive to the limits of the Security Council's jurisdiction imposed by Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter,<sup>2</sup> whereby no United Nations organ was authorized to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, except in cases in which enforcement measures under Chapter VII were to be applied. Such measures were not being applied under the resolution just adopted, he noted. The position of the United States, he said, was that South Africa, in its policy

<sup>2</sup>For texts of Article 2 (7) and other Articles of the Charter mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

of apartheid, represented a flagrant violation of human rights, but that it would be wrong, indeed hypocritical, not to add that South Africa was not the only Government which pursued deliberate policies which resulted in flagrant violations of human rights.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that the weight of the evidence was clear and overwhelming and justified the adoption of the resolution. Such support in no way indicated any diminution of the importance his Government attached to the strictest adherence to Article 2 (7) of the Charter, but, he added, that Article was qualified by the parallel duty of the United Nations, under Charter Articles 55 and 56, to concern itself with questions of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Security Council was therefore not precluded from expressing its legitimate detestation of apartheid and of the deplorable situations which that policy inevitably produced. The United Kingdom, he said, was thus able to accept the formulations used in the resolution because it interpreted them as being essentially directed to apartheid itself and to events and situations which were the concern of the Council precisely because they were the consequences of apartheid.

The representative also said that the United Kingdom did not regard the use of the term "struggle" as connoting the use of violence; his Government did not regard resort to violence as desirable even in the current tragic circumstances and could not join in encouraging it. He concluded by saying that so long as apartheid existed the dangers of violence would exist; so long as discrimination was institutionalized those discriminated against would resist those institutions.

Communications and special report of Special Committee against Apartheid (June-August 1976)

By a letter dated 24 June 1976, the USSR representative transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement of TASS (the Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union), dated 23 June, which stressed that the USSR had decisively and consistently condemned the criminal policy of apartheid, and had called for the application of effective measures aimed at isolation and boycott of the South African régime and for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other international organizations.

By a letter dated 29 June, the representative of China transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China on 28 June, in which he declared that the Chinese Government and people, who had always firmly supported the Azanian and other southern African peoples in their just struggle

against the white racist régimes, expressed their utmost indignation at and strongly condemned the new crime committed by the reactionary South African authorities against the Azanian people.

In a letter dated 25 June, the representative of Brazil informed the Secretary-General of his Government's firm endorsement of the Security Council's resolution of 19 June (392(1976)), and stated that the Brazilian conscience had been deeply shocked by the incidents in South Africa in which so many victims of apartheid had lost their lives.

On 3 August, the General Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid unanimously adopted a special report entitled "The Soweto massacre and its aftermath." According to the report, the uprising in South Africa against apartheid and racial discrimination that began on 16 June and the brutal massacres perpetrated by the South African régime against African schoolchildren and others, represented a new stage in the struggle of the South African people for freedom and an inescapable challenge to the international community. Those events had clearly shown that there could be no solution to the grave situation in South Africa without the replacement of the minority racist régime by a Government based on the principle of equality and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the people of South Africa.

The Special Committee went on to recommend that the Security Council again consider the situation in South Africa in the light of the defiance by the South African régime of the relevant resolutions of the Council, in particular that of 19 June (392(1976)), and of that régime's continued aggravation of the situation by massive repression. The Special Committee further recommended that the Security Council declare that the fast-worsening situation in South Africa resulting from apartheid was a grave threat to international peace and security, and recommended that the Council take early action under Chapter VII of the Charter.

In a letter dated 9 August, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Madagascar called attention to what he termed the alarming situation prevailing in South Africa following serious incidents which had taken place on 4 August and succeeding days at Soweto. He said that South African police had opposed by force peaceful marches organized by unarmed African students to protest in front of police headquarters in Johannesburg against the continued detention of their comrades arrested during the events of June. At least eight demonstrators had been killed and 41 injured. With his letter he transmitted a letter dated 4 August from David M. Sibeko of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, expressing grave fear of further massacres by the South African police of innocent Africans and other peaceful demonstrators. A telegram attached to Mr.

Sibeko's letter contained initial news reports from Soweto on the incidents of 4 August.

#### **Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid**

On 7 October 1976, the Special Committee against Apartheid submitted its annual report to the General Assembly and the Security Council. It also submitted three special reports during the year on the Soweto massacre and its aftermath (see above), relations between Israel and South Africa, and information activity against apartheid by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

In its annual report, the Special Committee reviewed its work during the year and submitted a number of conclusions and recommendations. In an annex, the Committee reviewed major developments in South Africa since September 1975.

Included in the report was an account of the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, which was organized by the Special Committee in co-operation with OAU and held in Havana, Cuba, from 24 to 28 May 1976, in pursuance of a 1975 decision of the General Assembly.<sup>3</sup> The seminar was attended by more than 200 participants, including the members of the Special Committee as well as representatives of Governments, other United Nations bodies concerned with southern African problems, the specialized agencies, OAU, South African liberation movements, anti-apartheid movements, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations active in the struggle against apartheid, and several individual experts. A number of proposals made by participants on ways and means to promote effective international action against apartheid were discussed and a declaration and a programme of action were adopted, which the Special Committee transmitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

As in previous years, the Special Committee promoted the solemn 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. The 1976 meeting was held at United Nations Headquarters on 19 March (21 March having fallen on a Sunday), and was attended by representatives of permanent missions to the United Nations, specialized agencies of the United Nations, OAU and South African liberation movements.

The Special Committee continued its efforts to promote the signature and ratification by Member States of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;<sup>4</sup> by 18 June 1976, the Convention had received the requisite number of ratifications and accessions and came into force on 18 July.

The Special Committee's report contained an account of its consideration of developments and topics relating to apartheid, in particular: South African aggression against Angola and Namibia; military, nuclear and other collaboration with South Africa; bantustans; repression against opponents of apartheid; repression against African workers; and apartheid in sports. Other sections of the report dealt with missions to and consultations with Governments, co-operation with United Nations organs, association of South African liberation movements with the work of the Special Committee, co-operation with the non-aligned movement, and co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Special Committee said that during the period under review the crisis of colonialism and racism in southern Africa had developed into a new stage in which the minority racist régimes, in their desperation, had resorted to massacres and massive repression against the great majority of the people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and to criminal acts of aggression against independent African States. The Special Committee believed that a major conflict enveloping the whole region, with its enormous international repercussions, appeared inevitable unless the international community took energetic and decisive measures to compel the minority régimes to abide by United Nations resolutions. Even those who had earlier resisted international action against apartheid had come to recognize the imminent danger of a wider conflict in southern Africa. The Special Committee considered that the United Nations should adopt a comprehensive programme of political and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa to enable them to eradicate apartheid so that all the people of the country, without regard to race, colour or creed, could exercise their right of self-determination.

The Special Committee noted that despite the repeated acts of aggression launched by the South African racist régime, its massacres and the universal recognition of the explosive situation in the area, some Member States—the main trading partners of South Africa—continued to refuse to recognize that the situation constituted a threat to the peace in the context of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. France, the United Kingdom and the United States, it said, misused their veto power in the Security Council and consistently prevented mandatory action under Chapter VII against the South African rac-

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 151-52, text of resolution 3411 F (XXX) of 28 November 1975.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 103-5, resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annexing text of Convention.

ist régime. In that connexion, the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly call on the three States to desist from misusing their veto power to protect the régime and enable the Security Council to determine the existence of a threat to the peace in South Africa and exercise its responsibilities under the Charter.

The Special Committee also recommended that the Assembly reaffirm categorically the right of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements to resort to armed struggle for securing their freedom so long as the racist régime continued to answer their legitimate demands by violence.

The Special Committee considered it imperative that urgent action be taken to end all political, military, economic, cultural, sports and other collaboration with the South African racist régime, companies and apartheid institutions in accordance with the relevant Assembly resolutions.

In connexion with the General Assembly's repeated condemnation of the establishment of bantustans, the Special Committee further recommended that the Assembly: condemn the declaration of the "independence" of Transkei as utterly invalid; call on all Governments to refrain from extending any form of recognition to Transkei and any contact with the authorities of that bantustan; call on all corporations, organizations, institutions and individuals to refrain from any dealings with the puppet authorities; and declare that the inhabitants of Transkei and all others designated as its "citizens" remain citizens of South Africa, with full rights to decide the destiny of that country as a whole.

Concerning assistance to the South African liberation movements, the Special Committee recommended that the United Nations consult urgently with OAU to formulate concrete measures of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and that consideration be given to the establishment of a joint United Nations/OAU fund, financed by voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors, to assist the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU.

The Special Committee noted that the South African régime had, in the period under review, committed repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States, as demonstrated by its acts of aggression against Zambia and Angola. (See pp. 163-66 and 171-79.) The "front-line" States had been subjected to threats and acts of aggression because of their support, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa, and the Special Committee recommended, among other things, that the General Assembly and the Security Council proclaim that any aggression against a

front-line State, because of such support was an act of aggression against the United Nations and the international community as a whole.

The Special Committee attached particular importance to action by the national and international trade union movements against the policies of apartheid—policies which, it observed, were a negation of the fundamental principles of trade unionism—and recommended that the General Assembly authorize it to convene the second International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid, as requested by the workers delegates at the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation in June 1976.

The Special Committee pointed out that during the year under review there had been substantial progress in the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports but it noted with serious regret that some Governments had failed to take action and that the administrators of some sports bodies had remained insensitive to the problem of apartheid and encouraged exchanges with apartheid teams. In the light of the continued violations of those resolutions by a few Governments and sports bodies, the Special Committee welcomed the proposal by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, in his message to the international seminar in Havana in May 1976, for an international convention on apartheid in sports.

The need for the widest dissemination of information on apartheid and on the struggle of the oppressed was again emphasized by the Special Committee, and the importance of devoting adequate resources and attention to that activity was stressed.

Finally, the Special Committee recommended that a world conference for action against apartheid be organized in 1977 to consider concrete measures for the implementation of the programme of action formulated at the Havana seminar as well as the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its 1976 session.

On 3 August 1976, the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council a special report entitled "The massacre at Soweto and its aftermath" (see above).

In a second special report, submitted on 9 September and entitled "Relations between Israel and South Africa," the Special Committee noted that the rapidly increasing collaboration between the apartheid régime in South Africa and the Government of Israel had reached a new stage in April 1976, when the South African Prime Minister, B. J. Vorster, visited Israel and concluded agreements on economic, scientific and industrial collaboration between the two countries. The report included a general outline of the development of relations between Israel and South Africa in connexion with diplomatic and consular relations, military collabo-

ration, trade, investment, science and technology, airlines and shipping, cultural relations and collaboration in sports.

On 21 October, the Special Committee submitted a third special report entitled "Information activity against apartheid by the United Nations and the specialized agencies," in which it stressed the need for close co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to expand the dissemination of information and underline the common commitment of the entire family of agencies to the struggle against apartheid. To that end, the Committee suggested that the Joint United Nations Information Committee regularly consider the question of dissemination of information on apartheid as a matter of priority, with the participation of the Secretariat's Centre against Apartheid. The Special Committee also recommended, in connexion with the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, that the Office of Public Information should prepare, in consultation with the Centre against Apartheid, special information kits on apartheid. An annex to the special report contained a review of information activity against apartheid by the United Nations.

#### **Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council**

##### **Decade for action to combat racism**

The Economic and Social Council on 11 May 1976 adopted resolution 1989(LX), concerning implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The resolution contained the text of a draft resolution which the Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly at its session later in the year. (For details, see pp. 563-66.)

##### **Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts**

On 4 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution concerning a report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, by which among other things the Commission deplored the fact that policies of apartheid and racial discrimination persisted in southern Africa. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1991(LX) adopted on 12 May 1976, after inviting the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue its work, expressed its concern to the General Assembly regarding the situation in southern Africa—which it considered constituted a serious threat to international peace and security—and appealed to all States to co-operate with international organizations in measures they were taking to combat racial discrimination and apartheid.

(For details, see pp. 575-76.)

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of aid to racist régimes in southern Africa

By a resolution adopted on 1 March 1976, the Human Rights Commission among other things denounced with indignation the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given by certain States to South Africa directly or through corporations which they controlled; it considered that the sales of arms, the nuclear co-operation agreements and the economic activities of national and multinational corporations in South Africa, Namibia or Southern Rhodesia constituted blatant acts of complicity in the policy of apartheid—a crime against humanity. The Commission strongly condemned the attitude of any country which, by such assistance, became an accomplice in apartheid and racial discrimination and thus contributed to the perpetuation of those policies, and called on States among other things to take steps to bring about a total embargo by the Security Council on sales, gifts and transfers of all kinds of military supplies to South Africa.

By its resolution 31/33, adopted on 30 November 1976, the General Assembly took similar decisions.

(For details, see pp. 578-80.)

#### **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-first (1976) session of the General Assembly, which considered it at plenary meetings held between 26 October and 9 November.

In accordance with a decision of the Assembly, the Special Political Committee on 4 November heard statements by: Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of the World Peace Council; George Houser, Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa; Timothy Smith, Director of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility; Miss Sikose Mji of the Black Consciousness Movement; and Edward Martin Sloan, Chairman of the Conseil québécois de la paix.

During the Assembly's deliberations, statements were made by, among others, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee against Apartheid, who introduced the Special Committee's report, and by its Chairman. Statements were also made by: the representative of Mauritius, speaking for the Organization of African Unity; by Oliver Tambo, representative of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa; and by David M. Sibeko, representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

The representative of Mali spoke on behalf of the African group of States Members, which, he noted, had asked that the debate on the item on apartheid

be transferred from the Special Political Committee to the plenary Assembly to permit a substantive debate at the highest level. He also thanked the Assembly for authorizing the representatives of ANC and PAC to take part in the debate. In that connexion, the representative of the United States, and the representative of the Netherlands speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Communities, expressed reservations on the ground that the plenary Assembly had been traditionally reserved for presentation of views by Member States, not by observers or other parties. The representatives of the organizations in question should, they maintained, be given full hearings before the whole membership in one of the Main Committees.

The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid said in that connexion that the long struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa had at last been rewarded: the South African régime was absent from its seat, and the representatives of the great majority of the people of South Africa were being heard in the Assembly. That was also a tribute to those who had died since the Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976, he added, and said he looked forward to the day when the freedom fighters of South Africa would accede to power and would take their rightful seat in the world body.

During the discussion in the General Assembly, it was generally held that, far from accepting the prerequisites for peaceful solutions contained in the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the South African régime had maintained its traditional, defiant attitude and had heightened the level of repression—as was clear in its brutal response at Soweto and to the later uprisings. The régime had, it was charged, held hundreds of African people, many of them women and children, in detention and had maimed and massacred many of them.

South Africa's bantustan policy was condemned by a large number of speakers, among them Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Malaysia, Mozambique and Zambia. They said that the bantustan policy was an attempt to consolidate the inhuman policy of apartheid, calculated to divide the African population and ensure the continuation of white minority supremacy through the appointment of puppet tribal chiefs and their isolation from the rest of the land and people. They denounced the so-called independence of Transkei and said they would not recognize it.

The representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the European Communities, rejected the policy of apartheid as a violation of the principles of freedom and democracy. Regrettably, there were as yet no indications that the situation would improve. The nine countries, he said, supported appeals for

the release of political prisoners and for contributions to the United Nations funds for southern Africa. They also felt strongly that all the inhabitants of South Africa, whatever their race or colour, should have an equal right to participate in the institutions of the country.

Many Members, among them Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jamaica, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, expressed concern at the continued collaboration by States and foreign interests with the apartheid régime. Political, economic and military co-operation by some Western countries encouraged South Africa's defiance, they said, and enabled it to acquire the most sophisticated weapons, which it had already used for internal repression and against neighbouring independent countries, mainly Angola and Zambia.

The representative of Zambia, among others, condemned the "triple veto" exercised by France, the United Kingdom and the United States in the Security Council to thwart the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo against the Pretoria régime under Chapter VII of the Charter. Ghana and others charged that those States which shielded South Africa by the use of the veto power had acted as accomplices of the régime, which would remain stubborn and would never abandon apartheid as long as it could count on outside support.

Several speakers called for an end to nuclear collaboration with the South African régime. The representatives of Benin and the United Republic of Tanzania, for example, deplored the fact that France was currently supplying South Africa with nuclear reactors and the two countries were collaborating in the production of the "crotale" missile system.

Several speakers, among them the German Democratic Republic and Zambia, observed that the South African régime was countering pressures and demands for change by making what amounted to only superficial, not fundamental, changes in its policy of apartheid. Such manoeuvres were unlikely to deceive the international community and the people of South Africa, they said. South Africa's policy of "detente" and "dialogue" with African countries was described as a manoeuvre to establish neo-colonialist white domination of southern Africa and to create satellites in the form of bantustans. Instead, a call was made for a genuine dialogue with the overwhelming majority of the oppressed people of South Africa and their authentic leaders in the liberation movements as a prerequisite for peaceful change.

The representatives of Denmark, Sweden and other States said that the time had come for the Security Council to apply pressure on South Africa through a policy of effective sanctions, such as a



binding arms embargo and action to discourage further investments in South Africa.

Many Members—Jamaica, Madagascar and Somalia among them—supported the adoption of measures such as a total embargo on the supply of weapons to South Africa, a total and unconditional cessation of trade and of economic and political co-operation with the racist régime, and effective support for the liberation struggle. Member States were urged to take effective action to prevent their nationals from engaging in any form of economic or other collaboration with South Africa.

Others, among them the representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the members of the European Communities, expressed doubt about a strategy of economic boycott and isolation of the South African régime as the best means for helping the oppressed people of South Africa. They said that instead they considered it their responsibility to keep open channels of communication and continue to make known their views to the people and Government of South Africa.

The General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions, one of which—resolution 31/6 B—concerned the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and is described in the section of this chapter that follows. The others are described immediately below.

#### THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT TRANSKEI AND OTHER BANTUSTANS

On 26 October 1976, a resolution on the so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans—introduced by Nigeria on behalf of 68 Members—was adopted by the General Assembly by a roll-call vote of 134 to 0, with 1 abstention, as resolution 31/6 A.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things took note that the racist régime of South Africa had that day, 26 October, declared the sham "independence" of Transkei. By the operative part of this resolution, the Assembly:

(1) strongly condemned the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights;

(2) rejected the declaration of "independence" of Transkei and declared it invalid;

(3) called upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with it or with other bantustans; and

(4) requested all States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with it or with other bantustans.

(For text of resolution 31/6 A, list of sponsors

and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Several Members, including Australia, Austria, Canada, the Netherlands (on behalf of the countries of the European Communities) and Sweden (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), had reservations about the last paragraph which, they said, might give rise to legal and administrative problems. Canada's representative, for example, said it was the policy of his Government not to interfere in the activities of Canadian citizens abroad except when the Security Council adopted mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The representative of the United States said his Government had abstained in the vote because it considered it unwise to preclude contacts with any elements of the South African population which strove for social justice and racial equality, including those who had been relegated to bantustans. The United States, he said, also objected to imposing a type of sanction on private relationships with people in the so-called homelands, which was a matter for the Security Council to decide.

In connexion with the situation concerning Transkei, the Secretary-General received letters from Liberia and the Central African Republic, dated 22 and 28 October 1976, respectively.

See also pp. 167-70 for an account of a complaint by Lesotho against South Africa in connexion with the closing of the border between South Africa and the southern border of Lesotho adjacent to Transkei.

#### SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

A resolution on solidarity with South African political prisoners—introduced by Norway on 5 November and eventually sponsored by 79 Members—was adopted without a vote by the General Assembly on 9 November as resolution 31/6 C.

By the preamble part of the text, the Assembly among other things noted that the racist régime of South Africa had constantly defied United Nations resolutions calling upon it to end repression of the leaders of the oppressed people and other opponents of apartheid and to release all persons imprisoned or restricted for struggling against the system of apartheid. The Assembly also expressed its grave concern about the brutal massacres in Soweto and other areas of South Africa and the incarceration of schoolchildren and other persons demonstrating against apartheid and about the continuation of those atrocities in defiance of Security Council resolution 392(1976) of 19 June 1976 (see above).

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its ruthless repression of opponents of apartheid;

(2) reaffirmed its solidarity with all South Afri-

cans struggling against apartheid for the establishment of majority rule and the exercise of their right to self-determination and for the principles enshrined in the Charter;

(3) demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their involvement in the liberation struggle in South Africa;

(4) proclaimed 11 October as the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners; and

(5) requested the Centre against Apartheid, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to intensify publicity for the cause of all those persecuted for their opposition to apartheid in South Africa.

(For text of resolution 31/6 C and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

On 9 November, by a recorded vote of 110 to 8, with 20 abstentions, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/6 D on the arms embargo against South Africa. The text, introduced by Mauritius, was sponsored eventually by 48 Members.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things noted that the racist régime of South Africa had used weapons received from its traditional allies—particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States—as well as other countries, for repression in South Africa and aggression against other States. It also noted with concern the continued rapid increase in South Africa's military budget and the continued violations of the arms embargo against South Africa by its traditional allies and other countries.

Also by the preamble to this text, the Assembly noted that the Security Council had primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and expressed its strong conviction that mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to secure the full implementation of the arms embargo were essential to prevent further aggravation of the situation. The Assembly expressed regret that three permanent members of the Council—France, the United Kingdom and the United States—had thus far prevented such measures, thereby facilitating the militarization of South Africa.

By the operative part of the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to take urgent action under Chapter VII, to ensure a complete cessation by all States of the supply of arms, ammunition, military vehicles and spare parts, and any other military equipment, as well as of any co-operation that would enable the building-up of military and police forces in South Africa.

The Assembly further requested the Security Council to call on all Governments: (a) to imple-

ment fully the arms embargo against South Africa without any exception as to type of weapon, and to prohibit any violations of the embargo by companies and individuals within their jurisdiction; (b) to refrain from importing any supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa; (c) to terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime and refrain from entering into or planning any such arrangements; and (d) to prohibit any transfers, at any level, of equipment or fissionable material or technology that would enable South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability.

The Assembly called upon the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States to adopt a positive policy to enable the Security Council to take effective action under Chapter VII of the Charter, and authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to promote the full implementation of the arms embargo and, to that end, to launch a special campaign to secure the widest public support for the embargo.

(For text of resolution 31/6 D, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Several Members—Japan and the United States among them—expressed reservations about the appropriateness of invoking Chapter VII of the Charter at that time. The United States also objected strongly to the preambular paragraphs by which it was alleged that the United States was sending weapons to South Africa. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany also rejected the charges levelled against his Government as entirely unjustifiable. Australia, Canada and the Netherlands also objected to what Australia called opportunistic references to other countries. It was unacceptable to the Netherlands Government that some Member States were labelled allies of the racist régime and several of them accused by name of being accomplices in the oppression in South Africa.

The representative of Ireland, while supporting the general objectives of the resolution, said his Government had had to abstain because some of the formulations had been drafted without due regard to the specific policies announced by certain countries. Several countries—Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan and New Zealand—said they had consistently supported and strictly observed the voluntary arms embargo against South Africa.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

Another resolution (31/6 E) adopted by the Assembly concerned relations between Israel and South Africa. The text was introduced by the Libyan Arab Republic and eventually sponsored by 45 Members; it was adopted on 9 November by a recorded vote of 91 to 20, with 28 abstentions.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things recalled that since 1973 it had repeatedly condemned the strengthening of relations and collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields. It also expressed its deep concern about the fact that Israel had sent paramilitary personnel to train South African troops and about the sale of warships and other war materiel by Israel to South Africa in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

By the operative part of this resolution, the Assembly strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa as a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions and as an encouragement to that régime to persist in its criminal policies. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to disseminate widely the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in various languages, in order to mobilize public opinion against Israel's collaboration.

(For text of resolution 31/6 E, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Israeli representative said that the Arab representatives had taken the apartheid question—a subject close to the hearts of African Members—and converted it into a barren discussion of the Middle East problem, as they did on every possible occasion. The resolution called for a condemnation of Israel for alleged crimes in which Arab States were the major culprits. Israel had to be singled out because the Arab States had so decided, even though Israel's trade with South Africa was only two fifths of 1 per cent of that country's trade. Not one item on the list of equipment and weapons maintained in South Africa's defence establishment had been supplied by Israel. He said the Assembly was being called on to participate in an act of deceit and a cynical vote based on international hypocrisy and unscrupulous falsehood. Israel, he said, would not participate in the voting on any of the draft resolutions on the item; it would not be a party to a legislative process which revealed the depths to which the Organization had descended.

Several Members had reservations about the text. Bolivia said that it would abstain because the draft resolution was politically motivated and its implications might affect and further delay the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the Middle East. Nepal could not support the resolution because it saw no justification in the practice of isolating and condemning one State. Canada, Fiji, Ireland, Mexico and New Zealand shared this view. Malawi also could not support the resolution, which gave the impression that Israel—and Israel only—traded with South Africa; if the

resolution was to have any impact at all, it ought to have included every country in the world that had similar relations with South Africa. The United States voted against the resolution because, it said, while it did not condone Israel's military trade with South Africa, other nations were also involved in such trade. The report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the unbalanced resolution stemmed, the United States said, from anti-Israel political motives rather than from a decision to investigate impartially those countries which were trading in military material with South Africa.

#### APARTHEID IN SPORTS

On 9 November, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 12 abstentions, adopted resolution 31/6 F on apartheid in sports, based on a proposal revised and eventually sponsored by 59 Members.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that there should be no discrimination in sports on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation. It recognized the importance in the international campaign against apartheid of the boycott of South African sports teams selected on the basis of apartheid and expressed regret that some national and international sports bodies and individual sportsmen had continued contacts with racist South African sports bodies in violation of the Olympic principle and United Nations resolutions.

The Assembly also noted that 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, a resolution had been adopted endorsing the proposal for an international convention against apartheid in sports and requesting the United Nations to give urgent consideration to the formulation of such a convention. The Assembly also noted the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid in this regard.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: welcomed the proposal for such an international convention to promote adherence to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to discourage and deny support to sporting events organized in violation of that principle. It decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, which it requested to prepare a draft declaration on apartheid in sports, as an interim measure, to undertake preparatory steps towards drafting an international convention and to report to the Assembly in 1977.

The Assembly also by this resolution urged all States to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee, namely: (a) to convey the

United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports to all national sports bodies and request that they be implemented; (b) to refuse any official sponsorship, assistance or encouragement to sports contacts with South Africa, including official receptions to teams and payments of grants to sports bodies, teams or sportsmen involved in sporting competitions with South African teams or sportsmen; (c) to refuse visas to South African sports bodies, teams or sportsmen, except for non-racial sports bodies endorsed by the Special Committee and the liberation movements; (d) to deny facilities to sports bodies, teams or sportsmen for visits to south Africa; and (e) to encourage national sports bodies to support the exclusion of South Africa from international bodies and tournaments.

Finally, by this text, the Assembly called upon Member States and international sporting organizations actively to support projects undertaken in collaboration with the liberation movements to form non-racial teams truly representative of South Africa.

(For text of resolution 31/6 F, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The representatives of New Zealand and the United States said they had had to abstain in the vote because the resolution would have their Governments intervene in the affairs of private sports bodies, which they would not do. New Zealand also objected to recommendations in the resolution which were contrary to its consistent policy of refraining from restrictions on travel.

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

On 9 November, the Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 133 to 0, with 8 abstentions, resolution 31/6 G on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, based on a proposal sponsored by 57 Members. By this text, the Assembly among other things requested the Special Committee to continue and to intensify its activities to promote concerted international action against apartheid. It authorized the Special Committee to send missions for consultations to the headquarters of specialized agencies, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and trade union confederations, and to participate in conferences concerned with apartheid. The Special Committee was authorized to organize a World Conference for Action against Apartheid in 1977 and to convene an International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid. It was also authorized to establish an award to be presented to persons who had, in co-operation with the United Nations and in solidarity with the South African liberation movements, contributed significantly to the international campaign against apartheid.

(For text of resolution 31/6 G, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

On the question of economic collaboration with South Africa, the General Assembly on 9 November adopted resolution 31/6 H by a recorded vote of 110 to 6, with 24 abstentions. By this resolution, sponsored by 63 Members, the Assembly, after noting with concern that some Governments, in pursuing strategic, economic and other interests, continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa and thereby encouraged it to persist in its criminal policies:

(1) proclaimed that any collaboration with the racist régime constituted a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and the international community;

(2) strongly condemned the action of States and foreign economic and other interests which continued to collaborate with that régime;

(3) called upon Member States engaged in economic collaboration and trade with that régime to implement the relevant Assembly resolutions and to cease such collaboration forthwith;

(4) called upon all Governments to take effective action to prohibit all loans to or investments in South Africa by banks and corporations within their national jurisdiction;

(5) condemned the intensified activities of transnational corporations, which continued to exploit the racially oppressed people of South Africa and plunder its natural resources and thereby were accomplices to the crimes of the apartheid régime;

(6) requested all agencies within the United Nations system to refrain from any dealings with corporations which loaned to or invested in South Africa;

(7) requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Transnational Corporations to study and publicize the involvement of transnational corporations in the apartheid economy;

(8) requested the International Monetary Fund to refrain forthwith from extending credits to South Africa;

(9) requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the scope and consequences of the activities of the transnational corporations there;

(10) commended all those Governments which had ceased all economic collaboration with the racist régime in compliance with United Nations resolutions; and

(11) commended all anti-apartheid movements, churches, trade unions and other organizations en-

gaged in activities to discourage collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa.

(For text of resolution 31/6 H, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Canadian representative, explaining his country's abstention, said it was Canada's practice to carry on trade in peaceful goods with all countries of the world, except Southern Rhodesia, on the grounds that the maintenance of normal trade and commercial relations with other States did not in any way imply support for their political policies. Canada accordingly could not accept the premise that the existence of economic relations constituted collaboration in, or encouragement for, the policies of apartheid.

Australia, which also abstained, said it was necessary to distinguish between legitimate economic involvements in the South African economy and involvements that tended to bolster and maintain the apartheid system. The United States held the view that a decision to impose economic sanctions against South Africa was of the utmost seriousness and could be taken only by the Security Council; in its opinion, the facts did not warrant such a decision nor could it accept the thesis that economic relations with South Africa worked to the disadvantage of the population or necessarily resulted in their exploitation. The Netherlands took exception to what it called the implacable and unrealistic language of the resolution and its ill-considered recommendations. In its view, effective measures could be taken only by the Security Council acting under the powers entrusted to it by the Charter.

#### SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

A resolution on the situation in South Africa, sponsored by 48 Members, was adopted by the Assembly on 9 November by a recorded vote of 108 to 11, with 22 abstentions, as resolution 31/61.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things expressed outrage at the continuing massacres and other atrocities by the racist régime of South Africa. It also expressed concern about the military and other activities of the régime and, in particular, about nuclear collaboration aimed at the establishment of nuclear installations and the transfer of nuclear technology to South Africa. The Assembly expressed its conviction that the situation in South Africa constituted a grave threat to international peace and security, and it reaffirmed that the policy and practice of apartheid constituted a crime against humanity.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) proclaimed that the racist régime of South Africa was illegitimate and had no right to represent the people of South Africa;

(2) reaffirmed that the national liberation move-

ments recognized by OAU—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—were the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people;

(3) strongly condemned the racist régime for its criminal policies and practices of apartheid, its massacres of black people, including schoolchildren, and its ruthless repression of all those struggling against apartheid;

(4) reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, by all possible means, for the seizure of power by the people and the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination;

(5) recognized, in particular, that the consistent defiance of United Nations resolutions on apartheid by the régime and its continued brutal repression, including indiscriminate mass killings, left no alternative to the people but to resort to armed struggle to achieve their legitimate rights;

(6) declared that the situation in South Africa resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime constituted a grave threat to the peace requiring action under Chapter VII of the Charter;

(7) demanded the cessation of any form of military and nuclear co-operation with that régime;

(8) condemned it for encouraging and using mercenaries and their organizations against the African peoples and States members of OAU;

(9) urgently appealed to all States to enact laws declaring the recruitment, financing, training, transit and assembly of mercenaries for the racist régime of South Africa in their territories a punishable crime and prohibiting their citizens from enlisting as mercenaries;

(10) called on France, the United Kingdom and the United States, in particular (a) to desist from misusing their veto power in the Security Council to protect the racist régime, (b) to enable the Council to determine the existence in South Africa of a threat to the peace and to exercise its responsibilities under the Charter, and (c) not to obstruct but to facilitate the adoption of a mandatory arms embargo and other indispensable measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to deal with the situation;

(11) appealed to all States and organizations to provide all assistance required by the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements during their legitimate struggle, in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

(12) further called on Member States and the specialized agencies, through emergency joint projects and financial assistance, to help Lesotho and other countries bordering South Africa to ensure the provision of educational facilities to the rapidly

growing number of refugee students from South Africa;

(13) appealed to all Governments to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

(14) authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate steps to promote such assistance, including the establishment of a joint United Nations/OAU fund financed by voluntary contributions, and to assist ANC and PAC to maintain offices at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

(15) commended the anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations that had taken action against apartheid and in support of the South African national liberation movements;

(16) condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States that had assisted the movements, and invited all Governments to provide those States, at their request, with all necessary assistance for defence against aggression; and

(17) proclaimed 16 June the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa and called on Member States to commemorate this day in the most fitting way.

(For text of resolution 31/61, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Canada said it supported the provision designed to help Lesotho and other countries bordering on South Africa provide educational facilities for refugee students, but had to vote against the resolution as a whole. Japan said it had had to abstain because it could not accept five of the first six, or the tenth, operative paragraphs. The United States, which voted against the resolution, did not believe that the situation in South Africa, however abhorrent the policies of the Government, constituted a threat to international peace or security. It was clear to the United States that the resolution was tantamount to a call for an uprising in South Africa that would, in effect, result in a racial blood-bath. The United States Government could not subscribe to the thesis that that was the best or only way to work for peace in South Africa.

New Zealand said it had abstained because of the extreme language of the resolution and because it did not consider that there was no alternative to armed struggle as the means of achieving the legitimate rights of the disenfranchised majority in South Africa. Ireland said it had voted against the resolution because it called into question the legitimacy of the Government of South Africa and because it used language implying the seizure of power by means not sanctioned by the United Nations Charter.

#### PROGRAMME OF ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

On 9 November, a resolution commending a Programme of Action against Apartheid, which was sponsored by 59 States, was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 105 to 8, with 27 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly among other things: commended to all Governments, organizations and individuals the Programme of Action annexed to the resolution; requested all United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to participate in the implementation of the Programme, in close co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid; requested the Special Committee, in co-operation with OAU, to promote its implementation and report from time to time on the progress achieved; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure maximum publicity for the Programme and to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in promoting its implementation.

In the Programme of Action, the General Assembly recommended ways in which action against apartheid could be taken by Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, and the Special Committee against Apartheid.

(For text of resolution 31/6J annexing the Programme of Action, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The United States said it had voted against the resolution because it was not prepared to support a comprehensive régime of sanctions against South Africa or to provide assistance for a violent uprising there. It also had reservations about the financial implications of the Programme and the fact that it aimed at drawing the specialized agencies into what was clearly a political campaign.

#### INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

A resolution concerning investments in South Africa, sponsored by 23 States, was adopted by the Assembly on 9 November by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as resolution 31/6 K.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly: noted the increase of foreign investments in South Africa, which abetted and encouraged that country's apartheid policies; welcomed as a positive step the decision of some Governments to achieve the cessation of further investments in South Africa; and considered that a cessation of new foreign investments would constitute an important step in the struggle against apartheid.

By the operative paragraph of the resolution, the Assembly urged the Security Council, when studying the problem of the struggle against the apartheid policies of South Africa, to consider steps to

achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa.

(For text of resolution 31/6 K, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

On 16 December, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/126 on emergency assistance for South African refugee students. The text was sponsored by 32 Members.

By the preambular part of the text, the Assembly among other things expressed its concern about the continuing influx of refugees, including in particular large numbers of South African students fleeing to the bordering States of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, thus imposing a heavy burden on the limited resources and employment opportunities of those countries.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) reaffirmed that humanitarian assistance by the international community to all those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia was appropriate and essential;

(2) recognized the urgent need to organize an effective programme of international assistance to help deal with the recent South African student refugee problem in countries bordering South Africa;

(3) requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to consult with the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and the liberation movements concerned with a view to organizing and providing appropriate emergency financial and other assistance for the care, subsistence and education of the refugee students;

(4) urged all States to respond generously to appeals which the Secretary-General might make for assistance for the refugees;

(5) called on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and other United Nations bodies and organs, as appropriate, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the programme of assistance; and

(6) requested him to keep the situation under review and to report to the General Assembly as necessary.

The Assembly adopted the text—which had been approved without a vote in the Third Committee—without a vote, after an oral amendment by Nigeria to add the reference to the liberation movements

had been adopted by 98 votes to 0, with 29 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 31/126 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Related General Assembly decisions

The General Assembly at its 1976 session adopted a number of resolutions which had a bearing on the question of apartheid. Relevant portions of these are described briefly below.

#### STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

By a resolution (31/80) adopted on 13 December 1976, on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the General Assembly among other things welcomed the entry into force of the International Convention on 18 July 1976. It appealed to States that were not parties to the Convention to accede to it and invited the Commission on Human Rights to undertake certain functions in connexion with its implementation.

(For details, see p. 575.)

#### DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

By resolution 31/77 adopted on 13 December 1976, on implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly among other things reaffirmed that the policies of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid were flagrant violations of the principles of, and obligations of Member States under, the Charter. It condemned the intolerable conditions prevailing in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the inhumane and odious application of apartheid and racial discrimination, and reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism and racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination. It urged States to co-operate in achieving the goals of the Decade and, in particular: to provide full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements; to ensure the release of political prisoners in South Africa and of those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to apartheid; to review internal laws and regulations with a view to identifying and rescinding those which provided for, gave rise to, or inspired racial discrimination or apartheid; and to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and all other relevant instruments. It further urged United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and inter-

governmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the continuation of their activities related to the Decade with emphasis on, among other things, providing moral and material support to the national liberation movements and the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and examining the socio-economic and colonial roots of racism, apartheid and racial discrimination with a view to eliminating them.

(For details, see pp. 563-66.)

#### ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF AID TO RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By resolution 31/33, adopted on 30 November 1976—on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa—the General Assembly concluded that the political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of those régimes. It noted that France, the United Kingdom and the United States, by the use of the veto, prevented the Security Council from taking effective action against the South African apartheid régime, thus impairing the exercise and the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. The Assembly reaffirmed that the States and organizations that gave assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa were accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism perpetrated by those régimes. (For details, see pp. 578-80.)

#### UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

By resolution 31/34—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—adopted on 30 November 1976, the General Assembly among other things condemned the policy of bantustanization and reiterated its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria. It again condemned the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other countries whose political, economic, military or sporting relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encouraged those régimes to persist in their suppression of aspirations for self-determination and independence. It also strongly condemned the 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.

(For details, see pp. 590-91.)

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

By resolution 31/143 adopted on 17 December 1976, 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 in both the nuclear and military fields with South Africa and called on all States concerned to refrain from extending to its Government, directly or indirectly, any facilities or collaboration which increased its nuclear and military potential.

(For details, see pp. 690-94.)

#### ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

By resolution 31/7—on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were 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—adopted on 5 November 1976, the Assembly strongly condemned the collaboration, in both nuclear and military fields, between the racist minority régime of South Africa and all countries, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States, which continued to supply that régime with nuclear and military equipment and technology. It called on those Governments in particular, and all others, to refrain from extending facilities, directly or indirectly, to South Africa enabling it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment.

(For details, see pp. 708-11.)

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

By resolution 31/13 adopted on 16 November 1976, on the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, the General Assembly, aware of the urgent need to give increased assistance to the victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa. In this connexion it drew attention to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by OAU.

(For details, see pp. 200-2.)



#### United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1976, a total of 347 South African students were studying abroad—in 15 countries—on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa established by the General Assembly in 1967.

During the period from 1 November 1975 to 22 October 1976, 323 applications from South Africans were received. Fifty new awards were granted and 297 awards were extended.

The Programme was reviewed by the General Assembly at its 1976 session. Among other things, it concluded, by resolution 31/31 of 29 November, that the Programme had been a significant and worth-while effort of the international community and should be continued and expanded, and it appealed once again for generous contributions from States, organizations and individuals.

(For additional information about the Programme and the Assembly's decisions thereon, see pp. 202-4.)

### Documentary references

#### Events in Soweto and other areas

##### COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (JUNE 1976)

S/12092 (A/31/104). Letter of 1 June from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by International Seminar on Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, Havana, Cuba, 24-28 May 1976).

S/12100. Letter of 18 June from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania (request to convene Council).

S/12101. Telegram of 18 June from President of Madagascar (request to convene Council).

##### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (18-19 JUNE 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1929, 1930.

S/12102. Letter of 18 June from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/12103. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 392(1976), as proposed by 8 powers, S/12103, adopted by consensus by Council on 19 June 1976, meeting 1930.

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the African Group at the United Nations, concerning the measures of repression, including wanton killings, perpetrated by the apartheid régime in South Africa against the African people in Soweto and other areas in South Africa,

Having considered also the telegram from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Secretary-General,

Deeply shocked over large-scale killings and wounding of Africans in South Africa, following the callous shooting of African people including schoolchildren and students demonstrating against racial discrimination on 16 June 1976,

Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African Government of apartheid and racial discrimination, in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

1. Strongly condemns 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;

2. Expresses its profound sympathy to the victims of this violence;

3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

4. Recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Calls upon the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

##### COMMUNICATIONS AND SPECIAL REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID (JUNE-AUGUST 1976)

S/12117 (A/31/115). Letter of 24 June from USSR (transmitting TASS statement of 23 June 1976).

S/12120 (A/31/119). Letter of 29 June from China (transmitting statement of 28 June 1976).

S/12121 (A/31/120). Letter of 25 June from Brazil.

S/12150/Add.1 (A/31/22/Add.1). The massacre at Soweto and its aftermath. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, adopted by Special Committee on 3 August 1976.

S/12165. Letter of 9 August from Madagascar (annexing letter of 4 August 1976 from representative of Pan Africanist Congress, attaching telegram).

#### Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid

S/12150. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Vols. I and II (A/31/22, Vols. I and II)). (Vol. I, Chapter I B: Observance of International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 19 March 1976; I D: International seminar on eradication of apartheid and in support of struggle for liberation in South Africa; I F: Missions to Governments; Chapter II: Conclusions and recommendations.)

S/12150/Add.2 (A/31/22/Add.2). Relations between Israel and South Africa. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, adopted by Special Committee on 8 September 1976.

S/12150/Add.3 (A/31/22/Add.3). Information activity against apartheid by United Nations and specialized agencies. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, adopted by Special Committee on 5 October 1976.

#### Consideration by General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 63, 64, 66.

Special Political Committee, meetings 11, 12.

Fifth Committee, meetings 24, 25.

Plenary meetings 41-54, 56, 58, 59, 102, 107.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter V E.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 15.

- A/31/22, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Vols. I and II.
- A/31/22/Add.1-3 (S/12150/Add.1-3). Special reports of Special Committee against Apartheid.
- A/31/104 (S/12092). Letter of 1 June from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by International Seminar on Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, Havana, Cuba, 24-28 May 1976).
- A/31/115 (S/12117). Letter of 24 June from USSR.
- A/31/119 (S/12120). Letter of 29 June from China.
- A/31/120 (S/12121). Letter of 25 June from Brazil.
- A/31/155. Letter of 20 July from Federal Republic of Germany (annexing statement of 20 June 1976 and press communiqué of 1 July 1976).
- A/31/196 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 August from Madagascar (annexing resolutions adopted at 27th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June-3 July 1976).
- A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).
- A/31/280. Letter of 22 October from Liberia.
- A/31/299. Letter of 28 October from Central African Republic (annexing statement of 26 October 1976).
- A/31/329 (S/12227). Letter of 12 November from the Libyan Arab Republic (on behalf of African group at United Nations).
- A/31/332 (S/12231). Letter of 16 November from South Africa.
- A/SPC/31/4. Letter of 2 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.
- A/31/320. Report of Special Political Committee.
- A/31/L.5. Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6 A, as proposed by 68 powers, A/31/L.5, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Assembly on 26 October 1976, meeting 42, by roll-call vote of 134 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, 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, 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 Republic, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: United States.

The so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3411 D (XXX) of 28 November 1975 condemning the establishment of bantustans by the racist régime of South Africa,

Taking note that the racist régime of South Africa declared the sham "independence" of the Transkei on 26 October 1976,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its special reports,

1. Strongly condemns the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights;

2. Rejects the declaration of "independence" of the Transkei and declares it invalid;

3. Calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans;

4. 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 Transkei or other bantustans.

A/31/L.7 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6 C, as proposed by 79 powers, A/31/L.7 and Add.1-3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58.

Solidarity with South African political prisoners

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the inhabitants of South Africa,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa has constantly defied the United Nations resolutions calling upon it to end repression of the leaders of the oppressed people and other

opponents of apartheid and to release all persons imprisoned or restricted for struggling against the system of apartheid,

Gravely concerned about the brutal massacres in Soweto and other areas of South Africa and the incarceration of schoolchildren and other persons demonstrating against apartheid and about the continuation of these atrocities in defiance of Security Council resolution 392(1976) of 19 June 1976,

Commending the heroism and sacrifices of the South African people in their struggle for liberation,

1. Condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its ruthless repression of the oppressed people of South Africa and other opponents of apartheid;

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with all South Africans struggling against apartheid for the establishment of majority rule and the exercise of their right to self-determination and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their involvement in the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

4. Proclaims 11 October the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners;

5. Requests the Centre against Apartheid, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to intensify publicity for the cause of all those persecuted for their opposition to apartheid in South Africa.

A/31/L.8 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6 D, as proposed by 48 powers, A/31/L.8 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 110 to 8, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, 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, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

## Arms embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the arms embargo against South Africa,

Deeply concerned over the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the wanton killings by the racist régime of hundreds of peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and racial discrimination, including many schoolchildren,

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its colonial war against the Namibian people and its repeated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa has used weapons received from its traditional allies, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as other foreign countries, for repression in South Africa and aggression against other States,

Noting further that the racist régime of South Africa has supplied military equipment to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with concern the continued rapid increase in the military budget of South Africa and the continued violations of the arms embargo against South Africa by its traditional allies, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as other foreign countries,

Mindful of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Strongly convinced that mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa are essential to prevent a further aggravation of the situation,

Expressing serious regret that three permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom and the United States—have so far prevented such measures and thereby facilitated the militarization of South Africa,

1. Requests once again the Security Council to take urgent action, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the complete cessation by all States of the supply of arms, ammunition, military vehicles and spare parts thereof, and any other military equipment to South Africa, as well as any co-operation to enable the building-up of military and police forces in South Africa;

2. Further requests the Security Council to call upon all Governments, in particular:

(a) To implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without any exception as to the type of weapons, and to prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by companies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

(b) To refrain from importing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;

(c) To terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from entering into or planning any such arrangements;

(d) To prohibit any institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability;

3. Calls upon the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to adopt a positive policy to enable the Security Council to take effective action under Chapter VII of the Charter;

4. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to promote the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and, to this end, to launch a special campaign to secure the widest public support for the arms embargo.

A/31/L.9 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6 E, as proposed by 45 powers, A/31/L.9 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 91 to 20, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Singapore, Surinam, Swaziland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

#### Relations between Israel and South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its repeated condemnations of the strengthening of relations and collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields, as contained in General Assembly resolutions 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3324 E (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and 3411 G (XXX) of 10 December 1975,

Deeply concerned about the fact that Israel has sent paramilitary personnel to train South African troops and about the sale of warships and other war materiel by Israel to South Africa in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,

1. Strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa as a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and as an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policies;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to disseminate widely the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in various

languages, in order to mobilize public opinion against the collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa.

A/31/L.10 and Add.1. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/31/L.10/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/43, A/31/321/Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of 59-power revised draft resolution, A/31/L.10/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/6 F, as proposed by 59 powers, A/31/L.10/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1,2, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, 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, 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, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Malawi, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

#### Apartheid in sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2775 D (XXVI) of 29 November 1971 and 3411 E (XXX) of 28 November 1975 on apartheid in sports,

Reaffirming its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation,

Recognizing the importance in the international campaign against apartheid of the boycott of South African sports teams selected on the basis of apartheid,

Regretting that some national and international sports bodies and individual sportsmen have continued contacts with racist South African sports bodies in violation of the Olympic principle and resolutions of the United Nations,

Convinced that effective measures must be taken, as a matter of priority during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to abolish apartheid in all fields,

Taking note of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976,

Noting also the resolution of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, endorsing the proposal for an international convention against apartheid in sports and requesting the United Nations to give urgent consideration to the formulation of such a convention,

Noting further that in its report the Special Committee against Apartheid, *inter alia*, recommended that the General Assembly should consider the proposal for an international convention against apartheid in sports and that meanwhile the Assembly should adopt a declaration on apartheid in sports,

1. Welcomes the proposal for an international convention against apartheid in sports to promote adherence to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to discourage and deny support to sporting events organized in violation of that principle;

2. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, composed of the existing members of the Special Committee against Apartheid and seven other Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to prepare a draft declaration on apartheid in sports, as an interim measure, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Further requests the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake preparatory steps towards the drafting of an international convention against apartheid in sports and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

5. Urges all States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning apartheid in sports, namely:

(a) To convey the United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports to all national sports bodies with a request that necessary action be taken to implement those resolutions;

(b) To refuse any official sponsorship, assistance or encouragement to sports contacts with South Africa, including official receptions to teams and payments of grants to sports bodies or teams or sportsmen involved in sporting competitions with South African teams or sportsmen;

(c) To refuse visas to South African sports bodies or teams or sportsmen, except for non-racial sports bodies endorsed by the Special Committee and the liberation movements;

(d) To deny facilities to sports bodies or teams or sportsmen for visits to South Africa;

(e) To encourage national sports bodies concerned to support the exclusion of South Africa from international sports bodies and tournaments;

6. Calls upon Member States and international sporting organizations to support actively projects undertaken in collaboration with the liberation movements towards the formation of non-racial teams truly representative of South Africa.

A/31/474 and Add.1. Appointment of members of Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. Notes by Secretary-General.

A/31/L.11 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/42, A/31/321. Administrative and financial implications of 57-power draft resolution, A/31/L.11. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/6G, as proposed by 57 powers, A/31/L.11 and Add.1-3, as orally corrected by Assembly President, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 133 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, 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 Republic, 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, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

#### 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, Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against Apartheid in assisting the Special Committee,

Considering the need for further expansion of the activities of the Special Committee—in close co-operation with the specialized agencies, the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations—at this crucial stage of the

struggle for the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise by the South African people of their right to self-determination,

1. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue and to intensify its activities to promote concerted international action against apartheid in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. Requests all organs of the United Nations concerned with problems of decolonization to co-operate and consult with the Special Committee with a view to ensuring the co-ordination of efforts;

3. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions composed of members of the Special Committee and representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to Governments of Member States, to the headquarters of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as trade union confederations, as required, for consultations to promote the international campaign against apartheid;

(b) To take appropriate steps to promote closer co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with apartheid;

(a) To invite representatives of the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations, as well as experts on apartheid, for consultations on various aspects of apartheid and on action against apartheid;

4. Authorizes the Special Committee to organize a World Conference for Action against Apartheid in 1977, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 296 to 302 of its report;

5. Further authorizes the Special Committee to convene an International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid, in accordance with paragraphs 269 to 274 of its report;

6. Approves the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee concerning information activity against apartheid by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and requests it to take appropriate action towards the implementation of those recommendations;

7. Authorizes the Special Committee to establish an award to be presented to persons who have, in co-operation with the United Nations and in solidarity with the South African liberation movements, contributed significantly to the international campaign against apartheid;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to enable the Centre against Apartheid to continue to provide effective assistance to the Special Committee;

9. Invites all specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its task.

A/31/L.12 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6H, as proposed by 63 powers, A/31/L.12 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 110 to 6, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Finland, Grenada, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its special reports,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the racist régime of South Africa,

Noting with grave concern that some Governments, in pursuing strategic and economic and other interests, continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa and thereby encourage it to persist in its criminal policies,

1. Proclaims that any collaboration with the racist régime 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;

2. Strongly condemns the action of those States and foreign economic and other interests which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa;

3. Calls upon Member States still engaged in economic collaboration and trade with the racist régime of South Africa to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions and to cease forthwith any such collaboration with that régime;

4. Calls upon all Governments to take effective action to prohibit all loans to or investments in South Africa by banks and corporations within their national jurisdiction;

5. Condemns the intensified activities of transnational corporations, which continue to exploit the racially oppressed people of South Africa and plunder its natural resources and thereby are accomplices to the crimes of the apartheid régime;

6. Requests all agencies within the United Nations system to refrain from any dealings with corporations which provide any loans to, or make any investment in, South Africa;

7. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Transnational Corporations to study and publicize the involvement of transnational corporations in the apartheid economy of South Africa;

8. Requests the International Monetary Fund to refrain forthwith from extending credits to South Africa;

9. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the scope and consequences of the activities of the transnational corporations in South Africa;

10. Commends all those Governments which have ceased all economic collaboration with the racist régime of South

Africa in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

11. Commends all anti-apartheid movements, churches, trade unions and other organizations which are engaged in shareholder actions or other activities to discourage collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa.

A/31/L.13 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/61, as proposed by 48 powers, A/31/L.13 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 108 to 11, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, 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 Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay.

#### Situation in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its special reports,

Taking note of the national uprising of the oppressed people of South Africa against the apartheid régime,

Outraged by the continuing massacres and other atrocities by the racist régime of South Africa against schoolchildren and other peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and racial discrimination,

Gravely concerned about the military and other activities of the racist régime of South Africa and, in particular, about the nuclear collaboration aimed at the establishment of nuclear installations and the transfer of nuclear technology to South Africa,

Conscious that mercenaries and their organizations are active in the territory of South Africa and participate in the

acts of aggression of that country against the African peoples and States members of the Organization of African Unity,

Convinced that the situation in South Africa constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the policy and practice of apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity,

Welcoming the coming into force of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,

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. Proclaims that the racist régime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa;

2. Reaffirms that the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people;

3. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and practices of apartheid, its massacres of black people, including schoolchildren, and its ruthless repression of all those struggling against apartheid;

4. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, by all possible means, for the seizure of power by the people and the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination;

5. Recognizes, in particular, that the consistent defiance by the racist régime of South Africa of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and the continued brutal repression, including indiscriminate mass killings, by that régime leave no alternative to the oppressed people of South Africa but to resort to armed struggle to achieve their legitimate rights;

6. Declares that the situation in South Africa, resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime, constitutes a grave threat to the peace, requiring action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Demands the cessation of any form of military and nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Condemns the racist régime of South Africa for encouragement of the activities of the mercenaries and their organizations in its territory and for their use against the African peoples and States members of the Organization of African Unity;

9. Urgently appeals to all States to enact laws declaring the recruitment, financing, training, transit and assembly of mercenaries for the racist régime of South Africa in their territories a punishable crime and prohibiting their citizens from enlisting as mercenaries;

10. Calls upon the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, in particular:

(a) To desist from misusing their veto power in the Security Council to protect the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To enable the Security Council to determine the existence in South Africa of a threat to the peace and to exercise its responsibilities under the Charter;

(c) Not to obstruct but to facilitate the adoption of a mandatory arms embargo and other indispensable measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to deal with the grave situation in South Africa;

11. Appeals to all States and organizations to provide all assistance required by the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements during their legitimate struggle, in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

12. Further calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies, through emergency joint projects and financial assistance, to help Lesotho and other countries bordering South Africa to ensure the provision of educational facilities

to the rapidly growing number of refugee students from South Africa;

13. Appeals to all Governments which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

14. Authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate steps to promote such assistance, including the establishment of a joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity fund financed by voluntary contributions, as recommended in paragraph 264 of its report, and to assist the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

15. Commends the anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations which have taken action against apartheid and in support of the South African national liberation movements;

16. Condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States which have assisted the South African national liberation movements, and invites all Governments to provide those States, at their request, with all necessary assistance for defence against aggression;

17. Proclaims 16 June the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa and calls upon Member States to commemorate this day in the most fitting way.

A/31/L.14 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1,2. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6 J, as proposed by 59 powers, A/31/L.14 and Add.1,2, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 105 to 8, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil,

Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay.

#### Programme of Action against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its special reports,

Welcoming the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Port Louis from 24 June to 3 July 1976,

Taking note also of the declarations and resolutions of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Considering the need for a programme of action to be implemented by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations in order to assist the people of South Africa in their struggle for the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the people of South Africa irrespective of race, colour and creed,

1. Commends to all Governments, organizations and individuals the Programme of Action against Apartheid annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests all United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to participate in the implementation of the Programme of Action, in close co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

3. Requests the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action and report, from time to time, on the progress achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure maximum publicity to the Programme of Action and provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in promoting its implementation.

#### ANNEX

#### Programme of Action against Apartheid

##### CONTENTS

##### Section

- I. Introduction
- II. Action by Governments
- III. Action by the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations
- IV. Action by trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations
- V. Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

##### INTRODUCTION

1. The abolition of racist domination and exploitation in South Africa and assistance to the South African people to establish a non-racial society have become one of the primary concerns of the United Nations and the international community.

2. Apartheid, like slavery, must be eradicated because it is a crime against humanity.

3. Apartheid must be eradicated because it is an affront to human dignity and a grave threat to international peace and security.

4. Apartheid must be eradicated so that the continent of



Africa may be finally emancipated, after all the miseries and tragedies to which it has been subjected for centuries, and enabled to play its rightful role in international affairs.

5. Apartheid must be eradicated because that is indispensable for the elimination of racism and for laying the basis for genuine international co-operation.

6. For thirty years the United Nations has been seized with the problem of racism in South Africa. It has made patient efforts to persuade the racist minority régimes to abandon the bitter legacy of the past and to work for a peaceful solution in accordance with the principles of human equality and international co-operation.

7. But these régimes have proved to be immune to persuasion. They have met the peaceful and just demands of the oppressed people by ruthless repression and have caused immense suffering in a desperate effort to preserve and consolidate racist domination.

8. The record of the apartheid régime which seized power in 1948 has few parallels in history for its inhumanity.

9. The black people, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of the country, have been constantly humiliated and brutally exploited. Millions of people have been forcibly moved from their homes to barren reserves or urban ghettos in an attempt to enforce racial segregation. Millions of Africans have been imprisoned under pass laws and other racist legislation. Thousands of patriots have been sentenced to long years in prison or tortured or banished. Hundreds of people have been massacred for peaceful demonstrations against racism.

10. The African workers have been denied elementary trade-union rights; they have been imprisoned or killed for nothing more than the "offence" of participating in strikes.

11. The struggle of the South African people against this racist monster has constituted a notable contribution to the struggle of humanity for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

12. The General Assembly recalls that, in resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975, it proclaimed 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, and reiterated its determination to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts for the speedy eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people.

13. The General Assembly commends the courageous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, under the leadership of their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to abolish racism. It reaffirms that their struggle for the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the right to self-determination by all the inhabitants of South Africa is fully legitimate. It reiterates its solidarity with all South Africans struggling against apartheid and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

14. The General Assembly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its repeated and flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions. It denounces the manoeuvres of that régime to perpetuate and obtain acquiescence in its abhorrent apartheid policies. It denounces, in particular, the creation of bantustans as designed to deprive the African people of their inalienable rights in the country as a whole.

15. The General Assembly declares that the racist régime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa. It recognizes that the national liberation movements are the authentic representatives of the great majority of the people of South Africa.

16. It is convinced that the collaboration by some Governments and vested interests with the racist régime of South Africa and their total disregard of United Nations resolutions and the legitimate demands of the South African people have

impeded efforts for the eradication of apartheid and encouraged the racist régime to persist in its inhuman policies.

17. Those Governments and economic interests have enabled the racist régime of South Africa to build up a military machine for the suppression of the people and for aggression against neighbouring States. They have made profits, amounting to billions of dollars, through the exploitation of African labour in South Africa. They bear a grave responsibility for the sufferings of the South African people and for the threat to international peace resulting from the situation.

18. The General Assembly considers apartheid a matter of universal concern. Governments, organizations and peoples all over the world must increase their support to the righteous struggle of the South African people for justice and for their inalienable right to self-determination, under the leadership of their national liberation movements.

19. The General Assembly mandates the Special Committee against Apartheid to launch—in co-operation with Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, trade unions, churches and other non-governmental organizations—an international campaign to assist the oppressed people of South Africa at this crucial and decisive stage of their struggle for liberation:

No arms to South Africa!  
No profit from apartheid!  
No compromise with racism!

#### I. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

20. The General Assembly calls upon all Governments, irrespective of any other differences, to unite in action against the crime of apartheid and to take vigorous and concerted measures in implementation of United Nations resolutions to isolate the apartheid régime and assist the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements until they attain freedom.

21. The General Assembly calls upon all Governments, in particular:

##### A. Diplomatic, consular and other official relations

(a) To terminate diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the racist régime of South Africa, or to refrain from establishing such relations;

##### B. Military and nuclear collaboration

(b) To implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa without any exceptions or reservations and, in this connexion:

- (i) To refrain from the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and any vehicles or equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations in South Africa;
- (ii) To refrain from the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military vehicles and equipment in South Africa;
- (iii) To refrain from the supply of spare parts for vehicles and equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary organizations in South Africa;
- (iv) To revoke any licences or patents granted to the racist régime of South Africa or to South African companies for the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military vehicles and equipment and to refrain from granting such licences and patents;
- (v) To prohibit investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft and other military vehicles and equipment in South Africa;
- (vi) To terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from entering into any such arrangements;
- (vii) To refrain from providing training for members of the South African armed forces;

- (viii) To refrain from any joint military exercises with South Africa;
- (ix) To prohibit warships or military aircraft from visiting South African ports and airports, and South African warships or military aircraft from visiting their territories;
- (x) To prohibit visits of military personnel to South Africa and visits by South African military personnel to their countries;
- (xi) To refrain from exchanges of military, naval or air attaches with South Africa;
- (xii) To refrain from purchasing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;
- (xiii) To refrain from any communications or contacts with the South African military establishment or installations;
- (xiv) To refrain from any other form of military co-operation with South Africa;
- (xv) To prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by corporations, institutions or individuals within their jurisdiction;
- (xvi) To refrain from any collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;
- (xvii) To prohibit any institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon technology;

#### C. Economic collaboration

- (c) To terminate all economic collaboration with South Africa and in particular:
  - (i) To refrain from supplying petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to South Africa;
  - (ii) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
  - (in) To prohibit loans by banks or other financial institutions in their countries to the racist régime of South Africa or South African companies;
  - (iv) To prohibit economic and financial interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
  - (v) To deny tariff and other preferences to South African exports and any inducements or guarantees for investment in South Africa;
  - (vi) To take appropriate action in international agencies and organizations—such as the European Economic Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—for denial by them of all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the South African régime;
  - (vii) To take appropriate action, separately or collectively, against transnational companies collaborating with South Africa;

#### D. Airlines and shipping lines

- (d) To refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;
- (e) To close ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;
- (f) To prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa;

#### E. Emigration

- (g) To prohibit or discourage the flow of immigrants, particularly skilled and technical personnel, to South Africa;

#### F. Cultural, educational, sporting and other collaboration with South Africa

- (h) To suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise apartheid;
- (i) To implement United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports and, in particular:
  - (i) To refrain from all contact with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid or with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;
  - (ii) To withhold any support from sporting events which are organized in violation of the Olympic principle with the participation of racially selected teams from South Africa;
  - (iii) To encourage sports organizations to refrain from any exchanges with racially selected teams from South Africa;

#### G. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa

- (j) To provide financial and material assistance, directly or through the Organization of African Unity, to the South African liberation movements recognized by that organization;
- (k) To encourage public collections in the country for assistance to the South African liberation movements;
- (l) To contribute generously and regularly to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid and other intergovernmental and non-governmental funds for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;
- (m) To encourage judicial organizations, other appropriate bodies and the public in general to provide assistance to those persecuted by the racist régime of South Africa for their struggle against apartheid;
- (n) To grant asylum and extend travel facilities and educational and employment opportunities to refugees from South Africa;
- (o) To encourage the activities of anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other organizations engaged in providing political and material assistance to the victims of apartheid and to the South African liberation movements;

#### H. Dissemination of information on apartheid

- (p) To ensure, in co-operation with the United Nations and the South African liberation movements, the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid and on the struggle for liberation in South Africa;
- (q) To encourage the establishment of national organizations for the purpose of enlightening public opinion on the evils of apartheid;
- (r) To encourage the information media to contribute effectively to the international campaign against apartheid;
- (s) To provide broadcasting facilities to South African liberation movements;
- (t) To take all necessary measures against the operations of propaganda organizations of the racist régime of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid;

#### I. Other measures

- (u) To accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;
- (v) To observe annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on 21 March, and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, on 11 October;
- (w) To promote action by intergovernmental organizations in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa;
- (x) To provide, at their request, all necessary assistance to independent African States subjected to acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

## II. ACTION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

22. The General Assembly calls upon all specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the maximum to the international campaign against apartheid. It suggests in particular that they:

- (a) Exclude the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in their organizations;
- (b) Deny any assistance to the racist régime of South Africa;
- (d) Invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to attend, inter alia, their conferences and seminars and make financial provision for their participation;
- (d) Provide appropriate assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to their liberation movements;
- (e) Disseminate information against apartheid in co-operation with the United Nations;
- (f) Provide employment within their secretariats and assistance for education and training to the oppressed people of South Africa.

## III. ACTION BY TRADE UNIONS, CHURCHES, ANTI-APARTHEID AND SOLIDARITY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

23. The General Assembly commends the activities of all public organizations in denouncing the racist régime of South Africa, in supporting United Nations resolutions against apartheid, in assisting the oppressed people of South Africa and in mobilizing public opinion against apartheid.

24. The General Assembly encourages them to concert and redouble their efforts, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and with the Centre against Apartheid. and, in particular:

- (a) To exert their influence to persuade Governments which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to desist from such collaboration;
  - (b) To press all Governments to implement United Nations resolutions against apartheid;
  - (d) To expand campaigns for the boycott of South African goods;
  - (cf) To intensify campaigns against banks and other transnational companies which collaborate with South Africa;
  - (e) To establish solidarity funds and provide assistance to the South African liberation movements;
  - (f) To assist political refugees from South Africa;
  - (g) To publicize the struggle for liberation in South Africa;
  - (h) To observe annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on 21 March, and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, on 11 October.
25. The General Assembly calls upon trade unions, in particular:
- (a) To organize rallies and information campaigns among the workers to make them fully aware of the problem of apartheid and to secure their collaboration in industrial action against South Africa;
  - (b) To support internationally co-ordinated boycotts of South African goods;
  - (c) To organize international trade-union action to ban the handling of goods going to and from South Africa;
  - (d) To investigate the operations of companies with subsidiaries inside South Africa;
  - (e) To undertake, in the countries concerned, industrial action against transnational companies which refuse to recognize African trade unions in South Africa and fail to comply with internationally recognized labour standards;
  - (f) To give moral and financial support to the African and non-racial trade unions in South Africa, including legal assistance to imprisoned and restricted trade unionists;

(g) To intensify the campaigns against the emigration of workers to South Africa;

(h) To request workers not to handle any arms orders to South Africa and to give full support to those workers who, on grounds of conscience, refuse to work on such orders.

26. The General Assembly appeals to churches and religious organizations, in particular:

- (a) To exert all their influence and efforts to oppose any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;
- (b) To expand campaigns against banks and transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;
- (c) To provide all forms of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to their liberation movements;
- (d) To disseminate information on the inhumanity of apartheid and on the righteous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

27. The General Assembly appeals to sports bodies and sportsmen:

- (a) To uphold the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;
- (b) To refrain from all contact with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid or with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;
- (c) To assist sportsmen and sports administrators persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to apartheid in sports;
- (d) To take appropriate action to expel racist South African sports bodies from all international sports federations and competitions.

## IV. ACTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

28. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid, to take all appropriate measures to encourage concerted action against apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It invites the Special Committee, in particular, to promote co-ordinated international campaigns:

- (a) For assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;
- (b) For an effective arms embargo against South Africa;
- (d) Against all forms of nuclear co-operation with South Africa;
- (d) Against all collaboration by Governments, banks and transnational corporations with South Africa;
- (e) Against propaganda by the racist régime of South Africa and its collaborators;
- (f) For the unconditional release of South African political prisoners;
- (g) For the boycott of racially selected South African sports teams.

29. The General Assembly invites all specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity and other intergovernmental organizations as well as trade unions, churches and other non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of this Programme of Action.

A/31/L.15 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6 K, as proposed by 23 powers, A/31/L.15 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1976, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma,

Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, 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 Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

#### Investments in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its special reports,

Noting the increase of foreign investments in South Africa which abets and encourages the apartheid policies of that country,

Welcoming as a positive step the decision of some Governments to achieve the cessation of further investments in South Africa,

Considering that a cessation of new foreign investments in South Africa would constitute one important step in the struggle against apartheid,

Urges the Security Council, when studying the problem of the continued struggle against the apartheid policies of South Africa, to consider steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa.

S/12232. Letter of 16 November from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting texts of Assembly resolutions 31/6A-K of 26 October and 9 November 1976).

A/C.3/31/L.36. Algeria, Botswana, Bangladesh, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.36/Rev.1. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho,

Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 66.

A/31/395. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/126, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/395, and as orally amended by Nigeria, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

#### Emergency assistance for South African refugee students

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/61 of 9 November 1976 relating to the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa,"

Noting, in particular, that paragraph 12 of the above-mentioned resolution calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies, through emergency joint projects and financial assistance, to help Lesotho and other countries bordering South Africa to ensure the provision of educational facilities to the rapidly growing number of refugee students from South Africa,

Concerned about the continuing influx of refugees, including in particular large numbers of South African students fleeing to the bordering States of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, thus imposing a heavy burden on the limited resources and employment opportunities of these countries,

1. Reaffirms that humanitarian assistance by the international community to all those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia is appropriate and essential;

2. Recognizes the urgent need to organize an effective programme of international assistance to help in dealing with the recent South African student refugee problem in countries bordering South Africa;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to consult with the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and the liberation movements concerned with a view to taking immediate steps to organize and provide appropriate emergency financial and other forms of assistance for the care, subsistence and education of these refugee students;

4. Urges all States to respond generously to any appeals which the Secretary-General might make for assistance for these refugees;

5. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and other United Nations bodies and organs, as may be appropriate, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the programme of assistance;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the General Assembly as and when necessary.

#### The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

##### Reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee of Trustees

On 22 October 1976, the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa reported to the General Assembly that, since October 1975, the Fund

had received contributions totalling \$701,270. Pledges from 14 Governments totalling \$41,187 were outstanding.

In accordance with decisions of the Committee of Trustees, eight grants totalling \$843,550 had been made from the Trust Fund during the period

under review. Total contributions to the Trust Fund since its inception in 1965, including interest, amounted to \$4,388,519 and the total of grants made from the Fund was \$4,311,950.

The Fund, made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, was used to make grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies towards: (a) legal assistance to persons persecuted under the repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa; (b) relief to and education of such persons and their dependants; (c) relief for refugees from South Africa; and (d) assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families.

In its report, the Committee of Trustees said it had continued to encourage direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing assistance to victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; in that connexion it said it had been informed of direct contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa by Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, and of a new contribution of \$1,000 made by the Church of Greece towards the World Council of Churches programme of assistance to victims of apartheid.

The Committee of Trustees said it was gravely concerned at the decline of contributions to the Trust Fund during the previous year, when the needs for assistance had greatly increased as a result of numerous arrests and trials under the repressive and discriminatory legislation enforced by the Government of South Africa and by the illegal administrations in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. On 14 June 1976, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman had issued an appeal to Governments and organizations to consider making generous contributions to the Fund and an appeal to voluntary agencies for humanitarian assistance.

#### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

At the General Assembly's thirty-first (1976) 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 9 November 1976, the Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 31/6 B, sponsored by 47 Members.

By the preamble to the text, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed that humanitarian assistance by the international community to those per-

secuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia was appropriate and essential, and expressed deep concern over the massive repression of opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, including the killing of numerous peaceful demonstrators.

The Assembly then: expressed its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; endorsed the urgent appeal of the Committee of Trustees for more generous contributions; and commended all voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

(For text of resolution 31/6 B and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Contributions pledged and paid to the Trust Fund in 1976 were as follows:

|                                   | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Australia                         | 18,637                    |
| Austria                           | 22,000                    |
| Barbados                          | 500                       |
| Belgium                           | 25,515                    |
| Botswana                          | 288                       |
| Brazil                            | 5,000                     |
| Bulgaria                          | 2,000                     |
| Canada                            | 10,135                    |
| Denmark                           | 112,416                   |
| Finland                           | 78,000                    |
| France                            | 30,000                    |
| Ghana                             | 1,300                     |
| Greece                            | 1,000                     |
| Hungary                           | 2,000                     |
| Iceland                           | 1,500                     |
| India                             | 2,000                     |
| Indonesia                         | 5,000                     |
| Iran                              | 2,000                     |
| Ireland                           | 10,390                    |
| Italy                             | 5,000                     |
| Japan                             | 10,000                    |
| Jordan                            | 2,000                     |
| Kenya                             | 1,000                     |
| Kuwait                            | 2,000                     |
| Liberia                           | 2,000                     |
| Libyan Arab Republic              | 10,000                    |
| Malaysia                          | 1,000                     |
| Mauritania                        | 444                       |
| Morocco                           | 8,000                     |
| Netherlands                       | 26,089                    |
| New Zealand                       | 6,940                     |
| Nigeria                           | 22,000                    |
| Norway                            | 135,013                   |
| Pakistan                          | 3,000                     |
| Peru                              | 1,000                     |
| Philippines                       | 5,000                     |
| Qatar                             | 3,500                     |
| Sierra Leone                      | 2,000                     |
| Singapore                         | 1,000                     |
| Socialist Republic<br>of Viet Nam | 1,000                     |
| Somalia                           | 500                       |
| Sweden                            | 158,550                   |
| Togo                              | 455                       |
| Trinidad and Tobago               | 1,250                     |
| Turkey                            | 1,000                     |
| United Republic<br>of Cameroon    | 1,000                     |
| Yugoslavia                        | 2,000                     |
| Public contributions              | 35                        |
| Total                             | 742,457                   |

## Documentary references

Reports of the Secretary-General  
and of the Committee of Trustees

A/31/277. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of  
Committee of Trustees of United Nations Trust Fund for  
South Africa.)

## Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
Plenary meetings 17, 47, 48, 50-54, 58, 59.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organiza-  
tion, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter  
V F.

A/31/277. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/L.6 and Add.1-5. Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bar-  
bados, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland,  
Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana,  
Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast,  
Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia,  
Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria,  
Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sin-  
gapore, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,  
Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of  
Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/6 B, as proposed by 47 powers, A/31/L.6 and  
Add.1-5, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 November  
1976, meeting 58.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund  
for South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on  
the Trust Fund, to which is annexed the report of the  
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for  
South Africa,

Reaffirming that humanitarian assistance by the international  
community to all those persecuted under repressive and  
discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern  
Rhodesia is appropriate and essential,

Deeply concerned over the massive repression of opponents  
of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, including  
the killing of numerous peaceful demonstrators,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organiza-  
tions and individuals that have contributed to the United  
Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Endorses the urgent appeal of the Committee of Trustees  
of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for more  
generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

3. Commends all voluntary agencies which are engaged in  
rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid  
and racial discrimination.

## The situation in Southern Rhodesia

During 1976, aspects of the situation in Southern  
Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) continued to receive consid-  
eration by various United Nations bodies.

On 6 April, the Security Council unanimously  
adopted a resolution by which the scope of manda-  
tory sanctions against the illegal régime in South-  
ern Rhodesia was expanded to include insurance,  
trade names and franchises. The Council acted on  
a 1975 recommendation of its Committee on sanc-  
tions established in pursuance of a Council resolu-  
tion of 29 May 1968.<sup>5</sup> Later in the year, the Com-  
mittee submitted its ninth report, covering its work  
from 16 December 1975 to 15 December 1976, and  
a second special report.

In June, the General Assembly's Special Com-  
mittee on the Situation with regard to the Im-  
plementation of the Declaration on the Granting of  
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>6</sup>  
adopted resolutions on general aspects of the situa-  
tion in the territory and on the question of sanc-  
tions. It also adopted a resolution commending for  
the Assembly's consideration the observations of  
an Ad Hoc Group of six of its members which earlier  
in the year had visited London and several States  
in Africa to provide the Special Committee with  
first-hand information on developments in South-  
ern Rhodesia and Namibia.

Later in 1976, at its thirty-first session, the Gen-  
eral Assembly adopted two resolutions on the  
question of Southern Rhodesia, by which among

other things it reaffirmed the principle that there  
should be no independence before majority rule in  
the territory and expressed the hope that the con-  
ference on Zimbabwe then under way at Geneva,  
Switzerland, would succeed in establishing condi-  
tions for early independence on that basis. The  
Assembly also condemned Governments which  
continued to collaborate with the illegal régime, as  
well as all violations of the mandatory sanc-  
tions, and reiterated its conviction that the scope  
of the sanctions had to be widened to include all  
the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the  
Charter of the United Nations.<sup>7</sup> Governments  
were again urged to take stringent enforcement  
measures to ensure strict compliance with the  
sanctions.

Also at its 1976 session, the Assembly, endorsing  
a recommendation of the Special Committee and  
its Ad Hoc Group, adopted a decision that a con-  
ference would be held during 1977 at Maputo,  
Mozambique, to mobilize world-wide support for  
and assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and  
Namibia in their struggle for self-determination  
and independence.

Decisions on the question of Southern Rhodesia

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 152-54, text of resolution 253(1968).

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 De-  
cember 1960, containing text of Declaration.

<sup>7</sup> For text of Article 41 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

were also taken during the year by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Details of these and other related decisions on Southern Rhodesia taken by United Nations bodies in 1976 are described in the sections that follow.

#### **Consideration by Security Council (6 April 1976)**

On 6 April 1976, the Security Council held a meeting to consider a special report on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia that had been submitted to it on 15 December 1975<sup>8</sup> by its Committee on sanctions (established in pursuance of Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968).<sup>9</sup> In that report, the Committee had, among other things, recommended to the Security Council that insurance, trade names and franchises be included within the scope of the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

The Council unanimously adopted resolution 388(1976), the text of which had been sponsored and submitted by all 15 members following consultations.

By the preamble to this text, the Security Council among other things reaffirmed its previous decisions on the question and also reaffirmed that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security. Stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,<sup>10</sup> the Council then, by the operative paragraphs of the text:

(1) decided that all Member States were to take appropriate measures to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territories did not insure (a) any commodities or products exported from Southern Rhodesia after the date of this resolution (6 April 1976) in contravention of Council resolution 253(1968) which they knew or believed to have been so exported, (b) any commodities or products which they knew or believed to be intended for importation into Southern Rhodesia after 6 April in contravention of resolution 253(1968), or (c) commodities, products or other property in Southern Rhodesia of any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of resolution 253(1968);

(2) decided that all Member States were to take appropriate measures to prevent their nationals and persons in their territories from granting to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia the right to use any trade name or from entering into any franchising agreement involving the use of any trade name, trade mark or registered design in connexion with the sale or distribution of any products, commodities or services of such an undertaking; and

(3) urged States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the above provisions.

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

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania observed that the adoption of the resolution was a logical follow-up of the special report of the Committee on sanctions. Though hampered by the different political attitudes existing in the Council, the Committee on sanctions had nevertheless managed to make a unanimous recommendation on expanding sanctions to cover commodity insurance franchises and trade names, which was an important step in the right direction. He and others—including China, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Romania, Sweden and the USSR—felt, however, that the sanctions could not be effective until they were comprehensive, effectively supervised and fully implemented by the whole international community. Resolution 253(1968) and other relevant resolutions, it was pointed out, were not yet comprehensive, and the provisions of Article 41 of the Charter had not been exhausted. The largest loop-hole for sanction-breaking, according to the Tanzanian representative, existed in South Africa; he and the representatives of China and Romania held that sanctions would have to be extended to include South Africa so long as the régime there continued to support the rebel régime in Zimbabwe and provide it with facilities for evading sanctions.

The United Kingdom reaffirmed its view that sanctions were, despite their short-comings, an important weapon in the international community's armoury against the illegal Salisbury régime. If existing sanctions had been more efficiently and universally applied, they would have had considerably greater direct impact on the economy of Southern Rhodesia—and thus on Ian Smith and his colleagues—than any possible extensions.

Several members, including France, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed the view that the unanimity shown in the Council would serve as a warning to Ian Smith's illegal minority régime and make the Salisbury authorities understand that it was time to choose the path of justice and reason.

Several speakers, including China, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the USSR, called on the United States to halt the importation of chrome from Southern Rhodesia, which was in contravention of the Council's resolution of 29 May 1968.

The United States representative said his Government had scrupulously enforced sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, except with regard to the importation of minerals covered by the so-

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 157.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>10</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

called Byrd Amendment. He stated that the administration of President Gerald R. Ford recognized the need to repeal that Amendment, not only for the intended effect in Southern Rhodesia but also in the interest of upholding the country's international obligations.

The representative of Benin welcomed the presence of the United States among the sponsors of the resolution as a commitment to see that the sanctions would no longer be violated.

#### **Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council**

On 1 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa. The Commission among other things denounced such assistance given by certain States to the régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, directly or through national and multinational corporations. It considered that the sales of arms, the nuclear co-operation agreements and the economic activities of such corporations in South Africa, Namibia or Southern Rhodesia constituted blatant acts of complicity in the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. It called upon States among other things to observe scrupulously the sanctions decreed against Southern Rhodesia and to prohibit the recruitment of mercenaries in their territories. (For details, see pp. 578-79.)

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2015(LXI)) on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by which, among other things, it stressed the critical need of the peoples who were still living under oppressive colonial and alien domination in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and other territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and international institutions within the United Nations system, and asked those bodies to render increased moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for liberation from colonial rule. In particular, the Council recommended that the organizations concerned initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with those peoples, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned.

Also by the resolution, the Council asked the agencies and other bodies to continue to withhold any assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(For details, see pp. 699-700.)

#### **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 on 1 April and between 12 May and 17 June 1976.

At its meeting on 1 April, the Special Committee decided to send a high-level Ad Hoc Group of six of its members to several States in Africa to provide the special Committee with first-hand information on developments in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

Between 13 April and 6 May, the Ad Hoc Group visited London (United Kingdom), Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania), Lusaka and Livingstone (Zambia), Gaborone (Botswana), Maputo (Mozambique) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). It held consultations with officials and leaders of the Governments concerned, with officials of OAU and with representatives of the national liberation movement—the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)). In its report, the Group recommended that the Secretary-General be requested, in consultation with OAU, to convene an international conference in the year 1977 in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in order to mobilize world public opinion in support of their struggle towards self-determination, freedom and independence. The Group also, among other things, urged the international community to render effective assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle, and stressed the need for intensified dissemination of information about their liberation struggle.

The Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held between 8 and 17 June, with the participation of the representative of the United Kingdom—the administering power—as well as representatives of ANC (Zimbabwe): the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Luke Munyawara. On 16 June, the Special Committee unanimously adopted two resolutions, one relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia in general, the other on sanctions. On 17 June, it adopted, also unanimously, a resolution on the report of the Ad Hoc Group.

The United Kingdom representative gave the Special Committee an account of recent developments in efforts by his Government to help promote a settlement providing for an early and orderly transfer of power in Southern Rhodesia. The constitutional talks which had been continuing between Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo of the African National Council had broken off on 17 March. The position of the United Kingdom—as outlined on 22 March by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary—remained the same: first, acceptance of the



principle of majority rule; second, elections for majority rule to take place in 18 months to two years; third, agreement that there would be no independence before majority rule. Negotiations were not to be long drawn out, he added, and there would need to be assurances that the transition to majority rule and to an independent Rhodesia would not be thwarted and would be orderly. If those preconditions were accepted, the negotiation of the actual terms of a constitution for independence could then begin.

The United Kingdom, he said, believed that those proposals remained valid. As the international isolation of Rhodesia increased and the guerrilla war became more intense, the ruling white minority would, he believed, come to recognize that a negotiated transfer of power was preferable to a prolonged struggle which they could not win. Similarly, he added, the African nationalists should recognize that it would be better to negotiate to achieve their aim of majority rule rather than to fight to the finish. The United Kingdom would take no part in imposing a military solution in Rhodesia but it was determined to remain in close contact with all concerned and to use its influence to promote early majority rule and consequent independence.

The Reverend Sithole questioned whether the United Kingdom could play an effective role in the prevailing situation or even if it should still be regarded as the administering power in Rhodesia. He went on to state that South Africa's intervention had helped the illegal régime to defeat United Nations sanctions. Currently it was supplying the régime with weapons, helicopters and military aeroplanes. There was no doubt that it was committed fully to the cause of white supremacy in Rhodesia and its continued intervention could not fail to bring about a racial war in southern Africa. In his view, the consistent refusal of the United Kingdom to intervene militarily in the Rhodesian situation had justified the armed struggle on which the people of Zimbabwe had embarked and from which they would not desist until their national objective—majority rule—was attained.

During the discussion in the Special Committee, regret was expressed by many speakers that attempts made over the past year by the Presidents of the front-line States, by ANC (Zimbabwe) and by others to reach a negotiated settlement had failed because of the intransigence of Ian Smith and his illegal régime. Trinidad and Tobago observed that a new and tragic phase had begun, characterized by increasing military activity on the part of the liberation movement and increasingly brutal and repressive measures by the illegal régime against the Zimbabwe people, involving destruction of property, human suffering and loss of life.

The representative of Norway pointed out that the changing geopolitical situation in southern Africa provided the international community with a unique opportunity to assist the people of Zimbabwe in their quest for self-determination and freedom. However, he added, it was the Zimbabweans and their liberation movement which would have to bear the brunt of the burden and it was ANC'S duty to close its ranks: continued division would weaken the liberation struggle.

Several speakers—Cuba and India among them—felt that sanctions had been ineffective and that it was time for the Security Council to broaden their scope to include all measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter.

The Chinese representative said that the broad masses of the Zimbabwe people had come to realize that genuine national liberation could be achieved only by persevering in armed struggle. Nevertheless, the Smith régime, though essentially weak and in dire straits, was still putting up a last-ditch struggle, strengthening its armed forces and intensifying its repressive measures.

The spokesman for Bulgaria said that the illegal régime had been able to survive for more than 10 years only because of the massive assistance and the covert and overt support it had been receiving from South Africa and certain imperialist States and monopolies. According to the representative of Yugoslavia and others, the illegal régime was continuing to recruit mercenaries from various Western countries and South Africa.

Cuba and others said the United Nations had an unavoidable duty to aid the people of Zimbabwe and support its liberation with the same courage and decisiveness displayed by the States bordering Southern Rhodesia. Yugoslavia was among those that said the United Nations also had the obligation to continue and strengthen its assistance to the front-line countries—Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia—which were unevenly burdened by the economic and other consequences of their decisions to impose economic sanctions against the Smith régime. Yugoslavia also expressed concern over the difficulties those countries were encountering as a result of the problem of refugees.

By one of the resolutions it adopted on 16 June, the Special Committee among other things:

(1) 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;

(2) 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 ANC (Zimbabwe), the sole and authentic

representative of the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

(3) strongly condemned the continued brutal and repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime against the people of Zimbabwe, and in particular the wanton killings of Africans carried out by that régime;

(4) called upon 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 not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

(5) commended to the administering power for appropriate action the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee's Ad Hoc Group;

(6) firmly supported the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of ANC (Zimbabwe) in their struggle to achieve majority rule, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a united leadership within the liberation movement;

(7) demanded (a) the termination of the executions of freedom fighters, (b) the 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 discontinuance of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in "the operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages, and (d) the cessation of the influx of immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

(8) appealed to all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

(9) requested all States, non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations to extend, in consultation with OAU, 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;

(10) invited all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and concerned bodies within the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and the Secretary-General to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant United Nations decisions and actions, with particular refer-

ence to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime; and

(11) decided to keep the situation under review.

By the second resolution, the Special Committee among other things:

(1) strongly condemned the policies of the Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which in violation of United Nations resolutions and in open contravention of their obligations under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>11</sup> continued to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and called on them to cease;

(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 those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their Charter obligations;

(3) condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia into the United States and called on the United States to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation;

(4) called upon all Governments that had not done so (a) to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance with the sanctions and to prohibit collaboration by them with the illegal régime, (b) to take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia of individuals or groups under their jurisdiction, (c) to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime, inter alia by forbidding the operation 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 (d) to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory;

(5) highly commended the action taken by Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Ian Smith régime, and considered that that action constituted an important contribution in support of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and towards the maximum isolation of his régime;

(6) requested all States and the various programmes within the United Nations to extend to Mozambique all forms of assistance to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties in connexion with its application of the economic sanctions, and requested the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to Mozambique and Zambia; and

(7) endorsed the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Group that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and reiterated its request that the Security

<sup>11</sup>For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency.

By the resolution concerning the report of the Ad Hoc Group, the Special Committee among other things commended the Group's observations to the General Assembly for consideration and expressed its gratitude to the Governments and peoples of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia and to the officials of OAU for their collaboration with the Ad Hoc Group. The Special Committee also noted the continuing and intensified efforts of the Heads of State of the front-line countries towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

It requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the Chairman of the Special Committee and in consultation with OAU, for approval by the General Assembly at its 1976 session, a proposal to convene in 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as suggested by the Ad Hoc Group, for the purpose of mobilizing world public opinion in support of those peoples.

The Special Committee's Chairman was to continue to maintain a close working relationship with the Governments of the front-line States and with officials of other bodies concerned. The Secretary-General was asked to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Group to the Security Council.

The representative of Norway recalled the position of his Government with regard to references, direct or indirect, to armed struggle in United Nations resolutions. The Australian representative said his Government was not able to accept any interpretation in the first-mentioned resolution which might be regarded as lending unqualified approval to resort to armed struggle. The representative of Fiji also said that his Government was not able to support the use of arms by liberation movements in their struggle for independence.

### Consideration by the General Assembly

#### General aspects

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly referred the question of Southern Rhodesia to its Fourth Committee, which considered the item at meetings held between 6 and 14 December.

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 chapters of the Special Committee's report on Southern Rhodesia and on the meetings in Africa

of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee on 1 April 1976. The Rapporteur drew the attention of the Fourth Committee to the resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee in June.

The representative of the United Kingdom observed that the Fourth Committee's debate was taking place at a time when a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, under United Kingdom chairmanship, was engaged in intensive negotiations to establish an interim Government to see Rhodesia through the difficult transitional period before full independence. After 11 years of illegal rule, there were grounds for hope that the régime of Ian Smith had finally accepted the inevitable, and prospects for a peaceful and rapid transition to majority rule and independence were good, he said.

The representative went on to describe the events leading to the convening of the Geneva conference and the developments to date in the work of the conference. The United Kingdom, he said, had always considered a resolution of the Rhodesian problem as one of its most important and direct responsibilities and believed—currently more than ever—in a negotiated solution. Violence would not necessarily bring about independence any earlier and might well leave the territory in ruins, carrying the risk of a more general conflagration in southern Africa. The United Kingdom whole-heartedly supported the maintenance of sanctions until such time as the illegal régime had given way to an interim government. The pressure upon the régime, which the United Kingdom believed had contributed to the régime's change of heart in recent months, had to be kept up until power had passed to a legal government.

The representatives of Argentina, Canada, Cyprus, Pakistan, the Sudan and the United States, among others, expressed support for the efforts being made at Geneva to achieve a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Rhodesia. For the first time in a decade, the United States representative said, the General Assembly could look forward to a realistic prospect of majority rule in an independent Zimbabwe. His Government was pleased to have played a part in the negotiations which had brought about the conference.

The spokesman for Mali said that all countries saw the Geneva conference as the last chance for a peaceful settlement of the Southern Rhodesian crisis but it would be successful only if the United Kingdom—instead of acting as umpire between the Zimbabwean nationalists and the white minority régime—ensured that power was transferred to the Zimbabweans without bargaining or compromise. Mali and others held the view that Ian Smith's previous reversals of attitude showed that he was not a man to be trusted. Even as diplomatic efforts were proceeding at Geneva, his régime was intensifying

its oppression against the African population. The Byelorussian SSR and the USSR, and several other speakers, also made this point.

The USSR representative condemned the military build-up in Southern Rhodesia, the Draconian repressive laws, the oppression of the indigenous population and its forced transfer and resettlement in so-called protected villages.

He went on to say that he welcomed the fact that negotiations were being held in Geneva and hoped they would be successful. However, he said, that would be difficult if the Western powers, which had publicly undertaken to exert pressure on the Smith régime and ensure the transfer of power, continued to support the régime's repressive actions. Perhaps if the Smith régime were deprived of oil and weapons it would participate more sincerely in the discussions. However, he noted, it had been reported that British and United States multinational corporations had met Southern Rhodesia's needs for oil and petroleum derivatives for more than a decade, and South Africa had supplied the régime with military aircraft and other types of armaments. He also expressed concern over the continued escalation in the recruitment of mercenaries—from Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The USSR believed, he said, that the armed struggle had to continue at the same time as negotiations were being held: the freedom fighters should not relax nor should their supporters reduce their assistance to them.

The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Communities, welcomed the convening of the Geneva conference. Ian Smith's acceptance of the concept of majority rule within two years demonstrated the effectiveness of concerted international action, he said, adding that it would be tragic if the opportunity to reach a solution were lost. The nine countries meanwhile would continue to comply strictly with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council: they would look forward to establishing links with a legal government in Southern Rhodesia and, in due course, with the government of an independent Zimbabwe.

The representatives of Cuba, Guyana and other States said that the downfall of colonialism in southern Africa would be the result of the victories achieved by the national liberation movements. The Geneva conference had come about not because of a "superman" of imperialist diplomacy who had caused the Smith régime to change its mind but because of resounding victories by the liberation movements in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, the advances of the South West Africa People's Organization in Namibia and the thrust of the liberation movement in Zimbabwe.

Cuba and other speakers, including India, Nepal and Yugoslavia, paid tribute to Mozambique for closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and applying full sanctions. Nepal urged the international community to heed the appeal made by the Security Council to render assistance to Mozambique by all means available. (See also pp. 190-97.)

Tribute was also paid by, among others, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone to the efforts of the other front-line States—Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia—which had assisted the people of Zimbabwe. They appealed for economic and material assistance to those countries to compensate for the losses they had suffered as a direct result of their involvement in the struggle.

Many Fourth Committee Members, among them Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique and Poland, expressed their appreciation to the Ad Hoc Group of the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence for shedding useful light on the internal situation in Southern Rhodesia and for its observations on the situation in southern Africa.

On 14 December 1976, the Fourth Committee approved two draft resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia. The first text, sponsored by 54 Members, related to the territory as a whole and was approved without objection. The General Assembly adopted it on 20 December, also without objection, as resolution 31/154 A.

By the preambular part of the text, the Assembly among other things: reaffirmed that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of the territory; took note of the declared position of the administering power that there would be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe; took note of the convening of the Geneva conference on Zimbabwe; condemned the illegal racist minority régime for its intensified oppression of the people of Zimbabwe; and commended the firm determination of those people, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, to achieve freedom and independence.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people 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;

(2) reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to its future had to be worked out with the full participation of the Zimbabwe people;

(3) strongly condemned the illegal régime for its continued brutal and repressive measures and in particular its wanton killings of Africans within and outside Zimbabwe;

(4) further strongly condemned the régime for its systematic acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

(5) called upon 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 not in any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

(6) commended to the administering power for appropriate action the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee's Ad Hoc Group;

(7) firmly supported the Zimbabwe people in their struggle to achieve majority rule;

(8) demanded: the termination of executions of freedom fighters by the illegal Smith régime; the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, removal of all restrictions on political activity, establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, and restoration of fundamental human rights; the discontinuance of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in the "operational area," of the arbitrary closure of African areas, of the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages and of the persecution of Christian missionaries supporting the cause of Zimbabwe liberation; and the cessation of the influx of immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

(9) called upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

(10) requested all States, directly and through their action in other organizations, to extend, in consultation with OAU, to the Zimbabwe people and their national liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle;

(11) invited all Governments, specialized agencies, other organizations and bodies concerned, and the Secretary-General, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the situation in Zimbabwe and to the relevant United Nations decisions and actions, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime;

(12) expressed the hope that the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva would succeed in establishing the conditions for early independence on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

(13) requested the United Kingdom to co-oper-

ate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate, and to report thereon to the Special Committee as well as to the Assembly at its 1977 session; and

(14) requested 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 in 1977.

(For text of resolution 31/154 A and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The second text, having to do with sanctions, was approved by the Fourth Committee by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 6 abstentions. It was sponsored by 50 Members. The General Assembly adopted it on 20 December by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 31/154 B.

By the preambular part of this text, the Assembly among other things strongly deplored the increasing collaboration that certain States, particularly South Africa, maintained with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of the sanctions and other measures taken against the régime. It was also deeply disturbed at recent reports of widespread violations of the sanctions, and considered that developments in the area called for positive, concerted international action with a view to imposing maximum isolation on the illegal régime. It reaffirmed its conviction that sanctions would not put an end to the régime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa. The Assembly also noted with appreciation the decision of Mozambique to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to impose sanctions against the illegal régime in compliance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Assembly:

(1) strongly condemned those Governments, particularly the racist régime of South Africa, that continued to collaborate with Southern Rhodesia's illegal racist minority régime, and called upon them to cease all such collaboration;

(2) condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their obligations;

(3) condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel from the territory into the United States, which was called upon to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation;

(4) called upon all Governments which had 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 Secu-

rity Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal régime, (b) to take effective steps to prevent or discourage emigration to Southern Rhodesia of any individuals or groups under their jurisdiction, (c) to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime—among other things by forbidding the operation of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board, the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravened the aims and purposes of the sanctions, and (d) to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory;

(5) highly commended the action taken by Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Smith régime, and considered that that action constituted an important contribution in support of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and towards the maximum isolation of the illegal régime;

(6) requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and the various organizations and programmes within the United Nations system to extend to Mozambique all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties in connexion with its application of the economic sanctions;

(7) further requested the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to Mozambique, as well as to Zambia;

(8) reiterated its conviction that the scope of the sanctions had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requested the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency; and

(9) requested the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to follow the implementation of this resolution and invited the Security Council's Committee on sanctions to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee.

(For text of resolution 31/154 B, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the United Kingdom representative informed the Fourth Committee that the Geneva conference had been adjourned until 17 January 1977 so that its Chairman could carry out intensive consultations in southern Africa. The United Kingdom's intention was to meet the concern of the nationalists that the process of transition to independence should be guaranteed and the anxieties of the Europeans that it should be orderly. He associated his Government with the reference in the first resolution to the Geneva conference, whose main objective was to

bring about a rapid and orderly transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe.

The representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands (speaking for the nine countries of the European Communities) and Sweden (speaking also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), said they had supported both resolutions but as a matter of principle objected to the call for effective measures to prevent immigration and tourism to Southern Rhodesia. Such measures, they said, would limit the constitutional right of their citizens to travel freely. Canada also believed it was preferable to avoid cutting off all communications with Southern Rhodesia so that pressures of international opinion might continue to be brought to bear on the régime.

The United States said it had voted against the second resolution not because it opposed such sanctions or wished to see them vitiated in any way but because it deeply resented being singled out for criticism when its imports from Southern Rhodesia did not account for more than 5 per cent of the territory's export earnings. In a year when the United States had exerted every effort to bring about the peaceful transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia, it was petty and unjust for the Assembly to criticize the United States alone while other nations—some of them African—went unmentioned for their secret and much more extensive trade with Southern Rhodesia.

#### International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

On 17 June 1976, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, after considering the report of its Ad Hoc Group, recommended that the General Assembly at its 1976 session approve a proposal to convene in 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for the purpose of mobilizing world public opinion in support of those peoples.

On 17 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted by consensus, as resolution 31/145, a draft text proposed by 40 Members concerning the holding of such a conference.

By the preamble of the text, the Assembly among other things expressed its deep concern at the situation obtaining in Zimbabwe and Namibia as a result of the continued oppression and domination of their peoples by the racist régimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa; it noted the recommendation by the Special Committee that the United Nations should convene a conference in support of those peoples and noted the endorsement of that recommendation by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly

decided that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia would be held during 1977 to mobilize world-wide support for and assistance to the peoples of those territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence. It welcomed the fact that the Government of Mozambique was prepared to hold the conference at Maputo, and asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee and the Council for Namibia, to organize the conference in that city, in consultation with OAU; he was also asked to give it the widest possible publicity. The Special Committee and the Council for Namibia were asked to report to the Assembly at its 1977 session on the results of the conference.

(For text of resolution 31/145 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Related General Assembly decisions

At its session in 1976, the General Assembly took several decisions that referred to various aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. These are described briefly below.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

On 17 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/143) relating to 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 racist minority régime. It was conscious of the pressing need to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe, and strongly deprecated the policies of States that continued to collaborate with South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

It asked all States to withhold assistance from South Africa and the illegal régime until they restored to the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe their right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes. All States were urged to provide all moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Special Committee was asked to continue to examine the compliance by Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to enlist support among Governments and organizations in the achievement of the objectives of those decisions, particularly as concerned the oppressed peoples of the two territories. (For details, see pp. 690-94.)

On 29 November, by another resolution (31/30)

relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence, the General Assembly expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate; it once again urged those agencies and organizations to withhold any assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes. (For details, see pp. 700-2.)

#### ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

On 5 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/7, by which it condemned the support which the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia continued to receive from the foreign economic, financial and other interests that were collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of Namibia and Zimbabwe. It also condemned all Governments that violated the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, and called upon the régime in South Africa to cease immediately all forms of collaboration with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see pp. 708-11.)

#### ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF AID TO RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

On 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/33) relating to the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, expressing the conviction that such aid given to the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by certain States was the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of those régimes.

The Assembly among other things reaffirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories and called on all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed on the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(For details, see pp. 578-80.)

#### UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

On 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/34) relating to the impor-

tance of the universal 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, independence and sovereignty without external interference. (For details, see pp. 590-91.)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

By resolution 31/13, relating to co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and adopted on 16 November, the General Assembly among other things expressed its awareness of the urgent need to give increased assistance to victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid resulting from intensified acts of repression against the African peoples by the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see pp. 200-2.)

United Nations Educational and  
Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1976, 363 Southern Rhodesian students were studying abroad in 19 countries on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1967. Between 1 November 1975 and 30 September 1976, the Programme received 1,168 applications from Southern Rhodesians, granted 40 new awards and extended 323 awards.

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly reviewed the Programme and, by resolution 31/31 adopted on 29 November, among other things noted with satisfaction the increase in contributions to the Programme which permitted the continuance in 1975/1976 of a substantial level of assistance, and appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to ensure its continuation and expansion.

**Reports of the Committee on sanctions**

On 21 December 1976, the Security Council's Committee on sanctions (established in pursuance of Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968)<sup>12</sup> adopted its ninth report, covering its work from 16 December 1975 to 15 December 1976. The report contained an account of the action taken by Governments and by the Committee to ensure implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and of the action taken by States in implementation of the relevant provisions of the Security Council's resolution (388(1976)) of 6 April 1976, by which the Council decided that various aspects of commodity insurance, trade names and

franchises were to be included within the scope of mandatory sanctions (see pp. 147-48 for details).

The Committee also reported that during the period under review it had taken action or considered matters relating to: consular and other representation in Southern Rhodesia and representation of the illegal régime abroad; sports activities involving participants travelling to and from Southern Rhodesia; publication of lists of Governments failing to respond to the Committee's inquiries within the prescribed period of two months; the question of airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia; and immigration and tourism.

Annexes to the report included the following: a report of the Chairman of the Committee on his personal contacts with representatives of Governments; cases carried over from previous reports, and new cases; a report on the importation of chrome, nickel and other material from Southern Rhodesia into the United States; transactions conducted with the consent or knowledge of reporting Governments; and cases opened on the basis of information supplied by individuals and non-governmental organizations.

On 31 December 1976, the Committee submitted to the Security Council its second special report on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Committee noted that, although the question had been the subject of a 1975 special report to the Council and of a subsequent Council resolution (388(1976)) adopted on 6 April, it was felt that all aspects of the question had not been dealt with exhaustively and that other aspects could be considered during 1976. It reported that it had accordingly examined proposals pertaining to: prohibition of the flow of capital from Southern Rhodesia for certain purposes; denial by Member States of landing rights in their respective territories to flights whose route schedule included stopovers in Southern Rhodesia to load or unload passengers and/or goods; application of Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, with particular reference to the complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication; and the extension of sanctions to include South Africa. The Committee was able to agree on only the first of these and, accordingly—bearing in mind the reservations expressed by some delegations—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 text of a possible draft resolution on the question, for submission to the Security Council, was recommended by the United Kingdom. Statements of positions were set forth in an annex to the special report.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 5.



### Communications

Several communications relating to Southern Rhodesia were received during the year by the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General.

On 5 April 1976, the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Council of the European Communities by which the nine member countries among other things confirmed that they would continue to apply strictly Security Council decisions concerning Southern Rhodesia.

Letters dated 23 June and 19 July were received from the Permanent Representatives of Brazil and Finland, respectively, notifying the Secretary-General of the formal adoption by their Governments of Security Council resolution 388(1976) of 6 April 1976.

By a letter dated 20 July, the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany transmitted a communiqué outlining the position of his Government on problems of southern Africa, including Southern Rhodesia.

On 4 October, the Permanent Representative of Ghana transmitted the text of a statement concerning the situation in Zimbabwe by the Government of Ghana.

By a letter dated 19 October, the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands transmitted a statement issued on 18 October by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine members of the European Communities welcoming the action of the United Kingdom in convening a conference on Rhodesia at Geneva and confirming that they would meanwhile continue to comply strictly with their obligations relating to sanctions.

### Documentary references

S/11927/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Eighth report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia (Security Council Official Records, 31st Year, Special Supplement No. 2, Vols. I and II).

Consideration by Security Council (6 April 1976)

Security Council, meeting 1907.

S/11913. Special report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia, on expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

S/12037. Benin, China, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States: draft resolution.

Resolution 388(1976), as proposed by 15 powers, S/12037, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 6 April 1976, meeting 1907.

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 and 277(1970) of 18 March 1970,

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 special report of 15 December 1975,

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 take appropriate measures to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territories do not insure:

(a) Any commodities or products, exported from Southern Rhodesia after the date of the present resolution in contravention of Security Council resolution 253(1968) which they know or have reasonable cause to believe to have been so exported;

(b) Any commodities or products which they know or have reasonable cause to believe to be destined or intended for importation into Southern Rhodesia after the date of the present resolution in contravention of resolution 253(1968);

(c) Commodities, products or other property in Southern Rhodesia of any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia, in contravention of resolution 253(1968);

2. Decides that all Member States shall take appropriate measures to prevent their nationals and persons in their Territories from granting to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia the right to use any trade name or from entering into any franchising agreement involving the use of any trade name, trade mark or registered design in connexion with the sale or distribution of any products, commodities or services of such an undertaking;

3. Urges States not Members of the United Nations, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution.

Decisions of Human Rights Commission  
and of the Economic and Social Council

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters VII and XX A (resolution 6(XXXII)).

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 1029, 1031, 1033-1036, 1038, 1040, 1044, 1045, 1054, 1055.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976). (Chapter VII B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 17 June 1976, meeting 1040; Chapter VIII B: Resolutions adopted by Special Committee on 16 June 1976, meeting 1038.)

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 5, 10, 40-43, 46-49.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 53.  
Plenary meetings 82, 83, 85, 86, 102, 104, 105.

## GENERAL ASPECTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1976-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter V B.  
A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 11.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapters VII and VIII.

A/31/61 (S/12005). Letter of 8 March from Mozambique.

A/31/62 (S/12008). Letter of 8 March from Nigeria.

A/31/66 (S/12021). Letter of 17 March from Rwanda.

A/31/71 (S/12025). Letter of 25 March from Algeria.

A/31/77 (S/12039). Letter of 5 April from Luxembourg.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/31/274 (S/12217). Letter of 19 October from Netherlands.

A/C.4/31/6. Telegram of 5 October from Secretary-General of World Peace Council to Chairman of Fourth Committee (request for hearing).

A/C.4/31/L.45. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 49.

A/31/447. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/154 A, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/447, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105.

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,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Taking into account the report of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976,

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 attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime 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),

Taking note of the declared position of the administering Power that there shall be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe,

Reaffirming also its endorsement of the relevant provisions of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth extraordinary session, held from 7 to 10 April 1975,

Endorsing the relevant provisions 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 southern Africa,

Taking note of the convening of the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva,

Condemning the illegal racist minority régime for its intensified oppression of the people of Zimbabwe, the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the illegal execution 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,

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 the 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. Strongly condemns the illegal racist minority régime for its continued brutal and repressive measures perpetrated against the people of Zimbabwe and in particular the wanton killings of Africans carried out by the régime within and outside Zimbabwe;

4. Further strongly condemns the illegal racist minority régime for its systematic acts of aggression against neighbouring African States;

5. 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 régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

6. Commends to the administering Power for appropriate action the relevant sections of the report of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April 1976;

7. Firmly supports the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to achieve majority rule;

8. Demands:

(a) The termination forthwith of the executions of freedom fighters being carried out by the illegal Smith régime;

(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 discontinuance forthwith of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in the "operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages, and the persecution of Christian missionaries supporting the cause of the liberation of Zimbabwe;

(cf) The cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

9. Calls upon all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

10. 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;

11. 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 régime;

12. Expresses the hope that the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva will succeed in establishing the conditions for early independence on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations;

13. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom, in keeping with its express readiness to do so, to co-operate with the Special Committee 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-second session;

14. 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-second session.

A/C.4/31/L.46. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 49, by recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, 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, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Malawi, United Kingdom.

A/31/447. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/154 B, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/447, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, 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: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having adopted resolution 31/154 A above on the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Strongly deploring the increasing collaboration, in violation of 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 régime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions and other measures taken thus far against the illegal régime,

Seriously concerned at the continued importation of chrome and nickel into the United States of America from Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and in disregard of the related resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed at recent reports of 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 régime 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 régime,

Reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Mozambique to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to impose sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime in compliance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council,

1. Strongly condemns those Governments, particularly the racist régime 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 régime, 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 those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter;

3. Condemns the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into the United States of America and calls upon the Government of the United States to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation;

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 régime;

(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 régime, *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;

5. Highly commends the action taken by the Government of Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Smith régime, and considers that that action constitutes an important contribution in support of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and towards the maximum isolation of the illegal régime;

6. 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 Government of Mozambique all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties in connexion with its application of economic sanctions against the illegal régime;

7. Further requests the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the Government of Mozambique as well as to the Government of Zambia;

8. Reiterates its conviction that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requests the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

9. 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/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).

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA

A/31/23/Rev.1. 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 1976), Chapter VII C (Observations of Ad Hoc Group) and Annex I (Report of Ad Hoc Group established by Special Committee at its 1029th meeting, 1 April 1976).

A/31/L.31 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution. A/C.5/31/96, A/31/442 and Rev.1. Administrative and financial implications of 40-power draft resolution, A/31/L.31. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/145, as proposed by 40 powers, A/31/L.31 and Add.1-3, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the situation obtaining in Zimbabwe and Namibia as a result of the continued oppression and domination of their peoples by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the racist régime of South Africa in defiance of the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Mindful of 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,

Having approved 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 findings of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to arouse world public opinion with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to self-determination, freedom and independence, and to intensify the widespread dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of those Territories and their national liberation movements against the repressive, colonialist and racist domination of their countries by the minority régimes concerned,

Bearing in mind the constructive results of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973,

Noting the recommendation by the Special Committee that the United Nations should convene during 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the endorsement of this recommendation by the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Noting the statement of the Government of Mozambique that it would welcome a decision by the General Assembly to hold a conference at Maputo,

1. Decides that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia shall be held during 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;

2. Welcomes the fact that the Government of Mozambique is prepared to hold the Conference at Maputo;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to organize the said Conference at Maputo, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, and authorizes the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services for the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the Conference through all the media at his disposal, including press releases, radio and television;

5. Requests the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the results of the Conference.

#### Reports of the Committee on sanctions

S/12265, Vols. III. Ninth report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia (Security Council, Official Records, 32nd Year, Special Supplement No. 2, Vols. I-III).

S/12296. Second special report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia, on expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

## The question of Namibia

In 1976, as in previous years, the question of Namibia again received consideration by various United Nations bodies. The Security Council, 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. 759-93. A brief summary of these actions follows.

On 26 November 1975, the General Assembly urged the Security Council urgently to take up again the question of Namibia.<sup>13</sup> The Council did so in late January 1976 and unanimously adopted resolution 385(1976) on 30 January, sponsored by eight members, by which, among other things, it:

#### Communications

S/12004 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General.

S/12005 (A/31/61). Letter of 8 March from Mozambique (annexing text of statement of 3 March 1976 by President of Mozambique).

S/12008 (A/31/62). Letter of 8 March from Nigeria (annexing statement of 6 March 1976).

S/12021 (A/31/66). Letter of 17 March from Rwanda (annexing telegram of 12 March 1976 from President of Rwanda to President of Mozambique).

S/12025 (A/31/71). Letter of 25 March from Algeria (transmitting texts of messages from President of Algeria to Heads of State and Government of non-aligned countries and from Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries).

S/12039 (A/31/77). Letter of 5 April from Luxembourg (annexing statement of Council of European Communities).

S/12098. Letter of 17 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Special Committee resolution adopted on 16 June 1976, meeting 1038).

S/12105. Letter of 18 June from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting report of Ad Hoc Group established by Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 1 April 1976 (A/AC.109/L.1080)).

S/12114. Letter of 23 June from Brazil (annexing text of Decree No. 77.742 of 2 June 1976).

S/12149. Letter of 19 July from Finland (annexing decree signed on 27 May 1976).

S/12217 (A/31/274). Letter of 19 October from Netherlands (transmitting statement issued on 18 October 1976 by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of European Communities member States).

A/31/155. Letter of 20 July from Federal Republic of Germany (transmitting statements of 20 June 1976 of Foreign Minister and press communiqué of 1 July 1976).

A/31/258. Note verbale of 4 October from Ghana.

condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its illegal and arbitrary application of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in the territory; condemned the South African military build-up in Namibia and utilization of the territory as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries; demanded that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the provisions in that resolution for holding free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision, undertaking to comply with relevant United Nations decisions and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,<sup>14</sup> and recognizing the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation.

The Council reiterated its demand that South Africa take the necessary steps, with the assistance

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 838-39, text of resolution 3399(XXX).

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 581-86.

of the United Nations, to effect the withdrawal of its illegal administration in Namibia. Pending the transfer of powers, the Council demanded that South Africa take certain measures, including the release of all Namibian political prisoners, the abolition of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and homelands, and the granting to all Namibians in exile for political reasons full facilities for return, without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

Furthermore, the Council decided to remain seized of the matter and to meet on or before 31 August 1976 to review South Africa's compliance with the resolution and, in the event of non-compliance, to consider appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence considered the question of Namibia at meetings held between 12 May and 17 June. It adopted a consensus statement on 17 June whereby, among other things, it once again emphatically denounced the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia and condemned the efforts by the South African régime to bolster its illegal presence by creating an atmosphere of terror and intimidation and by employing tactics, based on apartheid and bantustanization, aimed at destroying the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

The Special Committee also noted that, in its efforts to destroy the national unity of Namibia, South Africa had in 1975 resorted to the stratagem of a so-called constitutional conference from which representatives of non-white political parties were excluded and which had to be regarded as a device to give a semblance of validity to the régime's own preconceived policies.

The Special Committee also considered that, in the event that South Africa did not comply with the Security Council's resolution of 30 January (385(1976)), the Council should consider the adoption of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>15</sup>

The Special Committee also condemned the militarization of Namibia by South Africa, as well as South Africa's failure to take measures providing for the release of political prisoners, the abolition of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices and full facilities for the return of political exiles without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment. In that connexion, the Special Committee noted with grave concern the wave of arrests over the preceding six months, including the arrest of all the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) inside Namibia.

Also on 17 June, the Special Committee adopted

a resolution by which, among other things, it approved the report of its six-member Ad Hoc Group, which had visited Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia and had met with representatives of national liberation movements and the Organization of African Unity. The Group put forward a proposal, supported by the Special Committee, that an international conference be convened in 1977 for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the question on 31 August and held additional meetings between 28 September and 19 October. A 7-power draft resolution was voted on but not adopted, owing to the negative vote of three permanent members (France, the United Kingdom and the United States).

By this rejected text, the Council would have, among other things, expressed itself as gravely concerned by the colonial war that South Africa was waging against the Namibian people, by its use of military force, torture and intimidation against the people of Namibia, and by South Africa's utilization of the territory to mount aggression against independent African States.

The Council would then have condemned South Africa's failure to comply with the terms of Council resolution 385(1976) and its attempts to evade the demand of the United Nations for holding free elections under United Nations supervision in Namibia; it would have denounced the so-called Turnhalle constitutional conference as a device for evading the responsibility to comply with the requirements of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 385(1976).

Also by this text, the Council would have: reaffirmed the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and support for the struggle of its people for self-determination and independence; reiterated its demand that South Africa immediately withdraw its illegal administration in Namibia and transfer power to the people of Namibia, with United Nations assistance; demanded that South Africa end its policy of bantustans and so-called homelands aimed at violating Namibia's national unity and territorial integrity; reaffirmed its declaration that free elections under United Nations supervision be held for Namibia as one political entity; demanded that South Africa urgently comply with the foregoing provisions and with the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, and recognize the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation; demanded again that South Africa, pending the transfer of power, release all Namibian political prisoners, abolish the application in Namibia of all racially

<sup>15</sup>For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and so-called homelands, and permit the return of all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons.

Stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council would then have determined that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security, and would have decided that all States were to cease and desist from any form of military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa and were to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa. They were also to prevent any supply of arms, ammunition, aircraft, vehicles and military equipment to South Africa, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa and Namibia.

In its 1976 report to the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for Namibia said, among other things, that it had continued to mobilize world public opinion in support of the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, had provided material and moral assistance to Namibians and had closely followed political, military and economic conditions in the territory. It had fully supported

the activities of SWAPO, the authentic liberation movement of Namibia, and strongly condemned the proposals of the so-called constitutional conference in Namibia as totally lacking in legitimacy; those proposals did not approach any of the requirements for genuine self-determination and independence laid down by the United Nations.

The Council reported that the United Nations Institute for Namibia, proposed by the Council and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1974, was officially opened at Lusaka, Zambia, on Namibia Day, 26 August 1976.

The Council also made a number of recommendations for action to be taken by the Assembly.

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted eight resolutions on the following aspects of the question of Namibia: the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa; the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia; intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia; action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia; dissemination of information on Namibia; the United Nations Fund for Namibia; observer status for SWAPO; and a Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

## Complaint by Zambia against South Africa

### Communications to Security Council (July 1976)

On 19 July 1976, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Zambia requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider what he termed racist South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against Zambia, the latest of which, he said, had taken place on 11 July at Sialola village in the Kaungamashi area of the Western Province, some 30 kilometres inside Zambian territory. More than a platoon of South African troops, supported by the air force, attacked the village; 24 people were killed and 45 seriously injured.

In a letter dated 27 July, the representative of Zaire said that the President and people of Zaire firmly supported the complaint against South Africa by Zambia; Zaire condemned the loss of human lives and the acts of aggression and repression which the Pretoria régime had made a constant feature of its policy.

### Consideration by Security Council (27-30 July 1976)

The Security Council considered the Zambian complaint against South Africa at meetings held between 27 and 30 July. The representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia,

Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Qatar, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Acting President and two members of the United Nations Council for Namibia and a representative of the Special Committee against Apartheid were also invited to participate, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.<sup>16</sup>

Also under rule 39, and in accordance with a request by Benin, an invitation was extended to O. T. Emvula of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia charged that, on 11 July 1976, South African military aircraft had hovered over Sialola village and had dropped armed men who planted landmines all around a SWAPO freedom-fighter transit camp. They had subsequently attacked and shelled the camp, killing some 24 of its inhabitants and injur-

<sup>16</sup> Rule 39 reads as follows: "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."

ing 45 others. In his view, that act of aggression by South Africa was perpetrated in blatant violation of Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity; moreover, it was cruel and totally without justification for the South African régime to attack Namibians fighting to liberate their country from illegal occupation. South Africa's aggression, he said, was not an isolated incident, but was part of a series to which Zambia had been subjected during the 12 years of its independence.

He went on to say that, since South Africa was not prepared to promote genuine independence in Namibia, the rightful owners of the territory had no alternative but to struggle, using all means at their disposal. Zambia had an obligation to the oppressed Namibians to offer transit facilities, he said, and in rendering all possible support to the liberation movements, Zambia and other front-line States were in fact assuming the burden that should equally be the responsibility of the international community as a whole. He urged the Security Council to condemn South Africa's aggression against Zambia and its senseless murder of innocent people, demand that South Africa henceforth respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia and other front-line States and declare that South Africa should relinquish its illegal hold on Namibia. It should also declare that peace and security in southern Africa were inextricably linked to the liberation of the region and express its unqualified support for SWAPO and the other liberation movements in southern Africa. Everything had to be done to isolate South Africa and other forces of evil in southern Africa, speed up the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia and destroy the evil policy of apartheid.

The representative of South Africa said his Government had no knowledge of an attack on a Zambian village on 11 July and would never have authorized such an attack. There had been a number of incidents on both sides of the border in the past, he noted, involving Zambian nationals and hostile elements enjoying refuge in Zambia, and South Africa had had occasion to make representations with respect to some of those incidents. Lately, he said, such complaints had been handled by notes exchanged between the two Governments—a commendable procedure.

However, in the case of the alleged incident at Sialola, the South African Government had learnt only by way of press reports of what was said to have taken place. South Africa, he declared, was willing to discuss the situation with Zambia, with a view to establishing the facts and, on that basis, taking any further joint steps which appeared appropriate.

The representative went on to say that South Africa was not the initiator, instigator or supporter of regional unrest: it was the unsettled nature of the

situation in southern Africa itself which was to blame for developments such as those which had given rise to the current discussion. At the root of the trouble was the toleration of armed groups in the region, owing allegiance to no one, frequently acting on their own initiative without regard to the interests of the sovereign States of the region or the region as a whole. What the area needed, he said, was a solution wider in scope than the issues of shooting incidents and aggravations, a solution which promised hope of stability, of permanence, not only for one boundary or locality but for the whole of southern Africa.

He appealed to the Council not to mete out condemnations, criticisms and pejoratives to South Africa. Such an approach had a counter-productive effect. What was needed in southern Africa was encouragement for efforts and successes in moving away from old and outmoded attitudes to more constructive conceptions that would result in fruitful co-operation and dissipation of the fear of domination of one nation or group by another. What was needed was conciliation, not vituperation, communication, not exacerbation.

The spokesman for Liberia said that South Africa's categorical denial of any knowledge of the attack at Sialola raised serious questions; she asked, through the South African representative, whether the Government of South Africa was willing to accept and co-operate fully with a fact-finding mission of the Security Council and whether it was willing to make available to that mission all relevant information on its troop movements during the period in question.

A letter dated 29 July from the South African representative in reply to the Liberian representative was circulated at the Council's next meeting. The letter stated that the authorities of the areas concerned had been consulted and had indicated their willingness to co-operate fully. Accordingly, it continued, the South African Government had in principle agreed to the proposal made by the representative of Liberia, and would give its full co-operation as requested. Should the Security Council approve of the proposal, the composition of the fact-finding mission and other modalities would no doubt be decided by consultation, the letter added.

The representative of Mauritania, current Chairman of the Group of African Member States in the United Nations, said that the assistance Zambia gave to SWAPO and other liberation movements—assistance cited by South Africa to justify its aggression—was completely in accordance with many decisions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations, and particularly by the Security Council. He and a number of other speakers—among them Botswana, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia—also recalled in particular that the



Security Council, by its resolution 300(1971) of 12 October 1971,<sup>17</sup> had called upon South Africa to respect fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia and had declared that it would reconvene in the event of another violation by South Africa of Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It was pointed out by these and other speakers that no part of the international territory of Namibia could be used by South Africa as a staging-ground either to violate the territorial integrity of Zambia or to attack Namibians fighting for the liberation of their country. In their view, South Africa was thus in a situation of twofold juridical illegality, inasmuch as the Security Council, in any decision it took on the aggression against Zambia, could not ignore South Africa's illegal military occupation of Namibia. The Council, they said, should strongly condemn South Africa for its aggression against Zambia and for using Namibia as a base of aggression.

The representative of SWAPO charged further that, because of its dismal failure to match and contain the determined forces of SWAPO, the apartheid régime and its occupation forces of aggression had resorted to flagrant armed attacks in neighbouring independent States and to harassment, torture, murder, rape, arrest and detention of SWAPO political cadres and sympathizers at home.

According to the representative of China, the aggression committed against Zambia by the South African racist authorities was another revelation of their reactionary nature and a manifestation of their last-ditch struggle. In order to maintain its tottering rule, the racist régime was actively employing counter-revolutionary dual tactics with super-power abetment and support: while advertising "racial reconciliation" at home and talking profusely about "dialogue and talks" abroad, it had greatly intensified its barbarous suppression of the South African people and had continued its military provocations against neighbouring independent countries in an attempt to put out the revolutionary flames of the Azanian people and obstruct the African States giving support to the just struggle of the Azanian people. To date, South Africa was still illegally occupying Namibia and using it as a base for military aggression against neighbouring independent States. In China's view, the Security Council should adopt a resolution strongly condemning the South African racist régime for its atrocities of aggression against Zambia and demanding the non-recurrence of such gangsterism, and adopt other necessary corresponding measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter.

The USSR representative said that the attack against Zambia was another link in the endless chain of aggressive acts committed by South Africa.

It was no secret, he said, that the arsenals of South Africa were replete with weapons which the leaders in Pretoria were ready to use—not only against their own people but also against other peoples in Africa. The responsibility for such a state of affairs must be borne not only by the racist régime but also by those Western powers, in particular members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that were helping South Africa to strengthen its military forces and were expanding their contacts with it in economic and other fields. The Security Council should adopt a resolution that would ensure the full implementation of all its earlier decisions and those of the General Assembly with regard to South Africa. The racist régime of South Africa had to be totally and completely isolated in the international arena, he declared, and an embargo binding upon all countries had to be placed on the delivery to it of weapons and on economic and other assistance.

The representative of France said that for a long time there had been a danger that the Caprivi Strip and the entire northern border of Namibia would become the scene of serious incidents. The abnormal situation of Namibia was at the root of the problem: there would have been no violation of Zambia's sovereignty if Namibia were exercising the true self-determination and independence so often called for.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government considered that South Africa was in unlawful occupation of Namibia, and that the international territory could not and must not be used as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries. The United Kingdom did not believe that war, or increased guerrilla activity, was either inevitable or desirable; peaceful solutions were still possible. However, they would require great statesmanship on South Africa's part, and restraint and flexibility on the part of both South Africa and SWAPO. The more incidents there were like that at Sialola, however caused, the greater would be the obstacles in the way of negotiation and the attainment of a just settlement.

At its meeting on 30 July 1976, the Security Council adopted, as resolution 393(1976), a draft text proposed by Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania. The vote was 14 in favour to 0 against, with 1 abstention (United States).

By the preamble to this text, the Council among other things expressed grave concern at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts by South Africa violating Zambia's sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity and at South Africa's use of the international territory of Namibia as a base for at-

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 115-16, text of resolution 300(1971).

tacking neighbouring countries. It reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to liberate their country from the illegal occupation of the racist régime of South Africa and expressed its conviction that the continuance of the deteriorating situation in southern Africa could constitute a threat to international peace and security.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Council:

(1) strongly condemned South Africa's armed attack against Zambia, which constituted a flagrant violation of Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(2) demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect Zambia's independence, sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity;

(3) demanded that South Africa desist forthwith from using Namibia as a base for launching armed attacks;

(4) commended Zambia and other front-line States for their steadfast support of the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle for liberation from illegal occupation;

(5) declared that the liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa were necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region; and

(6) further declared that, in the event South Africa committed further acts of violation of

Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Council would meet again to consider the adoption of effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the United Nations Charter.

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

Explaining his abstention, the representative of the United States said that if South Africa had been responsible for the raid on Sialola and had utilized Namibia as the base for its operation, then South Africa was clearly in violation of international law. However, the United States believed that an investigation could have produced a more careful and authoritative statement on the part of the Council. He regretted that there had been no inclination to authorize such an investigation, which could well have resulted in strong Security Council action. As a result, several paragraphs of the resolution contained language which was too categorical in the light of the evidence that had been made available. Moreover, it would have been appropriate for the Council by the resolution to have welcomed current efforts to make progress towards solutions in southern Africa, which the Security Council had long advocated, and to have encouraged every possible assistance to them.

(See also pp. 199-200.)

### Documentary references

#### Communications to Security Council (July 1976)

S/12147. Letter of 19 July from Zambia.

S/12152. Letter of 27 July from Zaire.

#### Consideration by Security Council (27-30 July 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1944-1948.

S/12147. Letter of 19 July from Zambia (request to convene Council).

S/12154. Letter of 28 July from Benin (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/12157. Letter of 29 July from South Africa.

S/12158. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 393(1976), as proposed by 7 powers, S/12158, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Council on 30 July 1976, meeting 1948, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter of the representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/12147,

Having considered the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia,

Gravely concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts by South Africa violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia, resulting in death and injury of innocent people as well as in the destruction

of property and culminating on 11 July 1976 in an armed attack which resulted in the regrettable loss of 24 innocent lives and the injury of 45 other persons,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's use of the international Territory of Namibia as a base for attacking neighbouring African countries,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to liberate their country from the illegal occupation of the racist régime of South Africa,

Convinced that the continuance of the deteriorating situation in southern Africa could constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 300(1971) of 12 October 1971, which, inter alia, called upon South Africa to respect fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia,

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. Strongly condemns the armed attack of South Africa against the Republic of Zambia, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

2. Demands that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia;

3. Demands that South Africa desist forthwith from the use of the international Territory of Namibia as a base for launching armed attacks against the Republic of Zambia and other African countries;

4. Commends the Republic of Zambia and other "front-line" States for their steadfast support of the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle for the liberation of their country from illegal occupation by the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Declares that the liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa are necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region;

6. Further declares that, in the event of South Africa committing further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia, the Security Council will meet again to consider the adoption of effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

## Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa

### **Communications to Security Council (November-December 1976)**

By a letter dated 27 October 1976 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Lesotho transmitted a communication from the Prime Minister of Lesotho, calling attention to the worsening situation which had developed in South Africa over the four months since the events at Soweto in June, during which hundreds of Africans had been killed or injured (see pp. 117-21). The Prime Minister recalled that the Foreign Minister of Lesotho had, in his statement to the United Nations General Assembly on 13 October, indicated clearly the scope and dimensions of the problems faced by Lesotho as a result of the actions of the agents of the apartheid administration in Pretoria. Since then, the Prime Minister stated, Lesotho was faced with new problems arising from the instability created on its borders. The area was seething with discontent of the inhabitants of Transkei, who moved from one so-called bantustan to another, as an expression of their dissatisfaction with political arrangements of the newly styled "Republic of Transkei."

Conditions of that nature were bound to affect the prevailing peace and stable economy of Lesotho, he said, and he appealed for support for the African people of South Africa in their struggle for basic rights, and for Lesotho, which had become part and parcel of that struggle.

In a letter dated 12 November, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic, on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, called attention to the explosive situation created by the closure on 26 October by the South African Government of the border between South Africa and the southern border of Lesotho, adjacent to the so-called independent Transkei. Closure of the border, the letter charged, was calculated to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei, which was an appendage of the apartheid Government of South Africa. The African group, the letter added, viewed South Africa's action as a flagrant breach of international law, which stipulated safe passage of transit goods to and from land-locked countries. The situation in that area not only posed a serious economic problem to Lesotho but also constituted a threat to the peace and security in that region.

They maintained that the international community had to assume its responsibility and give Lesotho every support it required for its existence and the welfare of its people.

By a letter dated 16 November, the representative of South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General a note from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that the Republic of Transkei had already denied that it had closed the borders between Lesotho and Transkei. It was merely insisting, as was its right, on valid travel documents for people crossing the border into Transkei. The allegation that South Africa had breached international law was completely without foundation. It had taken no action of any kind to interfere in any way with the safe passage either of transit goods or of persons crossing the borders between the Republic of South Africa and Lesotho: such traffic continued to flow normally at all established points of entry on those borders.

The Minister further pointed out that, as a land-locked country, Lesotho's normal access to the sea lay through the Republic of South Africa along existing road and rail routes and not through the Republic of Transkei. He declared that there had been no interference of any kind with Lesotho's use of access along those routes.

In a letter dated 16 December to the Security Council, the representative of Lesotho requested the Council President to convene a meeting of the Council to consider the grave situation affecting Lesotho following the closure of the border by the Republic of South Africa between the south-eastern part of Lesotho and that part of South Africa referred to as Transkei.

### **Consideration by Security Council (21 and 22 December 1976)**

The Security Council considered Lesotho's complaint at meetings held on 21 and 22 December 1976. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar and Mauritius, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho said that since 26 October the South African Government—in violation of the Customs Union Agreement and the Labour Agreement which had been

in force since 1973 between South Africa and Lesotho—had unilaterally closed three border posts between the two countries, namely Tele Bridge, Qacha's Nek and Ramats'eliso's Gate. This action, he said, had had profound consequences for the politico-economic life of Lesotho, which relied heavily upon the posts for export and import of goods and services, as well as for movement of persons, including labourers, to and from South Africa. The Lesotho Government had argued that the closure not only was disrupting the free flow of goods and free movement of persons between Lesotho and South Africa but also was a denial of Lesotho's transit rights and rights of access to the sea with respect to that area.

He went on to say that South Africa had subsequently advised Lesotho to negotiate the reopening of the border with the Government of the so-called independent Transkei. The Lesotho Government, he said, had refused and continued to refuse to have anything to do with Transkei. So far as Lesotho was concerned, the onus was on South Africa, a country with which Lesotho had dealings and specific agreements, to open the border posts. It was as a result of South Africa's indifference and lack of co-operation, he declared, that Lesotho had brought the matter to the Security Council.

During the discussion in the Council, the representatives of Benin, Botswana, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mauritius, Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania were among those who made one or more of the following points.

The so-called independence of Transkei had been rejected by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The General Assembly by various resolutions—in particular by resolution 3411 D (XXX) of 28 November 1975<sup>18</sup>—had condemned the establishment of bantustans and had called on all Governments not to recognize them. Moreover, in its resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976 (see page 134), the Assembly had rejected the declaration of "independence" of Transkei, had declared it invalid, and had called upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to Transkei. Also, they recalled, the Council of Ministers of OAU, at its June-July 1976 session in Mauritius, had invited all States not to accord recognition to any bantustan, particularly Transkei, and the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976, had also urged all States not to accord it recognition.

In the view of these speakers, the question under discussion was clear: the racist régime of South Africa wished to pressure Lesotho into recognizing the so-called independent Transkei and then the policies of bantustanization and apartheid. Transkei was the first of 10 bantustans whose establishment

on the borders of independent African States was designed by South Africa primarily to strengthen the white racist minority's grip and to serve as a means of blackmail to force the independent States of Africa to co-operate. As more bantustans bordering Swaziland and Botswana were brought into being, the same tactics would no doubt be applied by South Africa to coerce those States, whose economic lifelines ran through South Africa, to bring them to accept the situation.

These representatives stressed that the Government and people of Lesotho should not be left to stand alone to be cowed by the Pretoria régime. The Security Council, they said, should take appropriate steps: first, to implement effective measures against the racist régime of South Africa in order to end its defiance of United Nations resolutions and of world opinion; second, to condemn South Africa's plans to create so-called independent bantustans; and, third, to support Lesotho's plans for an emergency programme to offset the effects of closing the border.

The representative of France noted the censure that had been expressed of South Africa's attempt to coerce Lesotho into recognizing an entity—Transkei—whose establishment had been condemned by the entire international community. He said that the countries of the European Communities had already decided to grant emergency assistance to Lesotho. By recommending the granting to Lesotho of the aid required as a result of the situation imposed on it by South Africa, the Security Council would be carrying out an act of solidarity and justice. Similar views were expressed by Japan.

The spokesman for Sweden said that, by suddenly applying administrative measures against the traditional transit movements of people and goods between various parts of Lesotho through border areas of South Africa, the South African Government was trying to put pressure on Lesotho to give up its loyal support of the General Assembly's resolution 31/6 A of 26 October, in an obvious effort to force Lesotho to become the first country to have dealings with the so-called independent Transkei. Sweden, he said, considered it a natural and logical step by the international community to come to the support of the people of Lesotho in this difficult situation.

For several years, he went on to say, the Swedish Government had assisted the small independent countries in southern Africa with the purpose of supporting their efforts to preserve their independence and help them build an economy less dependent on South Africa. It should be a common task, he said, in particular for the industrialized countries, to encourage the economic strengthening of African States standing up to South Africa's ambi-

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 150, text of resolution 3411 D (XXX).

tion for domination; otherwise, the danger of neo-colonialism based in Pretoria would remain. It was Sweden's view that only when all African States had also gained their full economic independence could there be hope for an end to the new forms of imperial ambitions represented by the South African régime.

According to the representative of China, neither the evil doings on the part of the racists and colonialists nor the conspiratorial schemes on the part of imperialism and hegemonism could check the forward stride of the African people and the complete victory of their struggle for national liberation. The Security Council should: endorse Assembly resolution 31/6 A and, in the spirit of that resolution, sternly condemn the South African authorities for their scheme of concocting the sham independence of Transkei and their criminal activities against Lesotho and other countries; enjoin those authorities to put an immediate end to such schemes and criminal activities; and call upon all Governments and peoples to give firm support to the people of Lesotho and other parts of southern Africa in their just struggle against colonialism and racism until they won complete victory.

The USSR representative urged the Security Council to stand fully behind the General Assembly's decisions as expressed in its resolution 31/6 A. South Africa, in his view, was striving to conduct relations with the liberated African countries from a position of brute force and overt coercion, with the collusion of certain circles in Western countries and the broad economic co-operation of certain transnational monopolies which facilitated the development of South Africa's economy and military potential. The USSR, he said, would support a resolution by which the Council, condemning South Africa's actions and practices, would set forth steps that would force South Africa to end its blockade of Lesotho, would require the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council decisions demanding an end to military assistance, economic co-operation and other forms of help to South Africa, and would envisage steps to be taken to respond to the burdensome economic situation that had arisen in Lesotho.

At its meeting on 22 December, the Security Council, by consensus, adopted as resolution 402(1976) a draft proposal by Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania.

By the preamble to this text, the Council among other things: expressed grave 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; noted with appreciation Lesotho's decision not to recognize

the Transkei bantustan in compliance with United Nations decisions; and took note of the urgent and special economic needs of Lesotho arising from the closure of the border posts.

By the operative part of the text, the Council:

(1) endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October, by which the Assembly among other things called on all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with it or with other bantustans;

(2) commended the Government of Lesotho for its decision not to recognize the so-called independence of Transkei;

(3) condemned any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei;

(4) called on South Africa immediately to reopen the border posts;

(5) appealed to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho so that it could carry out its economic development programmes;

(6) requested the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and all the specialized agencies, to assist Lesotho and to consider periodically the question of such economic assistance to Lesotho;

(7) 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 Lesotho to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from the closure of the border posts;

(8) further requested him to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Security Council at its subsequent meeting on the question; and

(9) decided to remain seized of the question.

(For text of resolution 402(1976), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The representative of the United States noted that one of the operative paragraphs of the resolution quoted and endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6 A, on which the United States had abstained. He said his Government had already made it clear that it had no intention of recognizing the so-called Transkei. However, it reserved the right to attend to the welfare and protection of American citizens and the occasion might arise when it would be necessary to have some contact with the authorities of the entity in question.

The main purpose of the resolution, he added, was clearly to encourage assistance to Lesotho, and the United States had accordingly joined in the consensus. In that connexion, he noted that the

United States was already extending substantial assistance to the Lesotho Government.

The United Kingdom representative said his Government endorsed the Council's appeal for economic assistance but did not think it appropriate for a Security Council resolution to endorse a resolution of the General Assembly. The functions of the Assembly and the Council were separate and it was neither appropriate nor necessary for one to have the endorsement of the other for its actions.

The representative went on to recall that, on the question of Transkei, the position of his Government had been clearly stated in the General Assembly in October 1976 during the debate on apartheid,

when the Netherlands representative explained the vote of the nine member States of the European Communities to the effect that they did not intend to recognize the so-called independence of Transkei, and that that consensus decision of the Assembly did not prejudice the manner in which the nine Governments would deal with specific problems of a practical and legal nature with regard to that territory and its inhabitants.

The representative of the United Kingdom also said that his Government had been a major donor of aid to Lesotho over the years since its independence.

#### Documentary references

##### Communications to Security Council (November-December 1976)

- S/12221. Letter of 27 October from Lesotho (transmitting communication from Prime Minister of Lesotho).  
 S/12227 (A/31/329). Letter of 12 November from Libyan Arab Republic (on behalf of African Group at United Nations).  
 S/12231 (A/31/332). Letter of 16 November from South Africa (annexing letter of 16 November 1976 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa).  
 S/12232. Letter of 16 November from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting texts of Assembly resolutions 31/6 A-K adopted on 26 October and 9 November 1976).  
 S/12257. Letter of 16 December from Lesotho.

##### Consideration by Security Council (21 and 22 December 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1961, 1982.

- S/12257. Letter of 16 December from Lesotho (request to convene Council).  
 S/12260. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 402(1976), as proposed by 7 powers, S/12260, adopted by consensus by Council on 22 December 1976, meeting 1982.

##### The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho on 21 December 1976,

Gravely concerned 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,

Recalling relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 3411 D (XXX) of 28 November 1975, condemning the establishment of bantustans and calling on all Governments to deny recognition to the bantustans,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976, on the so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans, which, inter alia, calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent

Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the bantustan Transkei in compliance with United Nations decisions,

Considering that the decision of Lesotho constitutes an important contribution to the realization of United Nations objectives in southern Africa in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the urgent and special economic needs of Lesotho arising from the closure of the border posts,

1. Endorses General Assembly resolution 31/6 A, which, inter alia, calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans;

2. Commends the Government of Lesotho for its decision not to recognize the so-called independence of the Transkei;

3. Condemns any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei;

4. Calls upon South Africa to take immediately all necessary steps to reopen the border posts;

5. Appeals to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho so that it can carry out its economic development programmes and enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations resolutions on apartheid and bantustans;

6. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and all the United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Lesotho in the present situation and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Lesotho as envisaged in the present resolution;

7. Requests 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 the Kingdom of Lesotho to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from the closure of the border posts by South Africa owing to the refusal of Lesotho to recognize the so-called independence of the Transkei;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review, to maintain close liaison with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report to the Security Council at its subsequent meeting on the question;

9. Decides to remain seized of the question.

## Complaint by Botswana

In a letter dated 22 December 1976, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Botswana drew attention to what he termed the serious acts of aggression committed against Botswana by the illegal white minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia. The most recent of these, he said, had occurred between 17 and 19 December 1976.

As a result of these acts, the letter went on, tension between Botswana and the illegal régime had mounted steadily. Under the pretext that Botswana was harbouring freedom fighters, the illegal régime had stepped up its acts of subversion, murder, arson and kidnapping, and continued to harass and blackmail the Government and people of Botswana into abandoning their support for the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

Transmitted with the letter was an excerpt from a statement made by the Vice-President of Botswana on 17 December, saying among other things that, since December 1966, Botswana had noted 31 violations of its territorial sovereignty by members of the Rhodesian security forces. With limited financial and human resources, Botswana could not hope to provide sufficient security forces to safeguard its border with Southern Rhodesia.

The representative of Botswana said that in the view of his Government the hostile acts of armed aggression endangered Botswana's security and constituted a threat to international peace and security. He therefore requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the serious situation.

### Documentary references

S/12262. Letter of 22 December from Botswana (request to convene Council).

## The situation in Angola

### Communications to Security Council (January-March 1976)

Between 19 January and 28 March 1976, the Security Council received a number of communications relating to the situation in Angola.

On 19 January 1976, the representative of Zaire transmitted a letter of 18 January addressed to the Secretary-General by the Commissioner of State of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Zaire. In the letter it was charged that, on 10 January, Cuban and USSR forces fighting in Angola with the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) had blown up the rail and road bridges linking Dilolo (Zaire) with Teixeira de Sousa (Angola) and had intensively bombed Dilolo. Those acts, the Commissioner added, were threatening the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of his country.

The representative of Cuba rejected the charges in a letter dated 23 January, and denied that the Cuban presence in Angola was motivated by hostility towards Zaire, which he charged with helping the forces of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

In a letter dated 26 January, the representative of the USSR categorically rejected what he termed the slanderous fabrications contained in the letter from the representative of Zaire and said that, in reality, armed intervention was being carried out against the People's Republic of Angola by South African racists and mercenary units. It was no secret, he

said, that South African troops and mercenary gangs were bringing with them the restoration of the former colonial order in Angola and were attempting to tear apart the People's Republic of Angola, which had been recognized by the majority of sovereign States of Africa. He also emphasized that not a single Soviet citizen was fighting on Angolan soil, nor was the USSR seeking any economic, military or other advantages there. Its sole concern was to help the People's Republic defend its freedom and independence against South African forces and mercenary units operating in Angolan territory. The USSR condemned the aggression of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and, together with the majority of African countries, urged the immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Angola of South African armed forces and fascist mercenary units.

In three letters dated 22 January and 6 and 13 February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa requested that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provide emergency assistance for Angolan refugees and displaced persons currently in the care of the South African authorities.

In replies dated 11 and 17 February, the Secretary-General stated that according to the information provided by South Africa, the refugees concerned fell into two groups, namely, the group located in four camps in southern Angola near the

border with Namibia, and the group consisting of those who sought entry at the port of Walvis Bay in Namibia. As to the first group, located on Angolan territory, he said that the United Nations would not be able to respond to South Africa's request since it could undertake programmes of humanitarian assistance only in co-operation with the competent authorities of the country concerned. He understood that arrangements were in hand for the dispatch of urgently needed supplies by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

As to the second group, the Secretary-General said that both he and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had made an appeal that, for humanitarian considerations, the refugees be allowed to disembark pending a solution to their problems.

Commenting on South Africa's request, the representative of Cuba, in a letter dated 23 February, stated that South Africa sought to confuse public opinion and to conceal its aggressive actions by invoking humanitarian objectives. He added that the camps for refugees and displaced persons set up by South Africa were on Angolan territory, where South African troops had no right to be.

In a letter dated 10 March, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider "the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola."

By two letters dated 20 and 23 March, the representative of South Africa transmitted the texts of statements by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence of South Africa concerning the withdrawal of South African troops from the area of the Calueque Dam and from the area of the refugee camps. The Prime Minister said that the South African forces were at the Calueque Dam site solely to protect the lives of the workers and to safeguard the installations there. They had been forced to occupy the site in August 1975 because of the complete breakdown of law and order and had remained at the request of the Portuguese Government, he said. They would remain until assurances were received that no harm would come to the workers, that the work would continue and that the flow of water to Owambo would be assured. He added that his Government was considering assurances received through a third party. If it found them acceptable, it would withdraw its forces from the area not later than 27 March. The Minister of Defence in his statement said that the South African forces, with the exception of elements at Calueque and Ruacana, were now south of the border.

In the second letter, the representative of South Africa stated that the reference to the Calueque area in the Prime Minister's statement applied to the northern portion of the Ruacana construction

site which fell within Angola, and to any other part of Angola,

In a letter dated 23 March, the representative of Portugal stated that the assertion—in South Africa's letter of 21 March—that the Portuguese Government had asked South Africa to remain in the Calueque area and to continue to assume responsibility for the safety of work in progress at the dam was completely without foundation. Portugal had given no advance authorization to South Africa to undertake such action and had not failed to protest, once it became aware of it.

By a letter dated 25 March, the representative of South Africa transmitted excerpts from a statement of that date by the South African Minister of Defence to the effect that South Africa had decided to withdraw all its forces from Angola by 27 March.

By a letter dated 28 March, he confirmed that the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola had been completed by 27 March.

#### **Consideration by Security Council (26-31 March 1976)**

The Security Council considered the complaint by Kenya made on behalf of the African group of States at meetings held between 26 and 31 March.

The Council President noted that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola had requested that Pascal Luvualu, member of the Central Committee of the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola and Ambassador-at-Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, be invited to participate in the Council's discussion. The President, after drawing attention to Article 32 of the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>19</sup> proposed that the request be acceded to.

The representative of the United States stated for the record that his Government had agreed to the participation in the discussion of representatives of MPLA on the customary understanding that such agreement in no way constituted an act of recognition.

With the consent of the Council, the President invited the Angolan representative to participate in the Council's discussion.

Also with the consent of the Council, the following were invited to participate in the discussion: the President and four members of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the representatives of Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea (in her capacity as

<sup>19</sup> Article 32 of the Charter reads as follows: "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."



Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid), Guinea-Bissau, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The representative of Angola said that his country, while still under the so-called Government of transition, had been the victim of an unjustified invasion: imperialism had sent into Angola not only mercenaries of diverse nationalities but also the regular South African army. The invasion had taken place at the exact moment when the puppet armies had been all but defeated and MPLA, the vanguard of the Angolan people, controlled most of the country. The purpose was to offset the failures of the internal agents of imperialism, to cut off the vanguard of the Angolan people and to prevent the declaration of independence scheduled for 11 November 1975.

The Angolan representative went on to say that he would not accuse individual countries or try to expose the various motives underlying that invasion but his country demanded that South African forces withdraw immediately from Angola. Not only was its sovereignty being violated on its southern boundary but there were violations of principles universally recognized by the international community. Certain circles in international politics had been concerned, he said, about Soviet and Cuban support for Angola, but when the South African invasion had apparently succeeded, those same voices remained silent. Only later, after 11 November and independence, was Angola accused of using the assistance of friendly countries to drive out the invader. In reality, Angola was exercising its sovereignty by asking for assistance from those that from the beginning had a clear understanding of the Angolan struggle. It was Angola's right to appeal to any country for help when necessary; any concern of that kind about Angola was unquestionably an unjustified interference in its internal affairs.

It was the situation in Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe that gave rise to concern, he went on. If the Namibian question had been settled, if South Africa had responded to the recommendations of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), then nothing out of the way would have occurred on Angola's southern boundary.

The South African invasion had caused great loss to the Angolan people, he declared. Aside from the barbaric massacres committed among the civilian population, South Africans had carried off with them goods essential to the Angolan economy. A considerable part of Angola's fleet had been taken, as well as trucks, thousands of prime-quality cattle, household and hotel furniture, and light aircraft. Money had been taken from banks, roads had been

destroyed or damaged, as were bridges, airports, industrial factories and radio broadcasting stations. The South Africans had also taken with them to the Namibian border thousands of individuals, he declared.

Angola, the representative continued, had been accused of wanting to annex Namibia and to deprive its people of water and electricity. That was entirely false. Angola was a large, self-sufficient country. It would discuss with the Namibians the problem of the use of electricity and water from the Cunene River project when they gained their independence.

He said in conclusion that Angola demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the forces of the South African army and it hoped that the Council would take a decision so that the withdrawal might take place immediately. Angola also hoped that the Council would take action to see to it that South Africa guaranteed respect for the independence and territorial integrity of Angola, that it stopped using the territory of Namibia as a base for acts of aggression against Angola and that it returned material property and compensated Angola for the injury done to its economy and people.

The representative of Kenya, speaking as current Chairman of the African group of States, said that the group could do no less than ask the Security Council to condemn the racist régime of South Africa for using Namibia for aggressive purposes against the People's Republic of Angola and to demand that South Africa compensate Angola for the destruction it had inflicted there. The Council also had a straightforward duty to call once more on South Africa to vacate Namibia as soon as possible.

The representative of China charged that the South African racist régime, which had always harboured wild ambitions of aggression and expansion, had openly carried out armed aggression against Angola and directly interfered in its internal affairs under the pretext of protecting its so-called interests in Angola. Because of the stern condemnation and resolute struggles of the Angolan people, the African people and people throughout the world, the South African racist régime was forced to declare complete withdrawal of its aggressor troops from Angola on 27 March. Whether that became a reality remained to be seen, he added.

He went on to charge that the serious situation in Angola had been created by the fierce contention between the two hegemonic powers. China, he said, condemned Soviet social-imperialism for its aggression and intervention in Angola; some 1,000 Soviet military personnel and over 10,000 foreign mercenary troops supported by the Soviet Union, he charged, were hanging on in Angola and refused to withdraw. The Council could not evade such a serious state of affairs, still less condone it.

The USSR, he said, had supported one of the three Angolan liberation organizations against the other two, deliberately created division and time and again undermined the joint agreements and cease-fire agreements among the three liberation organizations. It alone had wrecked the transitional government which was a symbol of Angolan national unity. It had never extended any real support to the Angolan people during their protracted and courageous struggle to free themselves from Portuguese colonial rule. Right after the collapse of the old colonial rule and the attainment of independence by the Angolan people, it had sent tanks, rockets, armoured cars and fighter bombers, with a value of several hundred million dollars, in addition to military officers and mercenaries, to stir up and directly join the civil war.

The aggression and intervention by Soviet social-imperialism in Angola was by no means an accidental and isolated event, China's spokesman charged, but was the continuation of its ceaseless aggression and expansion abroad over the past decade and more, constituting a component part of its quest for South Atlantic and world hegemony in contention with the other super-power. It wanted to seize naval and air bases in Angola with a view to dominating the southern Atlantic, and it intended to make Angola a springboard for expansion in central and southern Africa, further undermine the national liberation movements in all of southern Africa and grab the region's strategic resources.

The representative of Guinea, speaking also as Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, said that to avert further acts of South African aggression against Angola it was imperative for the Council to take appropriate measures, as it had been requested to do by the General Assembly, to ensure the full application of the arms embargo against South Africa, without any exceptions or reservations, and the cessation of all military co-operation with that régime. It had become essential, she added, for the international community to take preventive measures by providing all necessary assistance to the Governments and peoples of the countries bordering on South Africa to help them consolidate their independence and resist South African aggression and pressure.

According to the Cuban representative, South Africa had launched its aggression against Angola in a desperate attempt to wrest complete victory from MPLA and frustrate genuine independence. Early in August 1975, South African armed forces had crossed the border of Namibia, occupied large parts of the southern part of Angola and, in conjunction with bands of Angolan traitors, had begun its armed intervention in what was then still a territory under Portuguese administration. The Portuguese Government had protested against that in-

vasion. No other foreign military force had been in Angola at that time. Between August and October 1975, the imperialist interference continued, its purpose being to seize Luanda, the capital, and control the vital centres of the country before independence was declared on 11 November. He added that agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), white mercenaries and puppet troops had intervened at the side of the South Africans.

He went on to say that it was not until October that Cuba had sent its first instructors to Angola. When they arrived, the South Africans and their lackeys had been shamelessly intervening in the country for many months. Following a massive invasion by South African troops which marched on the capital while mercenaries attacked in the north, Cuba had decided on 5 November, at the request of MPLA, to send the first military unit to Angola.

The Cuban representative said that China's spokesman had tried to convey the impression that the People's Republic of Angola was not fighting against South African aggression, but that "mercenaries"—meaning Cubans and nationals of other African countries—fought on behalf of Angola "under the leadership of the Soviets." Cuba, he said, categorically rejected the racist, anti-African overtone of that assertion. He produced photographs and documents which he said had been found in the city of Carmona, showing Chinese advisers acting together with the CIA.

The representative of Zambia, speaking as President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, said the aggression committed against Angola by the racist régime of South Africa had been launched from Namibia, a territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. The illegal character of the presence of South Africa in Namibia had been stated by the International Court of Justice and repeatedly reaffirmed by the Security Council and the General Assembly. Therefore, in carrying out its act of aggression against Angola from Namibia, South Africa had compounded its defiance of the consensus of the international community against its illegal occupation of the territory. It had committed a double offence in international law.

South Africa, he went on to say, was reported to have withdrawn from Angola, but its withdrawal was into Namibia. Surely that was totally unacceptable, since Namibia was not part of South Africa. The Council had to condemn the withdrawal into Namibia as an attempt to mislead world opinion.

He also said that, as South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal, it had no authority to negotiate new contracts regarding utilization of the Cunene River project. The legal authority with respect to Namibia rested with the United Nations Council for Namibia, he stated.

The representative of the USSR said that in August 1975 the armed columns of South Africa, equipped with tanks and armoured trucks and helped by mercenaries, were advancing from the south towards Luanda. Like all socialist countries, the USSR could not remain indifferent to the fate of the Angolan people and had decided to help them, but not because it had any interests in Angola. There were riches in Angola such as minerals and oil, but the USSR had more of them at home.

When South Africa went into Angola, he went on, it was not to defend a hydroelectric project but so that there would be no independent Angola; it wanted a colony where different kinds of companies would continue to exploit Angola's wealth. The USSR representative said his Government resolutely condemned the South African racists for their aggression against Angola and for their use of Namibia as a base for that aggression. But the South Africans were not alone: they were part of a multifarious alliance of the most reactionary forces in the modern world, which used the services of mercenaries who would kill anywhere in the world for dollars.

The USSR, he said, continued to extend moral, political, diplomatic and other types of aid and support to Angola. Although it had helped Angola to defend its independence, the hero of the struggle was the Angolan people and no one else. The USSR, he said, felt that peace in the area could be achieved only if there was no intervention and no aggression against Angola or any other African people struggling against racism and apartheid.

The representative of Pakistan said that the representative of Angola was within his rights in suggesting that Angola, as a sovereign and independent country, might choose to seek help where it wished, even to invite and retain within its borders the military forces of foreign countries that it considered friendly to its cause and whose assistance it felt it needed. The spokesmen for the Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Mali said that the aid which friendly socialist countries had made available to Angola at its request needed no justification.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Republic said the Council should adopt a resolution covering the following points: condemnation of the aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola and the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity; condemnation of the utilization by South Africa of the international territory of Namibia to commit that aggression; a demand that South Africa respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola; a demand that South Africa refrain from the utilization of Namibia to initiate acts of aggression against Angola; and a demand that South Africa pay full compensation for the damage inflicted on Angola as a result of the aggression and restore

immediately to the people of Angola the equipment and material seized and looted by the invading forces. Several other speakers, among them Egypt, India, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zambia, made similar recommendations for action by the Security Council.

The representative of South Africa said that as he spoke South Africa had no forces on Angolan territory and he wondered what justification there was for the current Council meeting. On the other hand, if the Council sought to identify the real threat to the stability of the African continent it need look no further than the alien army on Angolan soil, armed and supported by a huge foreign power on another continent and manipulated in the interest of its global ambitions. Not South Africa but that super-power, he declared, ought to account to the people of Angola and to the peoples of Africa for the brutal aggression they had committed in Angola. South Africa was accused of aggression when not a single South African soldier was still in Angola, although thousands of Cubans remained.

He went on to say that South Africa—unlike the USSR and Cuba—had played a very limited role in the recent events, motivated by essentially protective and humanitarian considerations. It had sought to protect a hydroelectric project constructed at great cost for purely peaceful purposes, and had been forced to undertake the purely humanitarian task of caring for thousands of displaced persons fleeing from the Soviet and Cuban onslaught. Any involvement of South Africa beyond that was the direct result of the intervention by the USSR and Cuba.

South Africa had expressed readiness to withdraw from Angolan soil on 5 September 1975, long before Angola became an independent State; however, because of the Portuguese Government's inability to provide the necessary protection, South Africa had had no choice but to protect the workers and the construction work at the Calueque Dam. Should the construction work on the dam be destroyed or not completed, the economic consequences to the people of Angola and to those of South West Africa would be tragic indeed, he added.

In September 1975, South Africa was told by Portugal that it had become physically impossible for Portugal to send the required forces to the area. Furthermore, in the last week of September, the Portuguese High Commissioner in Luanda had informed the South African authorities through an emissary that the Portuguese authorities would like South Africa's troops to stay until a take-over by the new Government of Angola.

On many occasions before and after the independence of Angola, he said, South Africa had de-

clared that it would terminate its protective measures as soon as Angola was in a position to take over the task. South Africa had played its limited role in the hope that it would secure for the people of Angola the necessary time to reach a peaceful, political settlement for themselves or with the help of OAU, without interference from outside. Throughout, he stated, South Africa would have withdrawn immediately had the blatant interference by the USSR and Cuba ceased.

South Africa, he said, rejected all charges of plundering. With regard to refugees, South Africa had done everything in its power to interest the world in their plight. With the exception of the positive response of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with limited facilities at its disposal, South Africa had had little success—so little, in fact, that it had eventually had to withdraw its assistance from the refugee camps. He was at a loss to understand how South Africa could be accused of having abducting thousands of individuals when in fact it had repeatedly, albeit unsuccessfully, called for the appropriate international bodies to relieve it of their care. On the other hand, no sooner had South Africa withdrawn its assistance than the refugees followed by the thousands, and South Africa was urged to continue caring for them. He deplored such double standards so blatantly applied.

The countries and peoples of southern Africa and their problems would not simply disappear from the map, he said, and an unrealistic Security Council resolution would not contribute one iota to a solution. South Africa had assiduously sought a peaceful solution of the differences that existed but it would never bargain over its right of existence and its right to govern itself.

The representative of Portugal rejected the arguments of the South African representative to the effect that South African troops had penetrated Angolan territory with the knowledge and prior agreement of the Portuguese Government. Presenting what he termed the correct version of the facts, he said that Portugal was not ready to provide unjustly any shield, pretext or justification for the invasion of the territory of Angola. Portugal had repeatedly confirmed and reconfirmed, by means of diplomatic protests, written notes and public statements, its opposition to the armed action undertaken by the Pretoria Government, an opposition he was currently once again confirming before the Security Council.

[In a letter dated 31 March and circulated as a Security Council document, the representative of South Africa responded to some of the points made by the Portuguese representative.]

The representative of Italy said his Government would favour any proposal based on the following points: the interests of the Angolan people; the lack

of justification for the violation by South Africa of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the utilization of the international territory of Namibia to the same effect; the responsibility of the Security Council, which transcended the interests of each of its members; and the ending of any outside interference in Angola that would increase the danger of power politics and negatively affect any prospect for a peaceful and positive solution of the whole complex situation in the southern part of Africa.

He noted that the member States of the European Communities had, on 23 February, among other things condemned all foreign military intervention in Angola, and had later urged the immediate withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government had refused to intervene in any way in the internal affairs of Angola and had consistently maintained that the future of the country was for the people of Angola alone to decide. The United Kingdom had also consistently stated that South African troops had no right whatsoever, morally or legally, to intervene in the affairs of Angola and had urged South Africa to withdraw its forces from Angola immediately. But, he said, his wider concern was the withdrawal of all foreign troops. Their continued presence anywhere in southern Africa could only make more difficult an African solution to an African problem and could only make the white minority régimes of Rhodesia and Namibia still more stubborn in their resistance to international opinion. The responsibility for what was happening rested with those in southern Africa who had consistently denied to Africans their basic human rights; but African questions were best settled by Africans. As far as the United Kingdom was concerned, he added, Western imperialism was dead. It would be a tragic irony if new imperialisms were to arise in its place.

The representative of the United States said that the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola could only serve to highlight the tragic fact that there remained other, larger interventions in southern Africa. The continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa was one case of such wrongful international behaviour; another was the presence in the African continent of a large Cuban expeditionary force, numbering over 13,000 men—an adventure which could never have been begun or continued without the support of the USSR, and which was based on the assumption that Cuba could introduce itself as an arbiter of intra-African affairs. That was a dangerous precedent, he said, not only for Africa but for the entire world.

Just as the end to South Africa's wrongful intervention was very welcome, he went on, so the continuing Cuban and USSR intervention was wrong,

because it deprived the Angolan people of the ability to exercise self-determination freely and because of its massive size. The radical departure from modern African tradition represented by the massive Cuban movement in Angola must be terminated, he stated. The continued presence of combat forces in Africa ran the risk of establishing a pattern of action and competition for foreign sponsorship that could fundamentally undermine what had been achieved in Africa over the past 20 years.

According to the spokesman for France, there was no excuse for those who, under the pretext of civil war and the weakening of sovereignty resulting therefrom, had violated the territory of a country. It was undeniable that South Africa's behaviour corresponded neither to the historical requirements of decolonization nor to the independence of a State that wished to live at peace with other countries of the region. It was for Africans to define their destiny without any interference in the exercise of their sovereignty. Angola's civil war was no excuse for intervention by the Pretoria authorities or others.

The Swedish representative said that military attacks of such magnitude and duration as were made by South African forces against Angola's territory had clearly to be characterized as aggression. The fact that South Africa used its illegal occupation of Namibia for aggressive purposes was a further aggravating factor. South Africa's action, he stated, was clearly inadmissible under international law and the Charter.

The Council President, speaking as the representative of Benin, said it was high time that those who supported the régime that had been rejected by the international community realized that profound political changes were taking place in southern Africa. They should give up the anachronistic policy of supplying arms to the clique of B. J. Vorster to perpetuate his régime and to give up trying blindly to stop the wheel of history. It was clear that, if the will existed, the backbone of the apartheid régime could be broken. It was a snake that had to be killed at all costs and Benin would truly and warmly applaud its traditional friends if they could decide, one day, to help Africa administer the coup de grace to that abject régime.

In the view of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Council had a clear responsibility to take concrete actions to put an end to the dangerous policies of expansion, harassment, provocation and aggression that seemed to be part of the grand arsenal of the apartheid régime of South Africa, whose main objective in invading Angola had been a last-minute desperate attempt to rob the people of Angola of victories they had won after their heroic armed struggle led by MPLA.

On behalf of Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab

Republic, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, he then introduced a draft resolution by the preambular part of which the Council would, among other things, recall the principle that no State or group of States had the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State, as well as recall the inherent and lawful right of every State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to request assistance from any other State or group of States. The Council would express grave concern at the acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, condemn the utilization by South Africa of the international territory of Namibia to mount that aggression, express concern at the damage and destruction done by the South African invading forces and by their seizure of Angolan equipment and materials, and note the letter of 18 March from South Africa regarding the withdrawal of its troops.

By the operative part of the six-power text, the Council would:

(1) condemn South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;

(2) demand that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

(3) demand also that South Africa desist from the utilization of Namibia to mount provocative or aggressive acts against Angola or any other neighbouring State;

(4) call on South Africa to meet the just claims of Angola for full compensation for the damage and destruction inflicted and for the restoration of the equipment and materials which its invading forces seized; and

(5) request the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution.

On 31 March 1976, the six-power draft text was adopted by the Council by 9 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions (France, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) as resolution 387 (1976). China did not participate in the vote.

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

The Chinese representative, explaining his non-participation in the vote, said the resolution's provisions failed to condemn Soviet social-imperialism and its mercenaries for their intervention and aggression against Angola, and had not reflected the just demand for their complete and immediate withdrawal from Angola. Among other objections, he said that the text could set a dangerous precedent for the super-powers to create pretexts to commit aggression and intervention against other sovereign States, and China absolutely could not agree to it.

The representatives of France, Italy, Japan, the

United Kingdom and the United States said they could not support the text because, while the intervention of South Africa in Angola was mentioned and rightly condemned, they would have liked to see that condemnation extended to all foreign military intervention in Angola. France and the United Kingdom had reservations concerning the use of the term "aggression" since, with the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, it applied to a situation in the past. They also felt that the Security Council was not the appropriate forum to determine questions of restitution and compensation for damages.

#### Communications (November 1976)

On 12 November 1976, the representative of South Africa transmitted a letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country, stating that South Africa was still caring for 3,400 Angolan refugees. A new wave of refugees, approximately 2,700 in number, had

crossed the border from Angola to Owambo, and South Africa was also caring for them. He asked that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be authorized to lend his active assistance in the matter.

In a reply dated 22 November, the Secretary-General expressed his concern over the plight of the latest group of refugees which had crossed the border from Angola to Namibia the previous week but stated that, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, South Africa did not have legal standing in the territory of Namibia and was therefore not a competent authority with which the United Nations could deal in resolving the problem. The Secretary-General said he had discussed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the possibility of enlisting the co-operation of ICRC in channelling assistance to the refugees which the United Nations might be able to provide.

(See also pp. 187 and 305-8.)

#### Documentary references

##### Communications to Security Council (January-March 1976)

- S/11936. Note verbale of 19 January from Zaire (transmitting letter of 18 January 1976 from Commissioner of State of Department of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation at Kinshasa).
- S/11938. Letter of 22 January from South Africa (annexing letter of 22 January 1976 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa).
- S/11941. Letter of 23 January from Cuba.
- S/11947. Letter of 26 January from USSR.
- S/11970. Letter of 6 February from South Africa (attaching letter of 6 February 1976 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa).
- S/11978. Note of 11 February by Secretary-General.
- S/11980. Letter of 13 February from South Africa (attaching letter of 13 February 1976 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa).
- S/11983. Note of 17 February by Secretary-General.
- S/11992. Letter of 23 February from Cuba.
- S/12007. Letter of 10 March from Kenya (on behalf of African Group at United Nations).
- S/12019. Letter of 20 March from South Africa (annexing statement of 21 March 1976 by Prime Minister of South Africa, and statements of 12 and 15 March 1976 by Minister of Defence).
- S/12019/Add.1. Letter of 23 March from South Africa.
- S/12023. Letter of 23 March from Portugal.
- S/12024, S/12026. Letters of 25 and 28 March from South Africa.

##### Consideration by Security Council (26-31 March 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1900-1906.

- S/12007. Letter of 10 March from Kenya (request to convene Council).
- S/12030. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Panama, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

S/12033. Letter dated 31 March 1976 from South Africa.

Resolution 387(1976), as proposed by 6 powers, S/12030, adopted by Council on 31 March 1976, meeting 1906, by 9 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions (France, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Kenya on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

Recalling the principle that no State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State,

Recalling also the inherent and lawful right of every State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to request assistance from any other State or group of States,

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,

Gravely concerned at the acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Condemning the utilization by South Africa of the international Territory of Namibia to mount that aggression,

Gravely concerned also at the damage and destruction done by the South African invading forces in Angola and by their seizure of Angolan equipment and materials,

Noting the letter of the Permanent Representative of South Africa regarding the withdrawal of South African troops,

1. Condemns South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;

2. Demands that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. Demands also that South Africa desist from the utilization of the international Territory of Namibia to mount provocative or aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Angola or any other neighbouring African State;

4. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to meet the just claims of the People's Republic of Angola for a full compensation for the damage and destruction inflicted on its State and for the restoration of the equipment and materials which its invading forces seized;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution.

Communications (November 1976)

S/12228. Letter of 12 November from South Africa (annexing letter of 12 November 1976 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa).

S/12239. Note of 24 November by Secretary-General.

Other documents

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter V D.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 10.

## Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

### Communications to Security Council (January-February 1976)

In a telegram dated 28 January 1976 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Head of State of the Comoros said that the French Government intended to organize a referendum in the island of Mayotte on 8 February 1976. Mayotte, the telegram stated, was an integral part of Comorian territory under the French laws which had recognized the defacto and de jure unity of the Comorian archipelago ever since 1912. On 12 November 1975, the United Nations had admitted to membership the Comorian State consisting of the four islands of Anjouan, Mayotte, Mohéli and Grande-Comore. In view of this flagrant aggression, the telegram went on, the Head of the Comorian State was requesting that the Security Council be convened urgently, in order to maintain peace in the archipelago and take all necessary action to safeguard the integrity of the Comoros.

The representative of Guinea-Bissau, on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, in a letter dated 3 February, also requested a Security Council meeting to consider the request of the Government of the Comoros.

On 4 February the representative of Uganda transmitted a message from the President of Uganda, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), on the position of OAU regarding France's proposed referendum in Mayotte. He said that Mayotte was an integral part of the Comoros and that any attempt by France to conduct a referendum there constituted a gross interference in the internal affairs of an independent OAU member State and had to be deemed an act of aggression.

The message went on to say that recent history had shown that referendums carried out by France in its colonial territories had had the effect of perpetuating French colonial status in Africa. Knowing this, the overwhelming majority of the population of the Comoros, through a referendum of 22 December 1974, totally rejected France's manoeuvres on the archipelago and expressed their desire to accede to full independence. The Comoros was

facing serious difficulties as a result of France's retaliatory measures; OAU called on France to stop its malicious policies and on the world community to assist the young State to consolidate its hard-won independence.

### Consideration by Security Council (4-6 February 1976)

The Security Council considered the question at meetings held on 4, 5 and 6 February 1976. The representatives of Algeria, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Somalia, at their request, were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The representative of the Comoros read out the telegram of 28 January from the Head of the Comorian State, and said the head of his delegation would make a full statement on his arrival.

The representative of France, reviewing the background of the matter, said that on 22 December 1974 France had organized a consultation of the Comorian population, whose results showed a strong majority of voters in favour of independence. However, two thirds of the votes from the island of Mayotte had been negative. In order to take into account that difference of opinion, the French Parliament had on 30 June 1975 adopted a law providing for the drafting of a constitution that would preserve the political and administrative identity of the islands. In order to come into effect, he said, that constitution had to be approved by a majority of voters in each of the four islands. Only the French Parliament, he stressed, could on that basis decide to transfer sovereignty, but the Chamber of Deputies of the Comoros, ignoring this procedure, decided on 5 July 1975 to proclaim independence. In spite of that unilateral action, France had taken cognizance of the new situation and on 31 December 1975 the French Parliament had adopted a law recognizing the independence of the islands of Grande-Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli, but providing that the people of Mayotte should have a choice between remaining within the French Republic or being integrated into the new

Comorian State. That consultation, he said, would be held on 8 February 1976, in conformity with the French constitutional provisions.

The French representative went on to say that France had not objected to the admission of the Comoros to the United Nations but it had made a reservation at the time to the effect that it could not agree to a geographical definition of the State which prejudged the will of the people concerned.

The referendum to be held on 8 February, he went on, was in scrupulous observance of the principle of self-determination. He wondered how it could be regarded as "aggression" to ask the inhabitants of Mayotte to choose their future. They had the right to clarify their will as to their future and France had the duty to provide them with the means for making a democratic and impartial choice. It was ready to invite—as observers of the voting—representatives of members or non-members of the Council who wished to attend.

The representative of Guinea-Bissau maintained that France had the moral obligation to preserve the group of four islands as a united republic and a viable entity. He saw the case of Mayotte as one of political manipulation of local parties by the French Government, in order to preserve some degree of French influence in the area. He appealed to France not to carry out the referendum. Similar views were expressed by Algeria, Benin, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar and Nigeria, among others.

The representative of the Comoros said the people of his country would never accept a division, of whatever nature, of their new State. France, he said, had never questioned the unity of the archipelago, but now it seemed determined to remain in Mayotte indefinitely, despite the global vote for independence.

The representative of Pakistan said that, in accepting the Security Council's recommendation to admit the Comoros to membership, the General Assembly had specified that the State should consist of the four islands which had always formed part of its territory; France's reservation on that decision could not affect the legal validity of the Assembly's action.

Several other speakers—China, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and the USSR—urged unconditional respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comorian State.

The spokesman for Japan said that, in the absence of a solution mutually acceptable to the two parties, talks between France and the Comoros should resume; the French Government might find it conducive to a settlement to suspend the Mayotte referendum pending the outcome of the talks.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government understood both the strongly held view of the Government of the Comoros that its

former colonial boundaries should be retained now that it was independent and the constitutional imperatives with which the French Government was confronted. The United Kingdom hoped that the differences between the two Governments could be settled by continuing negotiations.

On 6 February, a draft resolution sponsored by Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Panama and the United Republic of Tanzania received 11 votes in favour, 1 against (France), and 3 abstentions (Italy, United Kingdom, United States); it was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

By the preambular paragraphs of this rejected text, the Council among other things would have recalled General Assembly resolution 3291(XXIX) of 13 December 1974,<sup>20</sup> by which the Assembly reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago. It would also have recalled that Assembly resolution 3385(XXX) of 12 November 1975<sup>21</sup>—by which the Comoros was admitted to membership in the United Nations—had reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli. It would have expressed its concern at any action or threat of action likely to violate the unity and territorial integrity of the Comorian State, and its concern at the declared intention of the French Government to organize a referendum in Mayotte on 8 February 1976.

By the operative paragraphs of the five-power draft resolution, the Security Council would have:

(1) considered that holding such a referendum constituted interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros;

(2) called upon France to desist from proceeding with it;

(3) called upon France to respect, and to refrain from taking any action which might jeopardize, the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comorian State;

(4) requested France to enter into immediate negotiations with the Comoros to take appropriate measures to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the State of the Comoros composed of the four islands;

(5) requested all States to respect faithfully that unity and territorial integrity; and

(6) asked the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and report to the Council as soon as possible.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the French representative said France could not disregard the problem posed by Mayotte and could not let an international decision go through that would pre-

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 309, text of resolution 3385(XXX).

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 802, text of resolution 3291(XXIX).



judge the solution of the difficulty. The French Government, he said, remained sincerely ready to undertake negotiations with the Comoros on the differences of opinion between the two States.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that, despite what had happened in the Council and despite the veto that France had exercised, he believed that the responsible authorities in France would pay heed to the overwhelming support of the Council for the Comorians. He hoped that the framework of the negotiations would take into account the decision which the Council would have taken but for the veto.

The representative of the Comoros said that, but for the French veto, the Security Council would have adopted a resolution confirming and reinforcing the legitimate position of his Government. He hoped that the responsible authorities in France would reconsider their current course of action.

By a letter dated 13 February, the representative of Madagascar transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a message dated 9 February from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar stating, among other things, that the first referendum held by France in December 1974 should have settled once and for all the question of the Comoro Archipelago, since in any event the Comoros became a Member of the United Nations in November 1975. Under these circumstances, Madagascar failed to understand why another referendum should be held on the same question. The balkanization of the Comoros would resolve nothing and friendly co-operation between France and the Comoros would be more effective if conducted through a united, free and independent grouping of the Comoros, from which Mayotte would naturally benefit. The Malagasy people, the message said, considered their independence incomplete as long as portions of African territory remained under foreign domination.

The President of Madagascar requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with OAU and the non-aligned group of States, to do everything possible to eliminate the various sources of tension which stood to endanger the security of the countries in the region and to serve imperialist aims of delaying the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, free of foreign military bases and of all foreign military presence.

#### **Consideration by General Assembly**

By a letter dated 30 August 1976, the representative of Madagascar, on behalf of the group of African States at the United Nations, requested that an item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's thirty-first (1976) session.

An explanatory memorandum said that, at their

June-July 1976 meeting in Mauritius, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity had considered that so-called referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 imposed on the inhabitants of the Comorian island of Mayotte constituted aggression against the whole of the Comorian people and a violation of the territorial integrity of the Comorian islands, and that the continued occupation of Mayotte by France was a flagrant violation of the principles and relevant resolutions of OAU upholding the inalterable character of the borders inherited from the colonial administration.

The General Assembly considered the question at seven plenary meetings held between 18 and 21 October.

The representative of the Comoros said that by an abuse of its right of veto, France had been able to obstruct Security Council condemnation of French aggression against the Comorian State on the island of Mayotte. In organizing belated, unjustified and illegal referendums on Mayotte, after the Comorian State had been admitted in its entirety to membership in the United Nations, France once again revealed its total scorn for its own institutions and its commitments to the Comorian people.

The representative of France said that the right of peoples to self-determination had been and remained his country's guiding principle with regard to decolonization. In that spirit France could not ignore the existing differences between the population of Mayotte and that of the other parts of the Comorian archipelago. These differences had been clearly expressed in freely conducted referendums. France, he said, was not in Mayotte arbitrarily or through force but by the democratic choice of a freely consulted people. He quoted a statement by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs earlier in the session to the effect that France was prepared to forget any misunderstandings of the past and was looking only to the future; the proposal on the status of Mayotte, to be submitted to the French Parliament, would leave open all possibilities, with due respect for the wishes of the people.

During the discussion, the spokesmen for a large number of States urged support for the territorial integrity of the Comoros and insisted that France withdraw from the island of Mayotte.

The representative of Benin charged that the question of Mayotte had been artificially created by French colonialists and neo-colonialists in a last-minute attempt to consolidate in the Mozambique Channel the strategic position of Western imperialism, which was more and more threatened by the dislocation of the Portuguese empire. He deplored the alleged referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 and the suppression of all French assistance to the new State. Mozambique's representative said his Government felt that the establishment of

French bases in the Indian Ocean constituted a menace to the freedom of the peoples of African and Asian States. He also deplored the situation created by the cut-off of all French financial, economic and cultural assistance to the Comorian State and called on Member States to help meet the needs of the Comoros.

According to the Somali representative, France, instead of decolonizing Mayotte, had recolonized it in utter disregard of the expressed wishes of the people and of France's own commitment. He and several other speakers noted that OAU had condemned France for its action. The representative of Sri Lanka for his part noted that the fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976, had among other things condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April and had rejected in advance any other kind of referendum in Mayotte or any French legislation aimed at legalizing any sort of French colonial presence in Mayotte. It had also demanded that France immediately withdraw its occupation troops from the island and appealed to all its members to provide technical and material assistance to the State of the Comoros to enable it to cope with its serious difficulties.

The Chinese representative said that the State sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros had to be protected and respected and the island of Mayotte, an inalienable part of the territory of the State of the Comoros, had to be returned to the Comorian people.

The representative of Japan observed that in the two referendums almost all participants had expressed their preference for being part of France. The Assembly faced a real dilemma in which the fundamental principles of territorial integrity and self-determination were in conflict and had to be reconciled. He hoped the dialogue between France and the Comoros would soon be resumed.

On 21 October, by a recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 28 abstentions, the Assembly adopted, as resolution 31/4, a draft text sponsored by 43 Member States.

By the preambular paragraphs of the text, the Assembly, among other things, recalled that the people of the republic of the Comoros as a whole, in the referendum of 22 December 1974, had expressed by an overwhelming majority their will to accede to independence in conditions of political unity and territorial integrity. The referendums imposed on the inhabitants of the Comorian island of Mayotte, the Assembly considered, constituted a violation of the sovereignty of the Comorian State and of its territorial integrity, and occupation of Mayotte by France constituted a flagrant encroachment on the national unity of the Comorian State—a Member of the United Nations. The Assembly

also considered that such an attitude on the part of France constituted a violation of the principles of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular of Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960<sup>22</sup> concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which guaranteed the national unity and territorial integrity of such countries.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized by France in the Comorian island of Mayotte and rejected (a) any other form of referendum or consultation which might be organized in Mayotte by France, and (b) any foreign legislation purporting to legalize any French colonial presence on Comorian territory in Mayotte;

(2) strongly condemned the presence of France in Mayotte, which constituted a violation of the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the independent republic of the Comoros;

(3) called on France to withdraw immediately from Mayotte and to respect its sovereignty;

(4) invited all Member States to render effective assistance, individually and collectively, to the Comorian State and to co-operate with it in all fields with a view to enabling it to defend and safeguard its independence, the integrity of its territory and its national sovereignty;

(5) appealed to all Member States to intervene, individually and collectively, with the Government of France to persuade it to abandon its plan to detach Mayotte from the Comoros; and

(6) called upon the Government of France to enter into negotiations immediately with the Government of the Comoros concerning the implementation of the resolution.

(For text of resolution 31/4, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A number of countries—including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland (speaking also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Italy, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom—said they had had to abstain from voting on the 43-power text because it contained language which could serve only to exacerbate the differences between the parties and was not conducive to a reconciliation of common interests or to constructive and fruitful negotiations.

#### Other Assembly action

By its resolution 31/34, adopted on 30 November 1976—on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV).

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 condemned any

interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the French administration from the Comorian island of Mayotte. (For details, see pp. 590-91.)

### Documentary references

Communications to Security Council (January-February 1976)

S/11953. Telegram of 28 January from Comoros.  
S/11959. Letter of 3 February from Guinea-Bissau (on behalf of African Group at United Nations).  
S/11960. Letter of 4 February from Uganda (transmitting position of OAU).

Consideration by Security Council (4-6 February 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1885-1888.

S/11953. Telegram of 28 January from Comoros (request to convene Council).  
S/11959. Letter of 3 February from Guinea-Bissau (request to convene Council).  
S/11964. Note of 5 February by President of Security Council.  
S/11967. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Panama, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 6 February 1977, meeting 1888, owing to negative vote of a permanent member, by 11 votes in favour to 1 against (France) with 3 abstentions (Italy, United Kingdom, United States).  
S/11981 (A/31/52). Letter of 13 February from Madagascar (annexing message of 9 February 1976 from President of Madagascar).

Consideration by General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
General Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meetings 4, 33-39.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI E.  
A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1976, Chapters 7 and 16.  
A/31/52 (S/11981). Letter of 13 February from Madagascar.  
A/31/241. Letter of 30 August from Madagascar (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte").  
A/31/250. Organization of 31st regular session of General Assembly, adoption of agenda and allocation of items. First report of General Committee, para. 21.  
A/31/L.3 and Corr.1. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.  
A/31/L3/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cam-

eroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 31/4, as recommended by 43 powers, A/31/L.3/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 October 1976, meeting 39, by recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour:\* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, 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, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

\* Subsequently, Mozambique advised that its affirmative vote did not appear on the mechanical voting board.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the people of the Republic of the Comoros as a whole, in the referendum of 22 December 1974, expressed by an overwhelming majority its will to accede to independence in conditions of political unity and territorial integrity,

Considering that the referendums imposed on the inhabitants of the Comorian island of Mayotte constitute a violation of the sovereignty of the Comorian State and of its territorial integrity,

Considering that the occupation by France of the Comorian island of Mayotte constitutes a flagrant encroachment on the national unity of the Comorian State, a Member of the United Nations,

Considering that such an attitude on the part of France constitutes a violation of the principles of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which guarantees the national unity and territorial integrity of such countries,

1. Condemns and considers null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in the Comorian island of Mayotte by the Government of France, and rejects:

(a) Any other form of referendum or consultation which may

hereafter be organized on Comorian territory in Mayotte by France;

(b) Any foreign legislation purporting to legalize any French colonial presence on Comorian territory in Mayotte;

2. Strongly condemns the presence of France in Mayotte, which constitutes a violation of the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the independent Republic of the Comoros;

3. Calls upon the Government of France to withdraw immediately from the Comorian island of Mayotte, an integral part of the independent Republic of the Comoros, and to respect its sovereignty;

4. Invites all Member States to render effective assistance, individually and collectively, to the Comorian State and to co-operate with it in all fields with a view to enabling it to defend and safeguard its independence, the integrity of its territory and its national sovereignty;

5. Appeals to all Member States to intervene, individually and collectively, with the Government of France to persuade it to abandon once and for all its plan to detach the Comorian island of Mayotte from the Republic of the Comoros;

6. Calls upon the Government of France to enter into negotiations immediately with the Government of the Comoros concerning the implementation of the present resolution.

## Communications from France and Somalia concerning an incident of 4 February 1976

### Communications to Security Council (February 1976)

In a letter dated 4 February 1976, the representative of France requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider an incident which had taken place on the same day at the post of Loyada on the frontier between the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas<sup>23</sup> and Somalia. The incident had occurred when French forces, which were engaged in freeing a bus in which 31 children were being held hostage, had been fired upon from Somali territory and had been obliged to react to protect themselves and the children.

By a note dated 5 February, the representative of Somalia transmitted a telegram addressed to the Secretary-General on 26 January by the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, drawing attention to the critical situation in French Somaliland and its implication for the stability and peace of the region. The President appealed to the Secretary-General to intervene in order to assist the people of that territory to attain unconditional independence.

On 5 February, the representative of Somalia requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, what he termed an act of open and unprovoked aggression by France against Somalia. He charged that on 4 February French armed forces based in French Somaliland had launched an attack with tanks, armoured cars and heavy artillery on the border town of Loyada in the Somali Democratic Republic, killing and injuring a number of people, including women and children, and destroying all buildings in the town. On 10 February, the representative of Somalia gave details of the Somali casualties suffered in the incident.

The representative of France, in a letter dated 11 February, said that, as the incident had not led to any immediate consequences and the situation had returned to normal, his Government considered it unnecessary for the Council to convene immedi-

ately. He rejected absolutely the accusation of aggression and gave a detailed account of the incident which, he said, showed that French forces had merely responded to fire directed at them by troops in position on the Somali side of the frontier. France, he said, deeply regretted it if any Somali civilians had been killed or wounded, and appreciated the return on 7 February of a child abducted to Somalia by terrorists. In an addendum, the representative of France provided a sketch map of the locality, indicating where the incident had occurred.

By a letter dated 13 February, the representative of Somalia requested the circulation of a letter he had addressed on 11 February to the President of the Security Council, in which he had said that although his request for a meeting remained standing, he would not press for a meeting until the following week, in view of initiatives taken by a third party to mediate in the matter.

In a letter dated 18 February, the representative of Somalia said that serious, meaningful effort had not been reciprocated by the other party during the week's postponement. Therefore, he requested the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting of the Council to consider his Government's complaint of aggression by France.

### Consideration by Security Council (18 February 1976)

The Security Council considered the matter at a meeting held on 18 February. The representatives of Ethiopia and Somalia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The representative of France said that on 3 February, at 7 a.m., four armed terrorists claiming to

<sup>23</sup> The term "French Somaliland" appears in those United Nations texts where it is so used by the United Nations organs, delegations or speakers concerned. The designation of it as "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas" is the one requested by the administering power.

be members of the Front de liberation de la Côte des Somalis (FLCS) seized a school bus, in a suburb of Djibouti, that was carrying 30 children from six to 12 years of age. The driver was forced at gunpoint to run through a police barrier and head for the Somali frontier, where he was forced to place the bus some 10 or 15 metres from the Somali barrier. The terrorists then revealed the conditions—which were political in nature—under which they would free the children.

At the end of the morning, the representative of France continued, a man calling himself the Vice-President of FLCS, an organization with headquarters in Mogadiscio, claimed that FLCS was responsible for the kidnapping. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs immediately requested the Ambassador of Somalia in Paris to intervene with his Government out of humanitarian considerations. On the same day, the French Ambassador in Mogadiscio asked to be received by Somalia's Minister for Foreign Affairs. For 48 hours he was unable to make any contact with the Somali Government.

On the morning of 4 February, the Somali Consul in Djibouti, who had spent the night at the Somali frontier post, brought before French officials at the frontier three messengers from FLCS who handed to those officials a typewritten list recapitulating the political demands of the terrorists and specifying that the French Government had 24 hours to comply or else the children would be executed. When he was asked to intervene as a mediator and for humanitarian reasons, the Consul refused, saying that the matter concerned only France and FLCS and that he did not wish to be involved in any way.

In the afternoon, the French representative went on to say, the children's lives seemed gravely threatened by the behaviour of the terrorists, who appeared increasingly nervous, and the French authorities decided to take action. At exactly 3.45 p.m., five marksmen fired simultaneously and killed five terrorists. The sixth terrorist managed to fire a machine-gun volley at the children, who had instinctively lain down inside the bus; he killed one and wounded five others, as well as a social worker and the bus driver, before being killed himself by one of the French soldiers. Immediately thereafter, two rapid-fire automatic weapons opened fire from a small wood located in Somali territory to the east of the frontier post, and several marksmen on the balconies of the Somali frontier post fired at the French soldiers. A French lieutenant was severely wounded. The French forces returned the fire, and in a few minutes had silenced the two automatic weapons and the marksmen who were on the balconies.

The French representative went on to say that it could not seriously be claimed that the French

forces had attacked the village of Loyada or that "all the buildings" of Loyada had been destroyed: eye-witnesses had been able to ascertain that the village was still standing and had suffered no damage.

He said that France deeply regretted any loss among Somali civilians during the brief encounter between French forces and the accomplices of the terrorists stationed on Somali territory. France wanted relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with Somalia and was prepared at any time to enter into talks with the authorities in Mogadiscio.

The representative of Somalia stated that on 4 February French troops, supported by armoured cars, positioned along the border of French Somaliland and the Somali Democratic Republic, launched an unprovoked attack on the Somali customs post and village of Loyada. The French armed units opened intensive fire and crossed the border into the territory of Somalia. People on the Somali side were fired upon indiscriminately and, as a result of the vicious attack, 15 men, women and children were killed and 14 others wounded, some of them very seriously.

The French assertion that Somali armed forces instigated the Loyada incident was completely untrue, he said. There were no Somali military units in the area. There were no marksmen on the balconies of the Loyada customs post or anywhere else in the area, nor were there machine-guns in the possession of any customs policemen. Any machine-guns fired on the Somali side of the border during the incident belonged to the French forces who had crossed into Somali territory.

When reports of the kidnapping reached Mogadiscio that day, the Somali Government instructed the Somali Consul in Djibouti to offer his good offices to ensure that no harm came to the children and that they would be released. He proceeded to Loyada that same afternoon, with the knowledge and co-operation of the French authorities, and contacted the kidnappers, who said they would not enter into any negotiations in the absence of their leaders.

Early on 4 February 1976, in response to the Consul's request, three FLCS emissaries arrived at Loyada; the Consul immediately informed the French authorities of their arrival, and they were permitted to approach the bus. Although the emissaries could not obtain the immediate release of the children, they did succeed in persuading the kidnappers to allow the children to receive food and drink, medicine and blankets.

The Somali Consul returned to Djibouti encouraged by the successful contact made with the kidnappers and hopeful that the children would be released unharmed in due course. He urged the French authorities not to take precipitate action, as

a high-level delegation was to reach Loyada in the afternoon to secure the children's release. The French authorities, however, were bent on taking dramatic action rather than on handling the situation with the restraint it demanded. The mediators, ironically, were among those shot to death by the French sharpshooters. The tragic death of one child in the assault on the bus and the wounding of several other children were the direct result of the intemperate and precipitate action of the legionnaires, whose bloody and mercenary-like methods had long been familiar not only to the people of French Somaliland but to those in all parts of the former French colonial empire.

Throughout the years, the Somali spokesman went on to say, France had always resisted demands by the General Assembly for the dispatch of observers to French Somaliland. In view of the threatening situation which existed there, and in view of the conflicting versions of the Loyada incident that had been given, the Security Council should arrange for the immediate dispatch of a fact-finding mission to the area to ascertain the truth and assess the extent of the damage to life and property at Loyada to determine the compensation to be paid by France.

He then requested the Security Council to take particular note of the Assembly's finding that the situation in French Somaliland had become a threat to the peace and stability of the region and could have adverse effects on international peace and security.

The French representative read from the text of a statement of the French Government made on 31 December 1975 confirming that the French Terri-

tory of the Afars and the Issas was destined for independence and stipulating the ways and means of obtaining that end. The statement, he said, left no room for doubt as to the intentions of the French Government.

At the end of the Council's meeting, the President said he would remain in touch with Council members concerning further meetings or consultations on the matter.

On 18 February, the representatives of France and Somalia submitted sets of photographs each had referred to during the Security Council's meeting.

On 3 March, the representative of Somalia transmitted the text of a position paper regarding current developments in French Somaliland (Djibouti). In this document, the Government of Somalia among other things expressed its concern at the increasingly tense and dangerous situation in French Somaliland resulting from repressive measures taken by the French authorities and its disappointment that such measures were being taken at a time when France had formally declared its intention to grant the territory full independence. It charged that France intended to grant nominal independence to the territory while maintaining a military base in Djibouti, and was insisting on maintaining a pro-French puppet régime in power. Those steps were part of a French manoeuvre to perpetrate a form of neo-colonialism in defiance of the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and other international bodies.

### Documentary references

#### Communications to Security Council (February 1976)

- S/11961. Letter of 4 February from France.
- S/11965. Note verbale of 5 February from Somalia (transmitting telegram of 26 January 1976 from President of Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somali Democratic Republic).
- S/11969, S/11974. Letters of 5 and 10 February from Somalia.
- S/11977 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Letter of 11 February from France.
- S/11979. Letter of 13 February from Somalia (transmitting letter of 11 February 1976 (request to postpone Council meeting)).
- S/11987. Letter of 18 February from Somalia (request to convene Council).

#### Consideration by Security Council (18 February 1976)

Security Council, meeting 1889.

- S/11961. Letter of 4 February from France (request to convene Council).
- S/11969. Letter of 5 February from Somalia (request to convene Council).
- S/11988. Photographs referred to by France at 1889th meeting of Security Council, 18 February 1976.
- S/11989. Photographs referred to by Somalia at 1889th meeting of Security Council, 18 February 1976.
- S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decision, p. 17.

S/12001. Note verbale of 3 March from Somalia.

#### Other documents

- A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI F.
- A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 8.

## Economic assistance to Angola

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly considered the question of assistance to Angola. It adopted a resolution (31/188) by which it expressed its deep concern at the widespread destruction and damage caused to the social and economic infrastructure during the struggle for independence in Angola and in defence of its national sovereignty.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize an international programme for financial, technical and material assistance, with a view to channelling the proceeds into an international reconstruction fund for Angola to meet its development needs. The Assembly appealed to all Member States and economic and financial institutions concerned to provide assistance, and requested the Committee for Development Planning to consider the question of including Angola in the list of least developed countries. The Assembly also invited, in

the meantime, Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant Angola benefits comparable to those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries. It further strongly recommended that Angola be included in the list of countries most seriously affected by the international economic crisis and that it be considered by the United Nations Special Fund for urgent assistance. Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report at its 1977 session.

The resolution was adopted without a vote by the Assembly on 21 December 1976. On 13 December, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the text by consensus; it was submitted by Pakistan (on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing Member States) and by Portugal. Oral drafting changes were made by the sponsors.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 67.  
Plenary meetings 84, 106.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1956. Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part I A (recommendation 99(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

A/C.2/31/L.87. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77") and Portugal: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 67.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 31/188, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the widespread destruction and damage caused to the social and economic infrastructure during the course of the struggle for independence in Angola and in defence of its national sovereignty,

Taking note of the inadequate base of socio-economic development in the rural areas inherited from the colonial period,

Considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees into the permanent fabric of society,

Further concerned by the adverse effects which the international economic situation continues to impose on the weakened economy of Angola,

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 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 of Africa,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government and the people of Angola aimed at national reconstruction,

Taking note of the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola before the General Assembly on 1 December 1976 proposing the establishment of an international fund for the national reconstruction of Angola,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize an international programme for financial, technical and material assistance with a view to channelling the proceeds into an international reconstruction fund for Angola to meet its long-term and short-term development needs;

2. Urgently appeals to all Member States and to the international economic and financial institutions concerned to respond generously to the needs of Angola and to provide assistance on a bilateral and/or multilateral basis;

3. Requests the Committee for Development Planning at its thirteenth session, as a matter of priority, to consider the question of the inclusion of Angola in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session;

4. Invites, in the meantime, Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant Angola benefits comparable to those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries in the light of prevailing conditions in Angola;

5. Strongly recommends that Angola should be included in the list of the most seriously affected countries and be considered by the United Nations Special Fund for urgent assistance;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep this matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Economic assistance to Cape Verde

On 24 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/17, by which it expressed its deep concern about the economic situation in Cape Verde as a result of eight successive years of drought, the return of large numbers of refugees and the total lack of infrastructures for development inherited from the colonial period.

The Assembly noted that Cape Verde was included in the list of the countries most seriously affected by the world economic crisis and urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Cape Verde effectively and continuously to enable it to deal with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations

system, and requested the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable consideration to the inclusion of Cape Verde in the list of least developed countries; meantime, Member States and the organizations in the system were invited to grant Cape Verde the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to keep this matter under review and to report in 1977 on implementation.

Resolution 31/17 was adopted without a vote. The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had also approved the draft text without vote on 19 November 1976, as sponsored by Austria, Canada, Pakistan (also on behalf of the States Members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries), Portugal and Sweden.

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

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 38, 48.  
Plenary meeting 77.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976. Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part I A (recommendation 99(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter X B.

A/31/21. Report of Board of Governors of United Nations Special Fund. (Annex IV: List of most seriously affected countries.)

A/C.2/31/L17. Austria, Canada, Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"), Portugal, Sweden: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November 1976, meeting 48.

A/31/338. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

Resolution 31/17, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338, adopted without vote by Assembly on 24 November 1976, meeting 77.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Cape Verde as a result of eight successive years of drought, the return of large numbers of refugees and the total lack of infrastructures for development inherited from the colonial period,

Noting that Cape Verde, in December 1975, shortly after independence, joined the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel,

Recalling its resolutions 3054(XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 3512(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region, victim of the drought, and measures to be taken on its behalf,

Recalling further that Cape Verde is included in the list of the most seriously affected countries,

Noting the efforts on behalf of the Sahel by the Office for Sahelian Relief Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Sahelian Office,

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 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommendation 99(IV) of 31 May 1976, 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 of Africa,

Noting the outline of the economic and social situation in Cape Verde submitted by the Government of Cape Verde to the Secretary-General, and the appeals of the Secretary-General of 26 March 1975 and 18 October 1976 for assistance to Cape Verde,

1. Urgently appeals to Member States and the international institutions concerned, particularly 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 and the World Food Programme, to assist the Government of Cape Verde in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to deal effectively with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences;

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 thirteenth session, as a matter of priority, to give favourable consideration to the question of the inclusion of Cape Verde in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session;

4. Invites in the meantime Member States, particularly the developed countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant Cape Verde the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the develop-



ing countries in the light of prevailing conditions in Cape Verde;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep this

matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Economic assistance to the Comoros

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/42) on assistance to the Comoros.

By this resolution, the Assembly urgently appealed to Member States and to the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system to assist the Comoros in its efforts to face the critical situation resulting from economic difficulties.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of this newly independent country and requested the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable and priority consideration to including

the Comoros in the list of least developed countries.

The Assembly invited Member States to grant the Comoros in the meantime the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries and requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review.

The Assembly adopted the text, without a vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 29 November 1976 on a proposal by Pakistan (on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing Member States) and Turkey.

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

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 56.  
Plenary meeting 84.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976. Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part I A (recommendation 99(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

A/C.2/31/L.27. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77") and Turkey: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 56.

A/31/338/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/42, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

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, in which the Conference noted the serious and disturbing nature of the economic situation in the Comoros, where the per capita income is one of the lowest in the world,

Being aware, moreover, that the Comoros is faced with certain specific tasks arising from its recent attainment of independence,

Recalling further 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,

1. Urgently appeals to Member States and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to assist the Government of the Comoros in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from the economic difficulties experienced by that country;

2. Requests 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;

3. Requests the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable consideration at its thirteenth session, as a matter of priority, to the question of the inclusion of the Comoros in the list of least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session;

4. Invites in the meantime Member States, particularly the developed countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant to the Comoros, in view of that country's difficult economic situation, the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Economic assistance to Mozambique

### **Communications to Security Council (8-15 March 1976)**

By a note dated 8 March 1976, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had received in two telegrams information about the situation that had arisen as a result of the decision of the Government of Mozambique to impose sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The first telegram, from the President of Mozambique and dated 5 March, stated that, in order to support the just struggle for national liberation by the people of Zimbabwe against the illegal minority régime, in keeping with the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the People's Republic of Mozambique had, as of 3 March 1976, decided to apply sanctions fully against the illegal régime.

The second telegram was dated 6 March and was from the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, stating that the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee welcomed the announcement that Mozambique was fully implementing the United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and had agreed to recommend to Commonwealth Governments that they react urgently in accordance with the conclusions reached at their meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, in May 1975, to the effect that Commonwealth Governments at the United Nations should establish a programme of assistance for Mozambique in terms of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>24</sup>

By a letter dated 8 March, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique transmitted the full text of a statement made on 3 March 1976 by the President of Mozambique in which the President had proclaimed the imposition of sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations.

Also on 8 March, the representative of Nigeria transmitted the text of a statement published by the Federal Military Government expressing its active solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle and proclaiming Nigeria's support for the important role that the Government and people of Mozambique were playing. In that connexion, the statement announced that a special envoy of the Federal Military Government would visit Mozambique to ascertain in what areas it could be of help to the peoples of Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

In a telegram dated 10 March, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique requested, under Article 50 of the Charter, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation which had arisen as a result of Mozambique's decision to

impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations. He also drew attention to acts of aggression committed by the troops of the illegal régime, supported by aircraft, against two villages in Mozambique during the night of 23/24 February, and appealed to the Security Council to take the necessary steps to help Mozambique to defend itself.

On 15 March, the Secretary-General brought to the Council's attention two telegrams he had received from the Secretary-General of OAU. In the first, dated 12 March, OAU appealed through the United Nations to the entire international community for massive assistance to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties resulting from its decision to sever all road, air and rail communications with Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The message said the situation was aggravated by acts of armed aggression carried out by the Ian Smith régime, and it asked that Member States take the necessary measures to support Mozambique.

The second OAU message, dated 15 March, asked the Secretary-General, on the eve of the Council's meeting, to ensure that the Security Council energetically condemned the aggression by the Rhodesian régime and accorded substantial assistance to Mozambique, commensurate with the immense sacrifices it had made.

### **Consideration by Security Council (16 and 17 March 1976)**

The Security Council considered Mozambique's request at three meetings held on 16 and 17 March 1976. The representatives of Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique said that the decision by his Government to apply the sanctions fully was not, as claimed in some quarters, a result of aggressions of which Mozambique had been a victim, but was in line with his Government's determination to fulfil its international obligations. The application of economic sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern

<sup>24</sup> Article 49 of the Charter reads: "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 of the Charter reads: "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."

Rhodesia, the closure of the borders and the suspension of all forms of communication with that country had heavy effects on some fundamental sectors of the economy of Mozambique. That, he said, was because Mozambique's ports, its communication networks and its entire economic infrastructure had, under Portuguese domination, been dedicated to the service of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa; its agriculture as well as its industry had been reserved to supply raw materials and fuel to them, getting from them financial means and technical support and equipment. Mozambique, he added, was the natural market for South African and Rhodesian products, especially in the food sector.

He went on to say that Mozambique's manpower had been exported—under degrading conditions—to labour in the mines and on the farms of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, constituting one of the main sources of foreign-exchange earnings for Mozambique. Now, however, some 80,000 Mozambican workers currently in Southern Rhodesia risked losing employment, thus substantially reducing the entry of hard currency into Mozambique and depriving their families in Mozambique of their source of maintenance. Over 5,000 railway workers and stevedores would also become unemployed; Mozambique's ports and railways would lose more than one third of their revenues—about \$42 million—and its airlines would both incur extra expenses and lose revenue as a result of deviations from normal routes and the suspension of flights to Southern Rhodesia. The over-all effects of the sanctions on the economy of Mozambique would thus be great, he stressed, and it needed material support to convert its economy within the general plan of national reconstruction.

Mozambique, he continued, was asking the Security Council to give the Secretary-General the necessary authority to study with Mozambique the technical and financial means of implementing projects that would create new structures and new employment. However, he added, because such evaluation would of necessity take some time, he requested that the following be urgently guaranteed to Mozambique: (a) the annual volume of port and railway revenues from Southern Rhodesia; (b) compensation for the rise in cost of the annual importation of 30,000 tons of maize previously imported from Southern Rhodesia (about \$2 million); (c) the value of the equivalent of all revenues from the usual exports from Mozambique to Southern Rhodesia (calculated at about \$5 million) until Mozambique could find alternative markets or reconvert its economic structures; and (d) compensation for the debts owed Mozambique by Southern Rhodesia for services rendered by Mozambican ports and railways (about \$8 million), and compensation for maintenance of the prices of all products

previously imported from Southern Rhodesia besides maize (a value to be calculated on the basis of total imports from Southern Rhodesia, amounting to more than \$18 million annually). The annual compensation due to Mozambique, he said, thus amounted in principle to at least \$49 million, in addition to the \$8 million owed by Southern Rhodesia.

During the discussion in the Council, Mozambique was commended for its action and there was agreement that it should be granted assistance to help it overcome the economic consequences of that action.

The representatives of Italy, Jamaica and the United Kingdom pointed out that the May 1975 meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Kingston had already recommended economic assistance to Mozambique similar to that which Mozambique was currently requesting from the entire international community. Zambia's spokesman, citing what he called an inadequate response to Zambia's own earlier request for assistance in similar circumstances, expressed the hope that concrete and effective measures of assistance to Mozambique could be spelt out. The representative of Kenya, speaking as current Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations, wanted the United Nations to mobilize all its agencies, in particular the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to assist Mozambique in its current economic difficulties, and the Egyptian representative called for a coordinator of United Nations assistance in Mozambique.

The USSR representative stated that his country was already rendering the necessary substantial material assistance to Mozambique. The burden of compensation for damage caused, however, should be borne by those States that were, in fact, politically responsible for maintaining the régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as those States that continued to maintain close economic and other contacts with the territory.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania emphasized that the Council was not being called upon to give charity or disinterested assistance to Mozambique but was, rather, being called upon to fulfil obligations envisaged under Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter.

On 17 March, the Security Council unanimously adopted, as resolution 386(1976), a draft text sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania.

By the preambular part of the text, the Council among other things expressed concern at the situa-

lion created by the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique. It recalled previous decisions by which it imposed sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and noted with appreciation Mozambique's decision to sever immediately all trade and communication links with Southern Rhodesia, a decision which constituted an important contribution to the realization of United Nations objectives in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Council:

(1) commended Mozambique for its decision to sever all economic and trade relations with Southern Rhodesia;

(2) condemned all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions, against Mozambique by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia;

(3) took note of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique arising from its decision;

(4) appealed to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that it could carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions;

(5) requested the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the Economic and Social Council, UNDP, the World Food Programme and all United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Mozambique in the current economic situation and to consider the question periodically; and

(6) 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 Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from its application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

(For text of resolution 386(1976), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Secretary-General, in a statement following the adoption of the resolution, said he hoped there would be a prompt and favourable response from all Member States to the Council's appeal for assistance to Mozambique. It was his intention, he said, to send a mission to Maputo, Mozambique, without delay for detailed discussions with the Government on an effective programme of assistance, geared to the immediate and long-term needs of the country.

The representative of Mozambique said he was sure that the international community understood that the solution of the crisis did not depend on temporary measures but on basic ones, capable of

altering the nature of the economic structure existing in Mozambique. He felt confident that in addition to the \$57 million requested for immediate assistance, the international community would not fail to pool its efforts to help Mozambique in solving many problems, the quantification of which had not yet been possible.

In subsequent communications, the representative of Rwanda on 17 March transmitted the text of a telegram dated 12 March 1976 from the President of Rwanda to the President of Mozambique pledging Rwanda's unconditional support in Mozambique's just struggle against the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia. On 25 March, Algeria's representative transmitted two messages, one from the President of Algeria and the other from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Heads of State and Government of the non-aligned countries and to their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, respectively, concerning the situation resulting from Mozambique's decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and calling for the assistance and effective support of the non-aligned countries to ensure the success of the struggle undertaken by the people of Mozambique.

#### **Report of the Mission to Mozambique**

By a note dated 30 April 1976, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council the report of the Mission to Mozambique.

The report stated that, following consultations with the Foreign Minister of Mozambique, the Secretary-General had appointed a five-member Mission to advise him—within the framework of Security Council resolution 386(1976) of 17 March 1976—on the organization of an effective programme of financial, economic and technical assistance for Mozambique. The Mission arrived in Maputo on 7 April and spent 16 days in Mozambique. On the way to Maputo, consultations were held with the League of Arab States in Cairo (Egypt) and with OAU in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

The Mission's programme in Mozambique included meetings with the President of Mozambique and government ministers and other officials. The Mission visited several key projects and problem areas affected by the sanctions and met with provincial governors, mayors, government and party officials, and representatives of displaced and unemployed workers.

In its report, the Mission observed that under colonial rule the economies of Mozambique, southern Africa and Southern Rhodesia had been closely linked. At independence, Mozambique found itself with a relatively large and sophisticated modern sector created and developed by the colonial authorities mainly to service the transport needs of neighbouring countries. Since the application of

sanctions, traffic to and from Southern Rhodesia had been halted, resulting in the rise of unemployment as well as the loss of revenue from the traffic. A significant amount of foreign exchange remitted by migrant workers in Southern Rhodesia would cease, leaving many families destitute. Mozambique would also suffer an increased trade deficit, further reducing its ability to finance imports for development and to carry out normal development projects.

The Mission said that the direct costs to Mozambique of applying sanctions could be estimated at between \$ 139 million and \$ 165 million for the next 12 months, and many of these costs would continue until the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia was ended. Meanwhile, financial and material assistance of an emergency nature would be necessary for the next 18 months to two years. The Government would require technical assistance as well as professional manpower.

The Mission also submitted with its report tables showing urgently needed materials and commodities, equipment and spare parts, as well as a list of emergency projects in the domains of power and water supplies, telecommunications and transport that would not have been necessary except for the application of sanctions. Short-term projects for food production were also necessary, the report said, to replace supplies previously imported from Southern Rhodesia. An addendum to the report, issued on 5 May, gave detailed information on emergency projects, an emergency list of critically needed manpower, development projects and programmes, and estimated costs of projects.

#### **Consideration by Economic and Social Council**

On 11 May 1976, at its sixtieth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted without a vote, as resolution 1987(LX), a draft resolution sponsored by 31 members, by which, among other things, the Council: endorsed the Security Council's appeal to the international community to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Mozambique to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions; requested the United Nations and all its organizations and the specialized agencies to make every effort to assist Mozambique; requested UNDP to consider on an urgent basis both the restoration of the 1976 indicative planning figure for Mozambique and an increase in that figure for the next programme cycle; and requested the United Nations Special Fund to give special consideration to the needs of Mozambique.

By the resolution, the Council also: welcomed the arrangements made by the Secretary-General to establish machinery to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

and to be the channel of communication between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations system. It also requested him to give the Mission's report the widest possible circulation, to establish a special account to facilitate channelling international assistance to Mozambique, to keep the situation under constant review, to hold regular consultative meetings with representatives of Governments, regional organizations, intergovernmental agencies, financial institutions and specialized agencies, and to report to the Council at its next session.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

In accordance with the Economic and Social Council's resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on mobilization of the assistance programme for Mozambique. Among other things, he reported that on 3 May he had appealed for assistance to all Governments. On 27 May, at a meeting of permanent representatives at Headquarters, the situation had been reviewed both from the point of view of the needs of Mozambique and with respect to the effort to mobilize assistance. A special account was established to facilitate the channelling through the United Nations of international assistance to Mozambique. During April through July, assistance amounting to about \$98 million had been pledged in food materials and money, technical assistance, and development projects. He said that although the response of the international community had been encouraging it fell far short of Mozambique's requirements.

On 3 August, the Economic and Social Council adopted, without a vote, resolution 2020(LXI). The text, which was orally revised by its sponsors, was put forward by Egypt on behalf of the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries and later joined by Norway and Sweden.

By this text, the Council among other things noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique and expressed appreciation for the assistance thus far provided. It noted that the assistance received to date fell short of the amount required to deal with Mozambique's special economic problems and called on all Member States to respond generously to the Security Council's appeal and to provide bilateral and multilateral assistance, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Mozambique to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions and to carry out its normal development programme.

The Council then asked the United Nations and all its organizations and specialized agencies to continue their efforts to assist Mozambique and requested the United Nations Special Fund to give

special and favourable consideration to the country's needs. The Secretary-General was asked to ensure the continuation of an effective programme of assistance for Mozambique during 1977, to continue close co-operation with its Government in mobilizing the necessary resources, to ensure that financial and budgetary arrangements were made to continue that mobilization and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Mozambique, to keep the situation under constant review, to hold regular consultative meetings with Member Governments, regional organizations, intergovernmental agencies, financial institutions and specialized agencies, and to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1977.

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

#### **Consideration by General Assembly**

On 19 October 1976, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report reviewing the economic situation in Mozambique and assessing the specific food and material requirements for the remainder of 1976 and the outlook for 1977. The report gave a detailed analysis of several key sectors of the country's economy and concluded that, in spite of the encouraging initial response of the international community, the current economic situation was so critical that Mozambique could not hope to carry out any kind of normal development programme; significantly more financial, material and technical assistance was required. Annexes to the report contained a list of countries and intergovernmental and regional organizations responding to appeals for assistance and the amount of their pledges or donations, and a table showing UNDP indicative planning figure commitments and estimates for 1975-1979.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, a resolution (31/43) by which, among other things, the Assembly expressed concern that the total assistance thus far contributed or pledged fell far short of the amount required by Mozambique. It drew the attention of the international community to the list of emergency projects required by Mozambique and to the assessment of financial assistance, food and other

material needs contained in the Secretary-General's report.

The Assembly urged all Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to respond generously and to provide assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Mozambique to bear the cost arising from the implementation of sanctions and to carry out its normal development programmes, and called upon all Member States which had not responded to the Security Council's appeal to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique.

The specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme, were asked to continue to assist and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Mozambique, and the United Nations Special Fund was asked to give special and favourable consideration to Mozambique's application for assistance.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of assistance to Mozambique during 1977; (b) to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements were made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Mozambique; (c) to arrange for a new assessment of the economic situation during the first quarter of 1977 and give the resulting report the widest possible circulation; and (d) to keep the situation under constant review and maintain close liaison with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and report to the Assembly at its 1977 session.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text by consensus on 29 November on a proposal by 46 Members.

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

#### **Documentary references**

Communications to Security Council (8-15 March 1976)

S/12004 and Add.1. Notes by Secretary-General.  
S/12005 (A/31/61). Letter of 8 March from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique (annexing statement of 3 March 1976 by President of Mozambique).  
S/12008 (A/31/62). Letter of 8 March from Nigeria (annexing statement of 6 March 1976).  
S/12009. Telegram of 10 March from Mozambique.

Consideration by Security Council (16 and 17 March 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1890-1892.

S/12009. Telegram of 10 March from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique (request to convene Council).  
S/12013. Benin, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 386(1976), as proposed by 11 powers, S/12013, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 17 March 1976, meeting 1892.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique on 3 March 1976, Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

Gravely concerned at the situation created by the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) 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, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968 imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling further its resolutions 277(1970) of 18 March 1970 and 318(1972) of 28 July 1972,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Mozambique to sever immediately all trade and communication links with Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the decision of the Council and in strict observance of economic sanctions,

Considering that this decision constitutes an important contribution to the realization of the United Nations objectives in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter,

Recognizing that the action of the Government of Mozambique is in accordance with resolution 253(1968),

Bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter,

1. Commends the Government of Mozambique for its decision to sever all economic and trade relations with Southern Rhodesia;

2. Condemns all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions, against the People's Republic of Mozambique by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia;

3. Takes note of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique arising from its implementation of resolution 253(1968), as indicated in the statement by its Minister for Foreign Affairs;

4. Appeals to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that Mozambique can carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions;

5. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and all United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Mozambique in the present economic situation and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Mozambique as envisaged in the present resolution;

6. Requests 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 Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from its application of economic sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

S/12021 (A/31/66). Letter of 17 March from Rwanda (annexing telegram of 12 March 1976 from President of Rwanda to President of Mozambique).

S/12025 (A/31/71). Letter of 25 March from Algeria (annexing message from President of Algeria to Heads of State and Government of non-aligned countries and message from

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria to Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries).

#### Report of the Mission to Mozambique

E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Mission to Mozambique).

#### Consideration by Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1985, 1996-1999.

E/5787. Letter of 18 March from Secretary-General to President of Economic and Social Council (transmitting Security Council resolution 386(1976) of 17 March 1976). E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of mission to Mozambique).

E/L.1716. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/L.1719. Programme budget implications of 31-power draft resolution, E/L.1716. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1987(LX), as proposed by 31 powers, E/L.1716, adopted without vote by Council on 11 May 1976, meeting 1999.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Security Council resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 232(1966) of 16 September 1966, in which it was declared 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 Southern Rhodesia,

Commending the decision of the People's Republic of Mozambique to apply sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in implementation of Security Council resolution 253(1968),

Recalling also Security Council resolution 386(1976) of 17 March 1976, and the appeal therein to all States and to the United Nations system to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that Mozambique could carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions,

Noting with satisfaction the measures already taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique, including the dispatch of a mission to conduct a detailed assessment of the situation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General's Mission to Mozambique, which indicated, *inter alia*, that:

(a) The real cost to Mozambique of applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia includes not only the direct cost of applying sanctions and the cost of the emergency projects necessitated by them, but also heavy recurrent expenditure, and a burden on the country's long-term development,

(b) The direct cost to Mozambique of applying sanctions is estimated at over \$140 million for the next twelve months and over \$110 million for the subsequent year,

(c) The assistance required by Mozambique is estimated at over \$210 million for the next twelve months and over \$175 million for the subsequent year,

(d) The Government of Mozambique has put forward a number of longer-term development projects designed to overcome the burden of sanctions and to implement its normal development programme,

(e) Mozambique is faced with urgent requirements for professional and skilled manpower,

Having heard the statement of the Secretary-General on the nature and extent of assistance necessary to meet the

immediate and longer-term requirements of the situation in Mozambique,

Having heard also the statement of the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Head of the Special Delegation of Mozambique confirming the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that Mozambique is confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures decided upon in Security Council resolution 253(1968),

1. Strongly endorses the appeal of the Security Council to the international community to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;

2. Calls upon all Member States to provide Mozambique with generous assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Mozambique to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions;

3. Requests the United Nations, all its organizations and the specialized agencies to make every effort to assist Mozambique;

4. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to consider on an urgent basis the restoration of the 1976 indicative planning figure for Mozambique and an increase in its indicative planning figure for the next programme cycle;

5. Requests the United Nations Special Fund to give special consideration to the needs of Mozambique;

6. Welcomes the arrangements made by the Secretary-General to establish machinery at Maputo and at United Nations Headquarters to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to be the channel of communication between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations system;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to give the report of the Mission the widest possible circulation so that the international community may be made aware of the needs and priorities of Mozambique;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General, for the convenience of the international community, to establish a special account to facilitate the channelling through the United Nations of international assistance to Mozambique;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review, to hold regular consultative meetings with representatives of Governments of all interested Member States, regional organizations, intergovernmental agencies, regional and international financial institutions, and specialized agencies, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session.

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meetings 2029, 2030.

E/5872 and Rev.1. Report by Secretary-General (transmitting progress report and revised progress report on assistance to Mozambique).

E/L.1735. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"), Norway and Sweden: draft resolution.

Resolution 2020(LXI), as proposed by Egypt, Norway and Sweden, E/L.1735, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling Security Council resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 232(1966) of 16 September 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 Southern Rhodesia,

Commending the decision of the Government of Mozambique to implement mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253(1968),

Appreciating the very substantial 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, appealing to all States to provide immediate technical, financial and material assistance to Mozambique 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 Mozambique to carry out its policy of economic independence from the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia and enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations mandatory sanctions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987(LX) of 11 May 1976, strongly 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 by the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique,

1. Notes with satisfaction the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique;

2. Expresses appreciation for the assistance so far provided to Mozambique by Member States and the United Nations system;

3. Takes careful note of the fact that the assistance received to date falls short of the amount required by Mozambique to deal with the special economic problems arising from the implementation of the measures decided upon in Security Council resolution 253(1968);

4. Calls upon all Member States to respond generously to the appeal of the Security Council and to provide assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Mozambique to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions and to carry out its normal development programme;

5. Requests the United Nations and all its organizations and specialized agencies to continue their efforts to assist Mozambique;

6. Requests the United Nations Special Fund to give special and favourable consideration to the needs of Mozambique;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continuation of an effective programme of financial, material and technical assistance for Mozambique during 1977, and to continue close co-operation with the Government of Mozambique in the mobilization of the necessary resources;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources, and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Mozambique;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the review mentioned in his report to be given the widest circulation as soon as it is completed;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review, to hold regular consultative meetings 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 to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session.

Consideration by General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 56.  
Plenary meeting 84.



- A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter V C.
- A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 9.
- A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III D.
- A/31/61 (S/12005). Letter of 8 March from Mozambique.
- A/31/62 (S/12008). Letter of 8 March from Nigeria.
- A/31/66 (S/12021). Letter of 17 March from Rwanda.
- A/31/71 (S/12025). Letter of 25 March from Algeria.
- A/31/266. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report reviewing economic situation in Mozambique).
- A/C.2/31/L.37. Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 56.
- A/31/338/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution

Resolution 31/43, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 232(1966) of 16 December 1966, in which the Council declared that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security, and resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968, in which mandatory sanctions were imposed against Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling with appreciation the decision of the Government of Mozambique to implement mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253(1968),

Having regard to the very substantial sacrifices made by the Government and the people of Mozambique as a consequence of the closure of its border as well as the Zambian border with Southern Rhodesia,

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 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 régime of Southern Rhodesia and 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, in which the Council strongly endorsed 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 United Nations Mission to Mozambique, which in April 1976 ascertained the financial, technical and material assistance required by Mozambique to pursue its normal development and to overcome the economic difficulties arising from the application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia,

Noting further the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council on the mobilization of a programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique,

Having studied the report, transmitted by the Secretary-General, reviewing the economic situation in Mozambique as at August 1976 and containing, inter alia, an assessment of the status of emergency projects formulated by the Government of Mozambique, as well as estimates of specific food and material requirements for the remainder of 1976 and the outlook for 1977,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique;

2. Notes with satisfaction the assistance so far contributed or pledged to Mozambique by Member States, regional and intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations system;

3. Expresses concern that the total assistance so far contributed or pledged falls far short of the amount required by Mozambique to deal with the special economic problems arising from the implementation of the measures decided upon in Security Council resolution 253(1968);

4. Draws the attention of the international community to the list of emergency projects required by Mozambique and described in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General;

5. Further draws the attention of the international community to the assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General reviewing the economic situation in Mozambique that, in addition to significant financial assistance, Mozambique will require substantial assistance, in cash or in kind, to meet the food and other material needs listed in tables 2 and 3 of that report;

6. Urges all Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to respond generously and to provide assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Mozambique to bear the cost arising from the implementation of sanctions and to carry out its normal development programmes;

7. Calls upon all Member States which have not yet responded to the appeal of the Security Council to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that Mozambique can carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions;

8. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme, to continue to assist Mozambique and consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Mozambique;

9. Requests the United Nations Special Fund to give special and favourable consideration to Mozambique's application for assistance;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts for the mobilization of resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique during 1977;

(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 new assessment of the economic situation during the first quarter of 1977 and to give the resulting report the widest possible circulation;

(a) To keep the situation under constant review and maintain close liaison with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

## Economic assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/187 on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe. By this resolution, the Assembly expressed its deep concern about the economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe as a result of the total lack of infrastructures for development and also the adverse effects which the international economic situation had had on the frail economy.

The Assembly noted that Sao Tome and Principe had not been included in the list of countries most seriously affected by the world economic crisis and urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist its Government in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructures. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of this newly independent country and requested the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable consideration to including Sao Tome and Principe in the list of the least developed countries and submit its

conclusions to the Economic and Social Council.

In the meantime, the Assembly invited Member States and the international organizations of the United Nations system to grant Sao Tome and Principe the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries. It strongly recommended that Sao Tome and Principe be included in the list of the most seriously affected countries and requested the Secretary-General to report to the 1977 session on the implementation of the resolution.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/187, without a vote, as recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. On 7 December 1976, the Second Committee had approved the draft resolution, also without vote. Its sponsors were Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Zambia.

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

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 59, 61.  
Plenary meeting 106.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976. Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part I A (recommendation 99(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

A/C.2/31/L.71. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 December 1976, meeting 61.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 31/187, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe as a result of the total lack of infrastructures for development inherited from the colonial period,

Further concerned by the adverse effects which the international economic situation has caused to the frail economy of Sao Tome and Principe,

Noting that Sao Tome and Principe has not been 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 further 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 of Africa,

1. Urgently appeals to Member States and the international institutions concerned, particularly 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 and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructures essential for the well-being of the people;

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 to give favourable consideration at its thirteenth session, as a matter of priority, to the question of the inclusion of Sao Tome and Principe in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session;

4. Invites in the meantime Member States, particularly the

developed countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant Sao Tome and Principe the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries in the light of prevailing conditions in Sao Tome and Principe;

5. Strongly recommends that Sao Tome and Principe should

be included in the list of the most seriously affected countries;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep this matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Economic assistance to Zambia

On 27 July 1976, the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance for Zambia, on behalf of the Secretary-General, reported on the current situation in Zambia to the Economic and Social Council. His report was based on an economic survey, conducted at the request of the Government of Zambia, by a special mission to Zambia in June/July 1976. While earlier reports to the Council had estimated the cost in monetary terms of closing Zambia's southern border in 1973, the Co-ordinator stated, this mission analysed the underlying factors controlling the economy and the cost of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia since their introduction in 1967.

The Economic and Social Council, on 3 August 1976, took note of the statement made by the Co-ordinator on 2 August and adopted a resolution (2012(LXI)) on assistance to Zambia. By the preambular paragraphs, the Council noted that the real cost to Zambia included 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. The direct cost to Zambia of applying sanctions, the Council noted, was estimated at approximately \$650 million over the past 10 years, of which approximately \$450

million had been incurred during the period 1973-1976.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council strongly endorsed the appeal of the Security Council to the international community to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia and called upon all Member States to continue to provide Zambia with ample and appropriate assistance to enable it to bear the great cost of sanctions and to carry out its normal development programme. The Council requested the United Nations and all its organizations and specialized agencies to make every effort to assist Zambia and also requested the United Nations Special Fund to give special consideration to the needs of Zambia.

In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue the programme of co-operation between Zambia and the United Nations until the end of 1977 and also asked him to keep the situation under constant review, to hold consultations as appropriate, and to report to the Council at its mid-1977 session.

The text, which was adopted by the Council without a vote, was submitted by Egypt on behalf of the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77."

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

## Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meetings 2028, 2029.

E/5867. Statement by Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia on behalf of Secretary-General.

E/L.1732. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/L.1733. Statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution in E/L.1732. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 2012(LXI), as submitted by Egypt, E/L.1732, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2029.

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 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 régime 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 US\$650 million over the past ten years, of which approximately \$450 million has been incurred during the period 1973-1976,

(c) The Government of Zambia has already undertaken a number of longer-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 end of 1977,

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 developments in southern Africa,

1. Strongly endorses the appeal of the Security Council

to the international community to provide financial, technical 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 end of 1977;

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-third session.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter X A.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III E.

## Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

In a report to the 1976 session of the General Assembly, on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Secretary-General described developments regarding: 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, exchange of information and reciprocal representation at meetings at both the political and secretariat levels of the two organizations. The Secretary-General had attended and addressed the thirteenth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in July 1976 at Port Louis, Mauritius, and had conferred there with many African Heads of State and leaders of liberation movements on matters of mutual concern. At the invitation of OAU, the Secretary-General had also sent an observer to the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers at Port Louis in June 1976.

Also during the year, the Secretary-General maintained close contact with OAU regarding the question of international assistance to Mozambique. A United Nations mission was appointed to ascertain the required financial, material and technical assistance, and consulted with the Chairman

and the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU on areas of co-operation.

The report also noted that the General Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid, in consultation with OAU, organized at Havana, Cuba, in May 1976, the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa. At the invitation of OAU, the Chairman of the Special Committee also addressed the twenty-seventh session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

The report further noted the continuing close liaison between OAU and the United Nations Secretariat's Centre against Apartheid, particularly with regard to publicity against apartheid. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa also maintained close co-operation with OAU, especially with OAU's Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees.

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; an OAU representative participated in their work. Both bodies were represented at meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and the thirteenth Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

The Special Committee also sent a delegation to

the capitals of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia to hold, *inter alia*, consultations with OAU officials.

Also during the year, the report noted, OAU attended as an observer the session of the Commission on Human Rights held at Geneva, Switzerland, in February/March 1976 and participated in the meeting of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, August/September 1976).

In other evidences of co-operation described in the report, the Human Rights Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa received OAU assistance during a field mission to Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Maputo (Mozambique), Lusaka (Zambia) and London (United Kingdom).

A meeting between representatives of United Nations organizations and OAU was convened in April 1976 at Geneva to review and co-ordinate activities relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) maintained contact with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa with regard to UNICEF assistance to vulnerable groups (children, adolescents and mothers) under the care of liberation movements in African countries. The report went on to state that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also collaborated with the OAU Liberation Committee to implement projects designed to assist liberation movements. The form and modalities of this collaboration were discussed at the June 1976 session of UNDP's Governing Council, which led to a strengthening of the relations between OAU and UNDP.

Co-operation continued during the year between the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and OAU, which jointly organized the second meeting of the follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa. Recommendations established at this meeting included, among other things, the promotion of programmes and projects to foster intra-African co-operation, and the establishment and develop-

ment of instruments for action in the African region, which was to be a joint effort by ECA, OAU and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Also during the year, the report stated, periodic and ad hoc consultations, reciprocal attendance at meetings, and exchange of information and technical collaboration continued to strengthen co-operation in economic and social development between OAU and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. In addition, dissemination of relevant information was co-ordinated with OAU.

On 16 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/13) by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report on co-operation between the United Nations and OAU and commended his efforts to promote such co-operation. The Assembly expressed its appreciation of the outstanding contribution made by OAU in the work of the United Nations bodies concerned. It welcomed OAU's efforts to find African solutions to some of the issues of vital importance to the international community and reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the current grave situation in southern Africa.

In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General among other things to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation with OAU, particularly with regard to assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa. It drew the attention of all United Nations bodies to the continued need to take effective measures to associate OAU closely and on a regular basis with all their work concerning Africa, invited the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to intensify their co-operation with OAU, and requested the Secretary-General to report again in 1977.

Resolution 31/13 was adopted by the Assembly, without vote, on the basis of a proposal by 46 powers.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Plenary meeting 31, 67.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One. Chapter VI H.

A/31/98. Letter of 27 May from German Democratic Republic (annexing message from Chairman of Council of State of German Democratic Republic, on occasion of 13th anniversary of founding of OAU, to Heads of State of OAU member countries).

A/31/196 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 August from Madagascar (annexing resolutions adopted at 27th session of Council of Minis-

ters of OAU, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June-3 July 1976).  
A/31/217. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/L.18 and Add.1. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/13, as recommended by 46 powers, A/31/L.18 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 November 1976, meeting 67.

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 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by 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,

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 31st plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 14 October 1976.

Aware of the important role which the Organization of African Unity is playing 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 continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to help solve the serious problems which principally affect southern Africa,

Aware of the urgent need to give increased assistance to the victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid resulting from the intensified acts of repression against the African peoples by the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

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,

Bearing in mind the positive results achieved in the work of the United Nations bodies concerned as a direct consequence of the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in the relevant proceedings of these bodies in an observer capacity,

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. Again expresses its appreciation of the outstanding contribution made by the Organization of African Unity in the relevant work of the United Nations bodies concerned, including in particular the positive role played by the Administrative Secretary-General and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Welcomes the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to find African solutions to some of the issues of vital importance to the international community;

4. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa;

5. 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 to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity;

6. Draws once again the attention of United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee against Apartheid, 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 the continued need to take effective measures to associate closely the Organization of African Unity regularly with all their work concerning Africa;

7. 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;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second 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 within the United Nations system.

## United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued during 1976 to grant scholarships to persons from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for education and training outside their own countries. In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 13 December 1974,<sup>25</sup> assistance under the Programme was also made available for a transitional period—at the request of the Governments concerned—for the inhabitants of the territories covered by the Programme that attained independence during 1974-1975. Scholarships for inhabitants of territories formerly under Portuguese administration were no longer approved in 1976, but scholarships granted in previous years were continuing 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 1 November 1975 to 22 October 1976, the Secretary-General stated that 31 States had contributed \$1,420,801 to the Programme; pledges from 10 Member States, totalling \$194,954, were outstanding. Total contributions to the Programme since its inception in 1967 amounted to \$9,707,260. In addition, scholarships for study in their own countries were offered by 20 States: Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the USSR.

As at 30 September 1976, the total number of

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 168, text of resolution 3301(XXIX).

scholarship holders was 1,222, including 230 from Angola, 24 from Cape Verde, 38 from Guinea-Bissau, 45 from Mozambique, 163 from Namibia, 12 from Sao Tome and Principe, 347 from South Africa and 363 from Southern Rhodesia.

Applications and awards under the Programme for the period from 1 November 1975 to 30 September 1976 were as follows:

|  | Applications received | New awards granted | Awards extended | Current scholarship holders |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Namibia  | 40                    | 36                 | 127             | 163                         |
| South Africa   | 323                   | 50                 | 297             | 347                         |
| Southern Rhodesia                                    | 1,168                 | 40                 | 323             | 363                         |
| Territories formerly under Portuguese administration | <b>334</b>            | <b>—</b>           | <b>349</b>      | <b>349</b>                  |
| Total  | 1,865                 |                    | 1,096           | 1,222                       |

The Advisory Committee on the Programme, established by the General Assembly in 1968, held three meetings in 1976 at which it considered various aspects of the development and growth of the Programme. The Committee discussed, in particular, possibilities of raising the level of financial resources to meet the rising costs of scholarship awards.

On 29 November 1976, the General Assembly, without objection, adopted resolution 31/31, by which, inter alia, it considered that the Programme had been a significant and worth-while effort of the international community, and that its continuation and expansion was desirable to meet increased needs arising from recent developments in the territories concerned. 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 the Programme and appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions.

Resolution 31/31 was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which had approved it without objection on 15 November 1976 on the basis of a proposal by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the

Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

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

In accordance with the Advisory Committee's recommendation, the allocation of \$100,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations, which had annually been made to the Programme since its inception, was discontinued.

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNITED NATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME  
FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

(1 November 1975-22 October 1976)

| Country                      | Pledge<br>(in US dollars) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Australia                    | 24,850                    |
| Austria                      | 22,000                    |
| Barbados                     | 500                       |
| Burma                        | 1,000                     |
| Canada                       | 230,625                   |
| Denmark                      | 154,362                   |
| Finland                      | 78,000                    |
| France                       | 100,000                   |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 50,000                    |
| Ghana                        | 1,740                     |
| Greece                       | 7,000                     |
| India                        | 2,000                     |
| Indonesia                    | 5,000                     |
| Iran                         | 3,000                     |
| Ireland                      | 20,376                    |
| Italy                        | 15,000                    |
| Japan                        | 130,000                   |
| Jordan                       | 2,000                     |
| Kuwait                       | 2,000                     |
| Liberia                      | 2,000                     |
| Malaysia                     | 1,000                     |
| Mauritania                   | 944                       |
| Netherlands                  | 56,974                    |
| New Zealand                  | 14,871                    |
| Nigeria                      | 6,500                     |
| Norway                       | 306,031                   |
| Oman                         | 5,000                     |
| Pakistan                     | 50,505                    |
| Peru                         | 1,000                     |
| Philippines                  | 2,000                     |
| Qatar                        | 3,500                     |
| Sweden                       | 124,717                   |
| Switzerland                  | 14,285                    |
| Togo                         | 455                       |
| Trinidad and Tobago          | 625                       |
| United Kingdom               | 123,894                   |
| United States                | 50,000                    |
| Venezuela                    | 1,000                     |
| Yugoslavia                   | 1,000                     |
| Public contributions         | <b>79</b>                 |
| Total                        | 1,615,833                 |

Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 15, 16, 23, 25.  
Plenary meeting 82.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I C 5.  
A/31/268. Report of Secretary-General (covering period 1 November 1975-22 October 1976).

A/C.4/31/L.2. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of

Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25.

A/31/354. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 31/31, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/354, approved without objection by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 3422(XXX) of 8 December 1975,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme for 1975/76,

Taking note with satisfaction of the increase in contributions to the Programme which permitted the continuance in 1975/76 of a substantial level of assistance, in the form of individual awards, for the education of persons from the Territories concerned,

Recognizing however that, because of significant increases in the costs of educational and training awards, additional funds are essential if the Programme is to continue in operation at a satisfactory level,

Considering that the Programme has been a significant and worth-while effort of the international community, and that a continuation and expansion of the Programme is desirable to meet the increased needs arising from recent developments in the Territories concerned,

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, particularly during this most important period.

## Communication from the Ivory Coast

By a letter dated 6 July 1976, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Ivory Coast transmitted the text of a statement made by the President of the Ivory Coast following the broadcasting by Radio Conakry (Guinea) of an editorial concerning aggression by mercenaries which was allegedly being organized against Guinea from within the borders of Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

In his statement, the President noted that the only concern of the Ivory Coast was its own economic and social development and that the entire civilian and military population was mobilized for the task of national construction. He appealed to all ambassadors accredited to the Ivory Coast to see for themselves whether the allegations by Guinea had any foundation. He also called upon the United

Nations and the Organization of African Unity to dispatch missions to investigate the accusations made against the Ivory Coast by Guinea. Finally he called upon the President of Guinea to prove that there were mercenaries in the Ivory Coast.

He stated that there were no disputes outstanding between the two countries. The only point at issue between them had been the request by Guinea for the extradition of four Guinean nationals. The President of the Ivory Coast concluded his statement by reaffirming that his country bore no hostility towards Guinea, that they had collaborated against colonialism and for political independence and that the struggle for economic independence required that Africans maintain a united front.

### Documentary references

S/12125. Letter of 6 July from Ivory Coast (transmitting text of statement by President of Ivory Coast).

## Communication from Mozambique

By a letter dated 20 December 1976, the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a communication from the Ministry of Information of Mozambique protesting what it described as a campaign in recent weeks to present Mozambique as a threat to peace and security in the area and attributing to it the intention of attacking South

Africa and other countries in the area. The communiqué also said that the Western press had spread alarmist news about the instability of the Mozambique Republic. These and other lies, it said, were being used in preparation for aggression against Mozambique.

(See also pp. 190-97.)

### Documentary references

S/12258. Letter of 20 December from Mozambique (transmitting communiqué of 17 December 1976).



## Communications from the Sudan

By a letter dated 4 July 1976, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Sudan stated that his Government, on 2 July, had suffered an act of armed banditry designed to overthrow its Government. An aide-mémoire annexed to the letter stated that there was concrete evidence that the act of aggression was conceived, prepared and executed by the Libyan Arab Republic, which had provided training, arms, ammunition and transport vehicles.

As a consequence of that aggression, the Sudan had sustained substantial loss of life; damage to property was estimated to amount to at least \$300 million. The Government of the Sudan protested this violation of its territorial integrity and requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Republic, by a letter dated 7 July 1976 to the President of the

Security Council, rejected the allegations by the Government of the Sudan. Bringing the issue before the Security Council, the letter stated, served merely propaganda purposes which would ultimately lead to more serious complications in the relations between the two countries and would undermine the efforts being made or contemplated by the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States. The letter rejected the claim that the Libyan Arab Republic had provided war matériel and transportation and cited geographical and seasonal factors creating insurmountable obstacles to undetected movement across the border. The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic had no interest in overthrowing the Government of the Sudan, it said, and was currently co-operating with the Sudan in fields such as agriculture, maritime concerns and transportation.

### Documentary references

- S/12122. Letter of 4 July from Sudan (request to convene Council) (annexing aide mémoire).
- S/12129. Letter of 7 July from Libyan Arab Republic.

## Chapter IX

**Questions concerning Asia and the Far East****Questions pertaining to Korea**

By a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 10 August 1976, Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, China, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia requested the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Removal of the danger of war and maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

In the attached explanatory memorandum, it was recalled that at its previous session the Assembly had adopted a resolution<sup>1</sup> on dissolving the "United Nations Command," withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations, replacing the Korean Military Armistice Agreement (Armistice Agreement of 29 July 1953)<sup>2</sup> with a peace agreement, preventing armed conflicts between the North and the South of Korea, reducing armed forces and armaments, and easing tension.

However, the memorandum continued, serious attention could not but be directed to the fact that not only had that resolution remained unimplemented but tension had been continuously aggravated in Korea and the division of the country continued. It further recalled that on 5 August 1976 a statement and a memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been issued in connexion with the critical situation created in Korea.

A draft resolution for consideration by the Assembly was also annexed to the letter. By the operative provisions thereof, the Assembly would demand the immediate cessation of all acts of foreign military involvement and aggression against Korea, the immediate withdrawal of new types of weapons and military equipment, including nuclear weap-

ons, introduced into South Korea, and an end to the acts of aggravating the tensions and increasing the danger of a new war in Korea.

Further, the Assembly would appeal to all Members of the United Nations to check all acts of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and of fabricating "two Koreas" to hinder reunification. It would express the hope that the reunification of Korea would be realized by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces, through such forms of negotiation and dialogue as a great national congress which might extensively reflect the will of the entire nation, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the North-South joint statement of 4 July 1972.<sup>3</sup>

The Assembly would also, by this resolution, reaffirm that the "United Nations Command" should be dissolved, that all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the United Nations flag should be withdrawn and that the 1953 Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement, and would consider that substantial measures should be arranged at the earliest possible date for realizing these objectives.

By a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 20 August 1976, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay requested the inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of an item entitled "Need for constructive dialogue and negotiation towards a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and the reunification of Korea."

The explanatory memorandum annexed to the letter declared that the solution of the Korean question essentially depended upon conciliation

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 204., text of resolution 3390 B (XXX) of 18 November 1975.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 136-46, for text of Agreement.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 150

and agreement between the South and the North of Korea and upon continued efforts for the maintenance of peace and security in the area. It recalled that the General Assembly, by a consensus statement adopted on 28 November 1973,<sup>4</sup> had expressed its satisfaction over the joint communiqué of 4 July 1972 issued by the South and the North of Korea and had urged them to continue their dialogue and to widen their many-sided exchanges and co-operation in the spirit of that communiqué.

The memorandum went on to say that the South-North dialogue, however, remained suspended, and that there had been no progress in efforts for negotiations on new arrangements among the parties directly concerned to permit the adaptation or replacement of the Armistice Agreement, which would enable the dissolution of the United Nations Command, the reduction of tensions and the establishment of lasting peace in Korea.

The memorandum further recalled that on 22 July 1976 the United States had made a concrete proposal to meet with the parties directly concerned to seek an agreed new legal structure for the armistice. Such a meeting or conference, it said, could also replace the armistice with more permanent arrangements, in any form acceptable to all parties, which could ease tensions throughout Asia. That proposal, it continued, had not met with a positive response. The memorandum stressed that the General Assembly at the 1976 session should urge all concerned to do everything possible to facilitate the resumption of talks and the negotiation of durable arrangements for the maintenance of peace in the Korean peninsula and the achievement of reunification.

A draft resolution was also annexed to this letter. By its operative provisions, the Assembly would declare that, in the interest of the Korean people, the highest priority should be given to the establishment of conditions that would lead to national reconciliation and a lasting peace in Korea in order to achieve its reunification.

The Assembly would call upon the South and the North of Korea to resume promptly their dialogue in order to achieve by negotiation the settlement of their outstanding problems, and would urge them, and the other parties directly concerned, to enter into early negotiations with the objective of permitting the dissolution of the United Nations Command as soon as possible by adapting the Armistice Agreement or by finding a new basis to replace the Agreement with more permanent arrangements.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly would call upon all concerned to exercise the utmost restraint so as to create an atmosphere conducive to peace and dialogue.

By a letter of 21 September 1976, the United Republic of Tanzania informed the Secretary-General that the request for inscription of the agenda

item concerning removal of the causes of war in Korea was withdrawn. By a letter of the same date, Japan informed the Secretary-General that the countries requesting inscription of the agenda item concerning the need for a constructive dialogue on the Korean problem had noted the withdrawal of the other item on Korea and withdrew their request.

On 23 September 1976, the Assembly's General Committee took note of the fact that the requests had been withdrawn.

Two communications on questions pertaining to Korea were also received by the President of the Security Council during 1976.

By the first, dated 19 August 1976, the United States, on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to a 1950 Security Council decision,<sup>5</sup> transmitted a report of the United Nations Command on an incident which had taken place on 18 August 1976 at the site of the Military Armistice Commission meetings in the demilitarized zone.

According to the report, 30 North Korean guards had attacked a group of 10 United Nations Command security guards accompanying a work party. The incident resulted in the beating to death of two United Nations personnel and the wounding of several other personnel of the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea by North Koreans.

This incident, the report said, was the culmination of a long series of harassments and violence on the part of North Korean personnel in the Joint Security Area of the demilitarized zone. It maintained that the United Nations Command had repeatedly called for a concerted effort to reduce tension and eliminate points of dispute along the Military Demarcation Line but that there had been no satisfactory response to those proposals.

By a letter dated 23 December 1976 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the United States transmitted, on behalf of the Unified Command, a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the 1953 Armistice Agreement during the period 1 September 1975 through 20 December 1976. The report dealt with such topics as armistice structure and procedures, activities of the Military Armistice Commission, developments during the period covered, violations of the Agreement and dangerous incidents.

Among the developments mentioned was the unilateral disarming by the United Nations Command on 22 January 1976 of 50 per cent of the Command guards. That was done, the report stated, in the hope of achieving mutual progress in reducing tension in the area. In the absence of any response,

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 158, text of consensus statement.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 230, text of resolution 84(1950) of 7 July 1950.

however, the full authorized complement of 35 armed personnel was restored in May 1976; they continued to be under strict orders to avoid contact or conflict with the other side and to refrain from using their weapons except when necessary to protect themselves against armed attack.

The report also indicated that the United Nations Command had repeatedly called for the convening of joint observer teams to investigate violations charged by both sides; in the absence of a favourable response to those proposals, the Command had unilaterally investigated over 27,000 charges of armistice violations presented by the other side.

The report stated that during the past year the United Nations Command had reported 10,801 violations of the Armistice Agreement by North

Korea, including the incident of 18 August 1976. As a result of that incident, the Military Armistice Commission on 6 September 1976 agreed on the text of a supplement to the 1953 Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction; that text was annexed to the report of the United Nations Command. It provided for additional measures which it stated were designed to guarantee the security of personnel and particularly to preclude conflicts between military personnel of both sides.

The report concluded that despite the existing tension and hostility, the Armistice Agreement and the Military Armistice Commission had continued to operate and to facilitate communication between the two sides.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
General Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meeting 4.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI B.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 18.

A/31/192 and Add.1-3. Letter of 10 August from Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Removal of the danger of war and maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea"). (Annex II: draft resolution.)

A/31/192/Add.4. Letter of 21 September from United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of signatories of A/31/192 and Add.1-3) (withdrawal of request).

A/31/194 and Add.1. Letter of 20 August from Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Dominican Re-

public, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Need for constructive dialogue and negotiation towards a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and the reunification of Korea"). (Annex II: draft resolution.)

A/31/194/Add.2. Letter of 21 September from Japan (on behalf of signatories of A/31/194 and Add.1) (withdrawal of request).

A/31/200/Rev.1. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in agenda of 31st regular session of General Assembly, items 2 and 4.

A/31/250. Organization of 31st regular session of General Assembly, adoption of agenda and allocation of items. First report of General Committee, para. 20.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/402).

S/12181. Letter of 19 August from United States (conveying report of United Nations Command).

S/12263. Letter of 23 December from United States (conveying report of United Nations Command during period 1 September 1975-20 December 1976).

## Situation relating to withdrawal of Ganges waters

By letters dated 21 and 26 August and 8 September 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General, Bangladesh requested the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's thirty-first (1976) session of an item entitled "Situation arising out of unilateral withdrawal of Ganges waters at Farakka."

In an explanatory memorandum, Bangladesh stated that it was faced with a problem of crisis proportions resulting from the construction and, from June 1975, the operation by India of a barrage across the Ganges River at Farakka, 17 kilometres up-stream from its border with Bangladesh, diverting much of the waters of the Ganges into the Hooghly River in India. The ostensible purpose of

this unilateral diversion, it continued, was to flush out deposits of silt in the Hooghly to improve the navigability of the port of Calcutta.

In the course of lengthy negotiations between the two States, the memorandum said, India had given solemn assurances that before the Farakka barrage was operated, a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem would be reached. Despite this, the barrage became a *fait accompli*. The adverse consequences of the Indian withdrawal of Ganges waters had been devastating and would worsen with time.

The memorandum said that Bangladesh was bringing the dispute to the attention of the General Assembly in consonance with Article 14 of the

Charter of the United Nations.<sup>6</sup> The situation directly threatened the economic sovereignty of Bangladesh and had a direct bearing on the economic welfare of millions of people. Failure to resolve the issue expeditiously, it concluded, carried with it the potential threat of conflict affecting peace and security in the region as a whole.

On 24 September 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration.

Speaking in opposition to that decision, India said that the problem Bangladesh sought to bring before the Assembly was essentially a bilateral one. India believed that the involvement of any third party, including the United Nations, was bound to complicate the situation and possibly worsen relations between the two countries.

The USSR was of the view that discussion of the question at the current session would create additional difficulties and would hinder normalization of the situation on the subcontinent.

The Special Political Committee considered the question at meetings held on 15, 16 and 24 November 1976. The Committee heard statements by Bangladesh and India and, subsequently, approved the text of a consensus statement which was later adopted by the Assembly.

Bangladesh, speaking in the Special Political Committee, stated that the Ganges was an international river whose basin spread over the territories of several States. It asserted that customary international law clearly recognized the community of interests of the riparian States in the waters of an international river.

Bangladesh outlined the details of the problem and said its dependence on the Ganges was preponderant. The river directly affected 37 per cent of the area of Bangladesh, and 33 per cent of the country's population inhabited the basin. During the dry season, from November to May, the available flow from the Ganges was only 15 per cent of its total annual flow. To reduce that flow would not only affect irrigation in Bangladesh but would also affect the entire ecological balance of the area. In the apportionment of waters, particularly during the months of scarcity, Bangladesh claimed it was entitled to the natural flow of the Ganges in order to satisfy human and ecological needs that could not be met in any other way.

Bangladesh was raising the issue before the General Assembly in the hope that United Nations impetus would speed up the process towards an early and mutually acceptable settlement. It was concerned that, failing such a solution, it would have no other recourse but to accept without redress the dictates of a more powerful neighbour. Bangladesh

felt that no State should be denied the right to a fair and impartial hearing in the world forum.

It was clear to Bangladesh that the General Assembly could not enter into the specific technical elements of the matter and that the parties must engage in continuing bilateral talks. It felt that the Assembly could, however, assist by providing the momentum which could promote an expeditious and fair solution to the problem.

Bangladesh submitted to the Special Political Committee the text of a draft resolution by which the Assembly would call upon the parties concerned to arrive at an immediate resolution of the dispute and would recommend that no unilateral action be taken that would adversely affect the historical and traditional usages of the Ganges River waters. The Assembly would also, among other things, decide to take up the question again at its 1977 session.

Addressing the Committee, India said it had serious misgivings about the desirability of involving the General Assembly in an issue which was intrinsically bilateral, since it was convinced that the internationalization of the issue would only complicate and politicize the problem.

Regarding the utilization of the waters of an international river, India felt that when a river crossed more than one country, each country was entitled to an equitable share of the waters of that river, taking into consideration such factors as geography, the economic and social needs of the population and the availability of other resources. Insistence on the continued natural flow of an international river was inconsistent with the concept of equitable utilization of its waters.

The Farakka barrage had been constructed, India said, for the purpose of saving the port of Calcutta, the operation of which directly affected the well-being of over 100 million people in the hinterland. The problem of the port of Calcutta had been studied in depth for more than a century, and all experts, India said, had reached the conclusion that the only means of saving the port was to increase and regulate the headwater supply through the construction of a barrage near Farakka.

Throughout the period of designing and constructing the project, India said, great care had been taken to ensure that its operation would not have any adverse effect on Bangladesh. Bilateral co-operation between the two countries achieved commendable results up to August 1975. Unfortunately, a drastic change in the climate of co-operation had taken place after that, culminating in the decision of the Government of Bangladesh to politicize and internationalize the Farakka issue

<sup>6</sup> For text of Article 14 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

and to use it as an instrument of hostile propaganda against India.

Under any practicable approach, the Farakka problem lent itself to solution only on a bilateral basis. India said it would be willing, as a matter of urgency, to initiate bilateral talks with Bangladesh in the conviction that that was the only means of progressing towards the establishment of an equitable relationship. There was no legal dispute between the two countries, India said. The problem was one of sharing the limited flow of the Ganges waters during the lean season from mid-March to mid-May; otherwise there might not be enough water for both countries during those months. There was no reason for the intervention of any third party to decide to what extent each country should be affected.

India could not agree that Bangladesh was entitled to the entire natural flow of the Ganges or that India was not entitled to draw any water from the river without the prior consent of Bangladesh. It was prepared, however, to co-operate in the search for a long-term solution for augmenting the flow of water. The United Nations, India felt, should urge the two countries to persist in their efforts to reach a solution to this problem.

On 24 November 1976, following consultations

between Bangladesh and India, the former withdrew its draft resolution and the Special Political Committee approved a consensus statement on this question. The General Assembly acted on 26 November by adopting (as its decision 31/404) the text of the statement as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly.

By that text, the parties affirmed their adherence to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations<sup>7</sup> and stressed, in that regard, their unalterable commitment to strengthen their bilateral relations by applying those principles in the settlement of disputes.

Further, the parties agreed that the situation called for an urgent solution, and decided to meet urgently at Dacca for negotiations with a view to arriving at a fair and expeditious settlement. They asserted that the prime objective of this contact was to promote the well-being of their peoples. They undertook to give due consideration to the most appropriate ways of utilizing the capacity of the United Nations system.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 788-92, General Assembly resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, annexing text of Declaration.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Special Political Committee, meetings 20, 21, 27.

Plenary meetings 4, 80.

A/31/195. Letter of 21 August 1976 from Bangladesh (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of unilateral diversion of waters of the international river Ganges, in contravention of all international laws and regulations and traditional usages and in violation of solemn pledges on the use of such waters").  
A/31/195/Add.1. Letter of 26 August 1976 from Bangladesh (transmitting explanatory memorandum).

A/31/195/Add.2. Letter of 8 September 1976 from Bangladesh (request for change of title of proposed item to: "Situation arising out of unilateral withdrawal of Ganges waters at Farakka").  
A/31/200/Rev.1. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in agenda of 31st session of General Assembly.  
A/31/250. First report of General Committee, item 121.  
A/SPC/31/7. Consensus statement, approved by Special Political Committee on 24 November 1976, meeting 27.  
A/SPC/31/L.8. Bangladesh: draft resolution.  
A/31/359. Report of Special Political Committee.  
A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September—22 December 1976 (decision 31/404).

## Chapter X

**Questions concerning Latin America****Tribute to Simón Bolívar**

By a letter of 16 July 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Dominican Republic, on behalf of the countries members of the Latin American group, requested the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "One hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama."

In an explanatory memorandum, it was stated that the idea of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama, which met on 22 June 1826, was born of the universalist thinking of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, and his vision of a united, strong America, unified not only in order to solve internal problems but also in order to confront dangers from external sources.

In commemorating the anniversary of the Panama meeting, the Latin American group wanted to pay a tribute to Simón Bolívar and to recall his universalist ideas.

On 24 September 1976, on the recommendation of its General Committee, the Assembly decided to include this item in its agenda for consideration at a plenary meeting. On 17 December, it adopted a resolution proposed by 27 Members. By the operative provisions of that text, the Assembly paid a tribute to Simón Bolívar as a promoter of Latin American integration and a builder of constructive plans for international organization, and decided to place a commemorative plaque in the United Nations Headquarters building as a permanent tribute to his memory.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly recognized that the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama

represented the most outstanding unionist experiment at the international level in the nineteenth century, with features which anticipated and coincided with the objectives of the United Nations system. It expressed the hope that the ideals of Bolívar would inspire the establishment of a more just international order of respect for law, devoted to the maintenance of peace, the preservation of democratic principles, the promotion of economic and social progress and the freedom of all peoples.

The Assembly, by the same resolution, formulated the wish for a successful outcome of the negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty on the Panama Canal, which would eliminate the causes of conflict between Panama and the United States, in accordance with principles agreed to by the parties concerned.

Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the circulation to all Member States of a document reproducing the instrument of convocation and the agreements of the Amphictyonic Congress of 1826.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting, by consensus, resolution 31/142. The sponsors of the text were Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

**Documentary references**

General Assembly—31st session  
General Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meetings 4, 103, 104.

A/31/142. Letter of 16 July from Chargé d'affaires of Dominican Republic (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "One hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama").

A/31/250. First report of General Committee, item 117.

A/31/L.23 and Rev.1.2. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hon-

duras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam. Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/142, as recommended by 27 powers, A/31/L23/Rev.2, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,  
Having decided to hold a special commemorative plenary meeting to pay a tribute to Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of

the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama, which met on 22 June 1826,

Considering that the main objective of that Congress was to constitute an assembly of confederated countries which should establish the legal foundations for the relations between the American Republics and all the nations of the world, and should serve as "a council during periods of great conflicts, to be appealed to in the event of common danger, and to be a faithful interpreter of public treaties when difficulties arise, in brief, to conciliate all our differences," concepts which form the basis of the international law of the American countries and are thus the direct predecessors of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that Bolívar envisaged a Latin American region of free and brotherly countries united by common ideals, a dream which makes him the precursor of the integration of that region,

Recognizing that the Treaty of Perpetual Union, League and Confederation, signed in Panama on 15 July 1826, reflects a universalist spirit which is currently embodied by the United Nations, in that it reaffirms the sovereignty and independence of States and their intention "to secure to themselves from this time forward the enjoyment of unalterable peace, and to promote in this behalf better harmony and good understanding as well between the countries, citizens and subjects, respectively, as with the other Powers with which they should maintain or enter into friendly relations,"

Recalling that Simón Bolívar referred on several occasions to the need for a possible opening of a canal in Panama, which "will shorten distances throughout the world, strengthen commercial ties" between the continents and promote the exchange of projects "from the four corners of the globe,"

1. Pays a tribute to Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, as a promoter of Latin American integration and as a builder of

constructive plans for international organization on a continental and world-wide scale and, in this connexion, decides to place a commemorative plaque in the United Nations Headquarters building as a permanent tribute to his memory;

2. Recognizes that the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama represents the most outstanding and audacious unionist experiment at the international level in the nineteenth century, with oecumenical features which anticipate and coincide with the objectives of the United Nations system;

3. Expresses the hope that the ideal of Bolívar will inspire the establishment of a more just international order of respect for law, devoted to the maintenance of peace, the preservation of democratic principles, the promotion of economic and social progress, and the freedom of all peoples;

4. Formulates the wish for a successful outcome of the negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty on the Panama Canal, which will eliminate the causes of conflict between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles, signed by the parties concerned on 7 February 1974, where it is stated that the Panamanian territory of which the Panama Canal is a part shall be returned promptly to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama and that the Republic of Panama "will assume total responsibility for the operation of the Canal upon the termination of the treaty";

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the circulation to all Member States of a document reproducing the instrument of convocation and the agreements of the Amphictyonic Congress of 1826, the original texts of which, currently kept in Rio de Janeiro, will be deposited in Panama by decision of the Government of Brazil, at an appropriate time, to be preserved in the monument to be erected in that country as part of the Bolívar commemoration.

## Communication concerning the Panama Canal

By a letter of 25 March 1976, subsequently circulated as a document of the Security Council, Panama informed the United Nations of what it termed an illegal strike by United States workers in the Panama Canal Zone, in protest against policies introduced by the United States Government. The strike had seriously delayed maritime traffic through the Canal, prejudicing international trade.

The Government of Panama wished to draw attention to the attitude of these United States employees, which, it said, demonstrated that the colonial situation in the Canal Zone posed a threat to peace and security in the region and to the normal operation of the interoceanic passage. The colonialist attitude of those workers threatened the negotiations between Panama and the United

States in the search for a reasonable solution to the Canal problem.

Panama stated in the letter that in the history of the Canal, no Panamanian had ever been involved in an act of sabotage against the waterway.

Annexed to the letter was a communiqué issued on 21 March by the Head of Government of Panama; among other things, it declared that the virtual closing of the Panama Canal was due exclusively to the decision taken by United States workers against the United States agency administering the Canal. Panamanians working in the Canal Zone, the communiqué said, had at all times demonstrated a high sense of responsibility for keeping the Canal in operation on conditions of equality, without preference for any flag.

## Documentary references

S/12027. Letter of 25 March from Panama. (Annex: Communiqué dated 21 March 1976.)

S/12163. Telegram of 2 August from Secretary-General of

Organization of American States.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 23.



## Chapter XI

**Questions relating to the Middle East**

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East continued during 1976 to receive consideration by the Security Council and the General Assembly, among other United Nations bodies.

With regard to the Egypt-Israel sector, the Security Council on 22 October renewed for one year—to 24 October 1977—the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force. The Force was deployed in the zone of disengagement between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in accordance with the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975<sup>1</sup> which, together with its Protocol of 22 September 1975, superseded the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces of 18 January 1974.<sup>2</sup>

The Council's decision of 22 October 1977 was embodied in resolution 396(1976), by which the Council also, among other things, called on all the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.<sup>3</sup> That resolution, after calling for a cease-fire in the October 1973 hostilities, called on the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242(1967)<sup>4</sup> in all of its parts. Negotiations were to start immediately aimed at establishing a just and durable peace.

With regard to the Israel-Syria sector, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force continued to supervise the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974.<sup>5</sup> The Security Council twice renewed the mandate of the Force in 1976 for further six-month periods—on 28 May and again on 30 November—by its resolutions 390(1976) and 398(1976). The Council also called on the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973).

The General Assembly approved expenditures for financing the two Forces at its 1976 session.

The status of the cease-fire between Israel and Lebanon continued during 1976 to be the subject of reports by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine; the Security Council was not convened.

The situation along the Israel-Jordan cease-fire line remained unchanged in 1976. No complaints were received from either country regarding cease-fire violations.

In the continuing search for a peaceful settlement, the Security Council in January discussed the Middle East problem including the Palestinian

question, and considered a draft resolution—by which, among other things, it would have affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish an independent state in Palestine, and the right of Palestinian refugees to

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p., 213.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 190-91.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 338(1973) adopted on 22 October 1973 by 14 votes to 0 (China not participating), reads as follows:

"The Security Council

"1. Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy;

"2. Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242(1967) in all of its parts;

"3. Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

Resolution 242(1967), adopted unanimously on 22 November 1967, reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

"Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,

"Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,

"1. Affirms that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

"(i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

"(ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

"2. Affirms further the necessity

"(a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

"(b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

"(c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative as soon as possible."

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 198-99.

return to their homes or receive compensation for their property. The Council would also have affirmed that Israel should withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries should be guaranteed. The draft resolution was not adopted because of the negative vote of the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council.

In June, the Security Council considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, established by the Assembly in 1975. A draft resolution was not adopted because of the negative vote of the United States, a permanent member of the Council. By this rejected text, the Council among other things would have taken note of the Committee's report and affirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

During the year, the Secretary-General continued his efforts to find ways and means to resume the negotiating process and concluded that, while there was general agreement on the necessity of resuming negotiations for a just and lasting settlement, there were important differences of view between the parties concerned.

The General Assembly, during its thirty-first (1976) session, took decisions on: the question of Palestine; general aspects of the situation in the Middle East; and the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. By the first resolution (31/20), the Assembly among other things endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, authorized it to promote the implementation of those recommendations and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once

again as soon as possible. The Assembly also decided to enlarge the membership of the Committee. By the second resolution (31/61) the Assembly took a number of decisions concerning the situation in the Middle East. Among other things it reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights. By the third resolution (31/62), the Assembly called for the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East not later than the end of March 1977.

The situation in the Arab territories occupied by Israel was considered by the Security Council at meetings in March, May and November. The Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly both took decisions during the year based on the findings of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. During these deliberations, the Council and the Assembly both considered questions bearing on the status of Jerusalem and the Holy Places. The Assembly also adopted a resolution on the question of permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories.

In related decisions taken during 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution concerning assistance to the Palestinian people and the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it asked the Secretary-General to report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Assembly again took a number of decisions concerning the Palestine refugees. Among other things it urged Governments to respond generously to the urgent needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

For details of these and other related matters, see the sections that follow.

## The situation in the Middle East: status of the cease-fire

### Egypt-Israel sector: United Nations Emergency Force

#### Report of Secretary-General (18 October 1976)

Prior to the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) on 24 October 1976, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 17 October 1975 to 18 October 1976.

The situation in the UNEF area of operations had remained stable throughout the period under review, he said, and the Force had continued to discharge its responsibilities efficiently. He noted that

UNEF had assumed new functions and responsibilities under the terms of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975 and its Protocol of 22 September<sup>6</sup> that were far more extensive and complex than those it had discharged previously. He also pointed out that the Force was now deployed in an area more than four times the size of the former area of disengagement. As at 17 September 1976, its strength stood at 4,174, made

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 213.

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.

The report went on to say that the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-Général Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo, and the Commander of UNEF, Lieutenant-General Bengt Liljestrand, had continued the practice of holding 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. The Chief Co-ordinator was maintaining contact with the parties at the ministerial level on important issues.

The Secretary-General reported that the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement of personnel of certain contingents still existed. He again stressed as he had in the past that UNEF had to function as an integrated and efficient military unit, that its contingents had to serve on an equal basis under the command of the Force Commander and that no differentiation could be made regarding the United Nations status of various contingents.

During the period under review, the Secretary-General said, UNEF had continued to receive the full co-operation of the parties in carrying out the functions entrusted to it. There were no significant violations of the cease-fire or the Agreement of 4 September 1975, 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, had been taken up with the party concerned by the Force Commander or the Chief Co-ordinator and, in some instances, discussed at meetings of the Joint Commission set up under the Agreement.

The report went on to say 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, 5,230 persons crossed from Egypt to Israeli-occupied territory and 4,351 crossed from Israeli-occupied territory to Egypt.

The Secretary-General also said that during the period under review efforts had been made at several levels to promote an early resumption of negotiations aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.<sup>7</sup> Those efforts were described in his report of 18 October 1976 to the General Assembly

and also to the Security Council (see page 238).

The Secretary-General concluded his report by observing that the presence of UNEF in the Egypt-Israel sector had undoubtedly been a major factor in maintaining the cease-fire and in helping to deal with urgent problems on the ground. However, if there was a continuing lack of progress in efforts to implement Security Council resolution 338(1973), the situation in the Middle East would inevitably remain unstable in spite of peace-keeping and other arrangements. He considered 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 (22 October 1976)**

When the Security Council met on 22 October 1976 to consider the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Emergency Force, the President of the Council drew attention to a draft resolution which had been drawn up during consultations among Council members. In a complementary statement on behalf of the Council, he pointed out that by the resolution the Council would ask the Secretary-General to report to it by the end of the period stipulated—that is, by 24 October 1977—on developments in the situation and the steps taken to implement Council resolution 338(1973); Council members had made it clear, however, that they would expect him to report sooner if he considered it appropriate, and to continue his efforts to assist the early resumption of the negotiations for a comprehensive settlement. The President added that China and the Libyan Arab Republic had informed him that they would not participate in the vote on the draft resolution and did not therefore subscribe to the Council's statement.

The Council adopted the draft resolution as 396(1976) by 13 votes to 0, with China and the Libyan Arab Republic not participating. By this text, the Council, after among other things noting that the Secretary-General recommended the extension of the mandate of UNEF for one year, decided: to call on all the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973); to renew the mandate of the Force for one year, until 24 October 1977; and to request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of the period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973). The Council also expressed its confidence that the Force would be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

The Secretary-General said he wished to emphasize, as mentioned in his report, that both the area

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 196-200, and p. 213, text of resolution 338(1973); text also reproduced in footnote 3 of this Chapter.

of operation of UNEF and its responsibilities had been greatly enlarged as a result of the Agreement of 4 September 1975 and its Protocol, and he recalled that in October 1975<sup>8</sup> he had proposed certain increases in personnel and equipment so that the Force could effectively carry out its new tasks. In the light of the experience over the past year, however, it had been possible to make a reduction both in the number of troops actually required and in the budget estimates, and he assured the Council that he would keep continuously in mind the necessity of practising the utmost economy consonant with the efficient performance of the Force.

The representative of Romania said the extension of the mandate of the Force could not be viewed as anything but a provisional measure of limited duration; it could not be an end in itself. Sweden observed that UNEF remained in the Middle East not to serve as a substitute for a settlement but to provide a foundation for negotiations towards a settlement. The presence of UNEF could not be allowed to have the effect of causing the quiet prevailing in the area to degenerate into stagnation. The representatives of Guyana, Japan, Pakistan, Panama and the United Kingdom, among others, expressed similar views: UNEF could not serve as a substitute for a settlement of the Middle East problem. The time afforded by the renewal of its mandate should be used to get the negotiating process restarted.

The USSR representative said he had not objected to the extension of UNEF's mandate on the understanding that urgent steps would be taken to achieve a settlement based on three interdependent elements: namely, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland; and the right of all States in the area, including Israel, to exist within universally recognized boundaries. As an adequate forum for a comprehensive political settlement, the USSR proposed the immediate resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The reconvening of the Conference was also urged by Guyana, Pakistan and Panama and by the representative of France, who said that any lasting peace settlement had to be based on three fundamental principles: withdrawal from the territories occupied by Israel in 1967; recognition of the right of the Palestinians to a homeland; and recognition of the right of all the States in the area to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed frontiers. As to the guarantees of the future settlement, France was prepared to contribute actively to a system of over-all guarantees so as to strengthen peace in the region.

The United States representative said that maintenance of the cease-fire was only one element of the carefully balanced formulation contained in Security Council resolution 338(1973), whose ultimate purpose was, after all, the negotiation of a just and durable peace. The United States, he said, remained committed to a determined effort to achieve an over-all settlement in the Middle East acceptable to all the parties.

The representatives of China and the Libyan Arab Republic said the position of their Governments with regard to UNEF had not changed. The Libyan representative stated further that the Security Council resolutions on which the UNEF presence was based were irrelevant as a framework for any just and lasting solution of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East question; recent General Assembly resolutions concerning the Palestinian question had elucidated profound changes in the attitude of the United Nations and international opinion, and called for a re-examination of the entire question and the method of dealing with it.

On 30 November 1976, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that he had agreed to release Lieutenant-Général Liljestrand as Commander of UNEF as from 1 December 1976. Major-General Rais Abin was to serve as Acting Commander of the Force from that date.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 213-14.

#### Documentary references

Report of the Secretary-General (18 October 1976)

S/12212. Report of Secretary-General on UNEF (for period 17 October 1975-18 October 1976).

Consideration by Security Council (22 October 1976)

Security Council, meeting 1964.

S/12219. Draft resolution.

Resolution 396(1976), prepared following consultations among Council members, S/12219, adopted by Council on 22

October 1976, meeting 1964, by 13 votes to 0 (China and Libyan Arab Republic 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,

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 will 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 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);

2. Expresses its confidence that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

#### Other documents

S/12089. Note of 27 May from President of Security Council. S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decisions, pp. 2-3.

S/12274. Note of 12 January 1977 from President of Security Council.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter I B 1. A/31/271. Report of Secretary-General of 18 October 1976.

### Israel-Syria sector: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

#### Reports of Secretary-General (May 1976)

Before the expiration of the six-month mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on 31 May 1976, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a comprehensive report on the operations of the Force covering the period from 25 November 1975 to 24 May 1976. He said that the Force 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, it 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.<sup>9</sup>

As at 24 May 1976, the strength of the Force—which continued to be commanded by Major-General Hannes Philipp—stood at 1,194, made up of contingents from Austria, Canada, Iran and Poland and including 78 military observers detailed from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine.

The report went on to say 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 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 and the Syrian Arab Republic concerning the functioning of the Force.

With regard to the freedom of movement of the Force, the Secretary-General said that the arrangements that had been worked out fell short of what was required and of what had been provided for in the Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israel and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974.<sup>10</sup> However, he said, efforts to secure full acceptance of that important principle were continuing.

Regarding the financial aspects, the Secretary-

General said that, should the Security Council renew the mandate beyond 31 May, the costs for UNDOF's maintenance up to 31 October 1976 would be within the level of the authorization to enter into commitments provided by the General Assembly at its thirtieth (1975) session.<sup>11</sup>

In an additional report, submitted on 27 May following a visit to Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, the Secretary-General observed that the situation in the UNDOF area of operations had remained quiet, there having occurred no incidents of a serious nature. However, he went on, while the Israel-Syrian sector was quiet, the situation in the Middle East as a whole remained tense and unstable; unless further progress could be achieved towards a just and durable peace, it would become increasingly dangerous.

The Secretary-General went on to report that efforts to implement Security Council resolution 338(1973), calling for negotiations between the parties, had continued on several levels, including contacts he had maintained with all the parties concerned and with the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. He intended to continue his efforts towards the resumption of the negotiating process called for by the Security Council. In the circumstances, he considered the presence of UNDOF to be essential and he recommended to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1976, a proposal to which the Governments of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic had given their assent.

#### Consideration by Security Council (28 May 1976)

The Security Council met on 28 May 1976 to consider the Secretary-General's reports on the

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N. 1973, pp. 196-200, and p. 213, text of resolution 338(1973), text also reproduced in footnote 3 of this Chapter.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 198-99.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 236-37, text of resolution 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. It first heard a statement by the Secretary-General about his visit to Damascus. He said that, following the Council's debate in January 1976 (see pp. 229-33), he had taken certain steps with a view to reactivating the negotiating process. In the course of consultations with the parties concerned on the prolongation of the UNDOF mandate, he had accepted President Hafez Al-Assad's invitation to visit Damascus; during their talks, President Assad had expressed his concern that no progress had been made with regard to a global solution of the Middle East problem and had emphasized that he could not permit UNDOF to become a permanent institution. The President had expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General, had said he was aware that more time was needed to advance the cause of peace and had consented on 27 May to the renewal of UNDOF's mandate for a further six-month period.

The Secretary-General went on to say that while he was en route to Damascus, Israel had informed him that the consent it had given previously for the prolongation of the UNDOF mandate was conditional on a similar agreement by the Syrian Arab Republic, without political conditions. Israel's assent to the continuation of UNDOF was confirmed on 27 May, the Secretary-General said.

He also told the Council that he felt obliged once again to express his concern at the continued lack of progress towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Council adopted a draft resolution, sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, by which, after among other things noting the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area, it decided: to call on the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973; to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months; and 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).

The text was adopted as resolution 390(1976) by a vote of 13 to 0. China and the Libyan Arab Republic did not participate in the vote.

Introducing the six-power draft resolution, the representative of Guyana said that, when the United Nations peace-keeping Forces in the Sinai and the Golan Heights were established, it was the expectation of the overwhelming majority of the international community that after 25 years of denied rights and postponed solutions there would be concerted efforts to install a régime of peace in the Middle East. The Forces were not to be re-

garded as façades behind which those whose policies made an investment in aggression and occupation could hide. He stressed that UNDOF had to be seen as part of a process leading to lasting peace, not as a substitute for a peace settlement nor as intended to lead to a freezing process whereby a situation caused by aggression would become acceptable with the passage of time.

He went on to say that the terms of the six-power resolution followed the pattern of previous resolutions, but the similarity of language should not be taken as reflecting an automatic approach. In view of the urgency of the situation and the expectations of the international community, the sponsors expected the Security Council to live up to its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and to take the necessary action in the months ahead to accelerate the search for an over-all solution.

Council members generally shared the view that the Disengagement Agreement was not intended to be an end in itself nor to serve as an instrument for preserving the status quo. It was regretted that the negotiating process was currently at a standstill and the hope was expressed that the time gained by the extension of UNDOF's mandate would be used to make renewed efforts towards the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

In the view of the USSR, the Council could not indefinitely extend the time-limit for the presence of United Nations troops in the Middle East, since those extensions had been used by the Israeli aggressor and by its protectors to freeze the existing situation and preserve for the aggressor the fruits of its aggression. The United Nations could not assist in that, nor could Member States agree to an endless continuation of the burdensome financial expenses involved in maintaining the United Nations Forces.

In that connexion, the representative of Sweden said that the costs involved in United Nations peace-keeping operations constituted only a fraction of the size of the military expenditures of the major military powers, and was totally insignificant in comparison with the human and material costs of renewed hostilities.

The United States representative said that UNDOF was a continuing credit to the United Nations. While its presence on the Golan Heights was not an end in itself, positive steps between the parties involved would be much less likely if the Force were to be withdrawn. The continued presence of peace-keeping forces in the Middle East was an essential element in maintaining a stable environment which allowed efforts towards an over-all settlement to proceed. Expressing similar views, the spokesman for the United Kingdom said the Force was an essential instrument through which peace could be achieved.

According to the representative of France, the momentum created by the latest peace efforts, including the Secretary-General's contacts with the parties, should be maintained, and new efforts made towards a general settlement based on three principles: namely, the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories; the right of the Palestinian people to their own homeland; and the right of all the States in the area, including Israel, to an independent existence within secure and recognized boundaries. Those principles were also upheld by the representatives of Italy, Pakistan, Panama, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania, among others. In the view of the representatives of Italy and Pakistan, the Palestinian question was a central factor to be reckoned with in the search for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem. Several speakers, including Benin, Panama, Romania and the USSR, called for the reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Republic, who together with the representative of China did not participate in the vote, said that the resolutions of the Security Council on which the presence of UNDOF was based had been overtaken by events and developments both inside and outside the United Nations and consequently had become irrelevant as a framework for any just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem and to the Middle East question. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in 1974 and 1975 concerning aspects of the Palestinian problem reflected profound changes and developments in the attitude of the United Nations and international public opinion and called for a review of the entire question and the method of dealing with it.

#### **Communications (July-August 1976)**

In a letter dated 22 July, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic charged that, on 21 June, Israeli military forces had twice opened fire on Syrian civilians working in fields near Breiq, causing damage to crops. Israel's representative replied on 28 July that the charge was untrue and that the Syrian Arab Republic was attempting to inflate a routine weapons-test into an international incident.

By a note verbale dated 29 July, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of a letter dated 10 July addressed to the Commander of UNDOF, in which the senior Syrian delegate to the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission charged that on 2 July an Israeli military vehicle had entered the area of separation and opened fire on Syrian civil police at a check-point in the area, injuring one Syrian policeman. The accusation was denied by the representative of Israel in a letter dated 10 August.

#### **Report of the Secretary-General and communications (November 1976)**

As the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire on 30 November 1976, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council on 22 November a report giving an account of the activities of the Force from 25 May to 22 November. He said that throughout that period the situation in the UNDOF area of operations had remained quiet. The Force had continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the two parties.

With regard to the question of freedom of movement of UNDOF contingents, he said the existing arrangements still fell short of what was required and of what was provided for in the Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement. Efforts to secure full acceptance of that important principle were continuing.

The Secretary-General also referred to the Council's request that he report on the implementation of resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973 and said that the efforts made during the year to promote an early resumption of the negotiations aimed at establishing a just and durable peace, as called for by the Council in that resolution, were described in his report of 18 October to the Council and the General Assembly (see p. 238).

He went on to observe that in spite of the prevailing quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the area would remain unstable and potentially dangerous unless real progress could be made towards a just and lasting settlement of the problem in all its aspects. The Disengagement Agreement, he emphasized, was not a peace agreement but only a step towards a just and durable peace on the basis of Council resolution 338(1973). It was important, he believed, that renewed efforts be made to resume the negotiating process. He considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential, and therefore proposed the extension of its mandate for a further period of six months. In that connexion, he noted that the Syrian and Israeli Governments had both given their assent to the proposed extension.

The position of the Syrian Arab Republic was set forth in a statement the text of which was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 22 November and in which the Syrian Government said that, although it could not accept Israel's endless occupation of Arab territories and its persistence in depriving the Palestinian people of their rights, it had none the less agreed to a further extension of UNDOF's mandate, hoping that this time the international community would prevent Israel from continuing to undermine the chances for peace, to violate the United Nations Charter and to defy the United Nations and its resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem.

In a note verbale addressed to the Secretary-

General on 23 November, Israel reiterated that it was ready at any time to conduct peace negotiations with Syria in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242(1967) of 22 November 1967<sup>12</sup> and 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.<sup>13</sup>

#### **Consideration by Security Council (30 November 1976)**

The Security Council met on 30 November 1976 to consider the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and adopted a draft resolution which had been prepared during consultations among Council members.

By this text, the Council, after 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 after expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area, decided: to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338(1973); to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another six months, until 31 May 1977; and 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).

The text was adopted by 12 votes to 0 as resolution 398(1976). Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Republic did not participate in the vote.

The President of the Council read a complementary statement on behalf of Council members, noting that in his report the Secretary-General had stated that, in spite of the current quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, there could be no question that the situation in the Middle East would remain unstable and potentially dangerous unless real progress could be made towards a just and lasting settlement of the problem in all its aspects. That statement, the President said, reflected the view of the Security Council. He also noted that he had been asked by Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Republic to state that as they had not participated in the vote on the resolution they took the same position with regard to the statement read on behalf of the members of the Council.

Council members then made statements in explanation of their positions regarding the renewal of the mandate of UNDOF. Most of them endorsed the Secretary-General's view that the Disengage-

ment Agreement was not a peace agreement but rather a step towards a just and durable peace on the basis of the relevant Security Council resolutions. It was generally held that the new extension of UNDOF's mandate should not be an end in itself but rather a measure favouring the creation of conditions conducive to progress towards a final peace in the Middle East.

The hope was expressed by several members that renewed efforts would be made by all concerned to bring about an early resumption of the negotiating process. The spokesman for the United Kingdom felt the time might at last be ripe for progress towards a settlement and he hoped that the six months provided by the extension of the mandate would be used to good effect. Some speakers, among them France, Japan, Pakistan, Romania and the USSR, favoured an early resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the parties concerned.

The USSR representative took exception to the "step-by-step" policy. So-called partial measures concluded on a separate basis and excluding key questions could only lead to a legalization of the annexation of a considerable part of the Arab territories, ensuring that Israeli troops would in fact never be withdrawn. The USSR favoured an all-embracing political settlement, an approach which, he said, was also supported by the overwhelming majority of United Nations Members.

The representative of the United States paid tribute to the co-operation of the Governments of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic with UNDOF, thus ensuring the success of its mission. Their agreement to the resolution extending UNDOF's mandate had been a major element in the Council's action, which was an important contribution to peace.

The Libyan Arab Republic, which, together with Benin and China, did not participate in the vote, recalled its position concerning Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) on which the presence of UNDOF was based. It reiterated its view that those resolutions were irrelevant as a framework for any just and lasting solution to the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 245-54, and pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967); text also reproduced in footnote 4 of this Chapter.

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 9.

#### **Documentary references**

Reports of Secretary-General (May 1976)  
S/12083 and Add.1. Reports of Secretary-General on UNDOF  
(for period 25 November 1975-24 May 1976).

Consideration by Security Council (28 May 1976)  
Security Council, meeting 1923.

S/12088. Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 390(1976), as proposed by 6 powers, S/12088, adopted by Council on 28 May 1976, meeting 1923, by 13 votes to 0 (China and Libyan Arab Republic 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 developments in the situation in the area,

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;

(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).

#### Communications (July-August 1976)

S/12151 (A/31/159). Letter of 22 July from Syrian Arab Republic.

S/12156 (A/31/162). Letter of 28 July from Israel.

S/12159 (A/31/167). Letter of 29 July from Syrian Arab Republic (annexing letter of 10 July 1976 from senior delegate of Syrian Arab Republic to Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission to Commander of UNDOF).

S/12169 (A/31/175). Letter of 10 August from Israel.

#### Report of the Secretary-General and communications (November 1976)

S/12235. Report of Secretary-General (for period 25 May-22 November 1976).

S/12237 (A/31/345). Letter of 22 November from Syrian Arab Republic.

S/12238 (A/31/348). Note verbale of 23 November from Israel.

#### Consideration by Security Council (30 November 1976)

Security Council, meeting 1975.

S/12246. Draft resolution.

Resolution 398(1976), prepared following consultations among Council members, S/12246, adopted by Council on 30 November 1976, meeting 1975, by 12 votes to 0 (Benin, China and Libyan Arab Republic 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 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/12247. Note by President of Security Council.

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decision, p. 2.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter I B 2.

### The situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector

During 1976, the situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector continued to be the subject of reports on the status of the cease-fire 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, including incidents of crossing or firing across the Armistice Demarcation Line as reported by UNTSO observation posts, flights over Lebanese territory, as well as complaints submitted by the parties and the results of UNTSO investigations. Occasionally, the Chief of Staff also issued special reports on individual incidents or complaints by the parties.

The reports for January and February 1976 showed that there had been a low level of activity during those months. A special report of 27 February concerned a Lebanese complaint that Israeli soldiers had penetrated Lebanese territory on 26 February, dynamited a house and caused other material damage and the death of a Lebanese citizen.

Another special report on 3 March concerned a Lebanese complaint that Israeli soldiers had dynamited a house in another village and had abducted three Lebanese citizens.

Reports on developments in March, April and May 1976 showed that activity had remained at a low level, with few cases of firing across the Armistice Demarcation Line and fewer complaints from the Lebanese authorities. However, the Chief of Staff reported that Israeli forces had continued daily to occupy, during daylight hours, five positions on the Lebanese side of the Armistice Demarcation Line.

For the months of June, July, August and September 1976, the Chief of Staff reported that ground activity had remained at a low level, marked only by a few cases of firing across the Demarcation Line and crossing violations. There were some 20 to 30 overflights of Lebanese territory each month by Israeli military aircraft.

In October and November, the Chief of Staff reported that there had been a general increase in ground and air activity; in December, activity both on the ground and in the air returned to a low level.

## Documentary references

S/11663 and Add.21-34. Further reports on status of cease-fire in Israel-Lebanon sector (January to December 1976).

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter I B 3.

### Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly in 1976 considered the question of the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) at both Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee meetings and at plenary meetings.

In order to allow adequate time for consideration of the Secretary-General's report on the financing of the Forces and other related documents, the General Assembly decided, by two resolutions adopted on 26 October and 1 December 1976, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into short-term commitments for UNEF and UNDOF.

By resolution 31/5 A, adopted without a vote on 26 October, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$6,916,666 per month for UNEF from 25 October to 30 November 1976, and not exceeding \$1,288,636 for UNDOF from 1 to 30 November 1976.

By resolution 31/5 B, adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 2 on 1 December, the Assembly extended its authorization to the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNEF and UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$6,739,205 and \$1,393,607 per month, respectively, for the period from 1 to 21 December 1976 inclusive.

The General Assembly also decided to apportion the expenses involved in both decisions in accordance with a scheme set forth in resolutions it had adopted in 1975.<sup>14</sup>

The two resolutions had been submitted to the Fifth Committee by its Chairman. The first—after a correction had been made to the rate authorized for UNEF until 30 November—was approved on 22 October by consensus; the second was approved on 30 November by a vote, requested by Albania and Iraq, of 81 to 2, with 3 abstentions.

Before deciding to recommend the two resolutions to the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee heard the views of a number of representatives who, for the most part, expressed their Governments' reservations regarding the mode of financing the two Forces. China, for example, which, together with Democratic Yemen, Iraq and the Libyan Arab Republic, did not participate in the vote, said that expenses incurred in connexion with UNEF and UNDOF should not be regarded as United Nations expenditures. China said it would not assume responsibility for them. The USSR said it did not consider the sum appropriated to be fully jus-

tified. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the high costs of financing the Forces were the result of continued Israeli aggression against Arab territories and of Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied lands, in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and numerous resolutions. The expenses, he said, should therefore be borne by Israel. As a victim of aggression, the Syrian Arab Republic could not be expected to finance the occupation of its own territory.

Others, for example the United Arab Emirates, also felt that Israel and the countries supporting it should bear the costs that were associated with the Forces.

Albania and the Libyan Arab Republic reaffirmed their long-standing opposition to UNEF and UNDOF. The Libyan representative recalled that the existence of the two Forces derived from Security Council resolutions 242(1967)<sup>15</sup> and 338(1973)<sup>16</sup> which, in the view of the Libyan Government, did not provide an adequate basis for the settlement of the Palestinian question or the Middle East problem.

The representative of Albania declared that the Forces had merely served the expansionist policies of the two super-powers—the United States and the USSR—undermined the just struggle of the Arab peoples, and allowed the Israeli Zionists time to strengthen their military machine.

When the Fifth Committee next discussed the financing of UNEF and UNDOF, in mid-December, it had before it the Secretary-General's report and a related report by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

In his report, the Secretary-General reviewed the expenditures and obligations of both Forces during the third financial period of their existence—25 October 1975 to 24 October 1976. He also submitted cost estimates for the financial period 25 October 1976 to 24 October 1977.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 235-37, texts of resolutions 3374 B and C (XXX) of 28 November and 2 December 1975, respectively.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967; text also reproduced in footnote 4 of this Chapter.

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, text of resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973; text also reproduced as footnote 3 of this Chapter.

With regard to the 1975-1976 period, the Secretary-General said that a number of developments had affected UNEF and UNDOF estimates of obligations, resulting in a net savings off 11 million in the allocations for that period. He indicated in particular that the actual size of UNEF during that period had been less than projected, due in part to the withdrawal in June 1976 of one of its contingents (Senegal) without replacement. Other reductions in budgeted requirements had also been achieved, including those relating to the estimates for construction of premises and to rations, the purchase of transportation equipment and the welfare programme.

The Secretary-General proposed that he be authorized to use the \$11 million unencumbered balance to meet the costs of relocating UNEF headquarters in Ismailia—the Egyptian Government having requested the return of the buildings currently used by the Force, which were the property of the Suez Canal Authority. Should the General Assembly not accept his proposal, the Secretary-General said, a suitable provision to that end would have to be made in the 1976-1977 appropriations.

The Secretary-General indicated that, as at 31 October 1976, he had received \$226.2 million in contributions for the three-year period from 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1976 (to 31 October 1976 in respect of UNDOF). He pointed out that the balance due from Member States amounted to \$43.6 million, of which \$17.3 million was deemed uncollectable, being apportioned among States that had stated their intention not to make any payments to UNEF and UNDOF.

With regard to the cost estimates beyond 24 October 1976, the Secretary-General estimated the cost of UNEF during its current mandate at \$81.1 million and the cost of UNDOF—subject to a further extension of its mandate by the Security Council until 24 October 1977—at \$16.6 million. [On 30 November 1976, the Security Council, by resolution 398(1976), renewed UNDOF's mandate until 31 May 1977 (see p. 221).] The total for UNEF and UNDOF for the fourth year of their existence was thus estimated at \$97.7 million.

In its report, ACABQ, indicated a number of areas where savings, totalling \$5 million, could be achieved. Subject to the proviso that actual requirements for the Force in 1976-1977 depended on the decision to be taken by the Security Council regarding the mandate of UNDOF after 31 May 1977, the Advisory Committee was of the opinion that the cost of the Force in 1976-1977 should not exceed \$92.6 million.

With regard to the proposal concerning the new accommodations for UNEF headquarters, the Advisory Committee recommended that, should the Assembly grant the necessary authorization, the Secretary-General not enter into any commitment

until ACABQ had had the opportunity to review detailed plans and estimates. It further recommended that the necessary legal action be taken to ensure that ownership in whatever buildings were erected was properly vested in the United Nations.

During the discussion of the reports, it was generally recognized that the United Nations peace-keeping Forces in the Middle East continued to play an indispensable role in maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Support for UNEF and UNDOF was expressed by several representatives, including those of Australia, Finland, Ireland and Japan, who also reaffirmed their Governments' attachment to the principle of collective responsibility with regard to the financing of the Forces. They also expressed concern at the growing amount of uncollectable contributions and regretted the unwillingness of some Member States to contribute to the financing of UNEF and UNDOF. Unless a satisfactory solution was found, Finland said, it would be difficult for small States to make commitments to United Nations peace-keeping activities, thus endangering the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the selection of troops.

While recognizing the services rendered by UNEF and UNDOF, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, among others, emphasized that it should be borne in mind that the Forces were established on an emergency basis. Reaffirming their belief that a lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved only through a comprehensive settlement based on the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, those States considered that nothing should be done with regard to the functioning of the Forces that might perpetuate the status quo in the area.

The representative of Poland stressed the need for all the units to enjoy complete freedom of movement. In regard to the building of permanent headquarters for UNEF at Ismailia, Poland said that expenses for the functioning of the peace-keeping Forces should in no way exceed the mandate established by the Security Council, and that the planning of such expenses beyond 24 October 1977 would be tantamount to a political demonstration against the interests of the victims of aggression.

The representative of the USSR stated that his delegation could not support the Secretary-General's proposal that he be authorized to utilize the \$11 million economized in the previous year to relocate UNEF headquarters. The USSR took the view that, in accordance with United Nations Financial Regulations, that sum should be deducted from the 1976-1977 estimates for UNEF and UNDOF and credited to Member States. Furthermore, the costs of relocating UNEF headquarters should be appropriated only after the Secretariat had submitted a properly justified request, as was the usual practice.

The USSR representative also said that, due to a lack of information, it was impossible to assess the justification for the increase in expenditures proposed by the Secretary-General. He considered that many of the reasons given to justify that increase were unconvincing.

Australia, Austria, Finland and Sweden expressed satisfaction that, after arduous negotiations between the troop-contributors and the United Nations Secretariat, a satisfactory solution had been found to the question of reimbursement of the so-called usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by Governments to their troops serving in the Force. In view of the steep rise in troop maintenance costs since the General Assembly established standardized rates for reimbursement, Finland proposed, and Australia, Austria, Ireland and Sweden agreed, that a review concerning rates of pay and allowances be undertaken by the Secretary-General, together with the troop contributors, and that the results be reported to the Assembly at its 1977 session. Several other States, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the USSR, expressed the view that Member States other than those contributing troops should be permitted to participate in the negotiations.

On 21 December 1976, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a two-part draft resolution to the Fifth Committee.

The Fifth Committee approved the draft text on the same day by a recorded vote of 73 to 1, with 10 abstentions. Prior to approval of the draft as a whole, a separate vote was taken, at the request of the USSR, on the Secretary-General's proposal regarding the utilization of the \$11 million unspent amount from the prior year's appropriations. The proposal was adopted by a vote of 73 to 10. In approving that proposal, the Committee also approved ACABQ's recommendations regarding the need to review plans and estimates before commitments were made and concerning action to ensure United Nations ownership of buildings.

On 22 December, the General Assembly adopted the resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee, with some editorial changes suggested by the Committee's Rapporteur, by recorded votes of 113 to 2, with 12 abstentions, and 112 to 2, with 12 abstentions, as resolutions 31/5 C and 31/5 D, respectively.

Under the first part of resolution 31/5 C, the General Assembly appropriated \$76,276,000 for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1976 to 24 October 1977 inclusive.

In apportioning that amount among Member States, the Assembly further apportioned the 1976 segment (totalling \$14,147,968) in proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976, and the 1977 segment (totalling \$62,128,032) in proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 (see p. 897).

The \$76,276,000 appropriated for UNEF was apportioned in various specific amounts among four groups of States, as defined in Assembly resolutions of 11 December 1973<sup>17</sup> and 28 November 1975<sup>18</sup> (the five permanent members of the Security Council, 22 other States listed as economically developed, 83 States defined as economically less developed, and 28 least developed States); the amounts were subdivided according to whether the assessment was for 1976 or 1977.

The Assembly decided that six newly admitted Member States—namely, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, and Surinam—would be included in the last-named group and that their contributions for UNEF would be calculated in accordance with the provisions of an Assembly resolution (31/95 B of 14 December 1976) relating to the contributions of those States under the scale of assessments for the United Nations budget (see pp. 901-2).

The Assembly specified that the apportionment formula was an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that might be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations.

The Assembly also stressed the need for voluntary contributions to UNEF both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and asked him to ensure that the Force was conducted with the maximum efficiency and economy.

Under the second part of the proposal—adopted as resolution 31/5 D—the General Assembly appropriated, for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, \$6,152,182 for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1976 and \$9,824,086 from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 inclusive.

In apportioning these amounts among Member States, the Assembly apportioned the 1976 segment (totalling \$3,026,169) in proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976, and the 1977 segment (totalling \$6,797,917) in proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977.

The \$9,824,086 total for UNDOF for the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 would be

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 1973, pp. 222-23, text of resolution 3101(XXVIII).

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 235-36 text of resolution 3374 B (XXX).

divided in various specific amounts among the four groups of Member States previously defined, and subdivided according to whether the assessment was for 1976 or 1977. The contributions for UNDOF of the six newly admitted Members would be calculated, as with UNEF, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1976 and included among the group of least developed States for this purpose.

By other provisions which paralleled those contained in the resolution on UNEF, the Assembly specified its ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to positions of principle, and stressed the need for voluntary contributions and for action to ensure maximum efficiency and economy.

Prior to the vote, several representatives stated their Governments' views regarding the financing of UNEF and UNDOF. Yemen said that it would abstain in the voting because any commitments stemming from the presence of UNEF and UNDOF were due to an aggression that had led to the occupation of the Egyptian Sinai and the Syrian Golan Heights. Those commitments should be Israel's responsibility. Expressing similar views, Iraq and the Libyan Arab Republic said they would not participate in the financing of the Forces. Benin and China also said they would not participate in the vote, for previously stated reasons.

Kuwait and Poland said they had reservations with regard to the application of the new scale of assessments for UNEF and UNDOF. Japan also wished to make it clear that it accepted the special scale of assessment under protest, in a spirit of compromise.

The Syrian Arab Republic said that its vote against the resolution should in no way be interpreted as an objection to the task performed by the Force or to the principle of financing *per se*. Its objection was rather to the implication of a resolution that compelled all Members, including the victims of aggression, to share a burden caused by Israeli aggression. It was up to Israel and its supporters to bear the responsibility and the costs arising from their violation of the Charter and disrespect of the principles of international law and human rights.

Israel said that the slander and accusations against it reiterated in connexion with the proposed allocations were part of the political warfare being carried out against Israel in almost every committee and on every item. It was not Israel which was at fault for the absence of peace in the Middle East, for the persistent hostility and warfare against it, or for the aggressive war as a result of which UNEF and UNDOF were established, Israel stated.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 13, 14, 39, 51, 53, 59.  
Plenary meetings 41, 84, 107.

A/C.5/31/L.5. Draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, as orally amended, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 22 October 1976, meeting 14.  
A/31/278. Report of Fifth Committee (part I).

Resolution 31/5 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/278, adopted without vote by Assembly on 26 October 1976, meeting 41.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present appropriation for the United Nations Emergency Force, as provided by section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975, does not extend to periods beyond 24 October 1976,

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 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, expires on 31 October 1976,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 396(1976) of 22 October 1976, which renewed the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1976 to 24 October 1977 inclusive,

Noting further that the present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was renewed by the Security Council in resolution 390(1976) of 28 May 1976, continues until 30 November 1976 inclusive,

1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,916,666 per month for the period from

25 October to 30 November 1976 inclusive, and for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in an amount not to exceed \$1,288,636 for the period from 1 to 30 November 1976 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 3374 B and C (XXX).

A/31/288. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.24. Draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, as orally amended by Fifth Committee Secretary, approved by Fifth Committee on 30 November 1976, meeting 39, by 81 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

A/31/278/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II).

Resolution 31/5 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/278/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 84, by recorded vote of 112 to 2, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,

Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
Against: Albania, Syrian Arab Republic.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force and for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as provided by paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 31/5 A of 26 October 1976, expires on 30 November 1976,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 396(1976) of 22 October 1976, which renewed the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1976 to 24 October 1977 inclusive, and of Council resolution 398(1976) of 30 November 1976, which renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1976 to 31 May 1977 inclusive,

1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force and for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,739,205 and \$1,393,607 per month, respectively, for the period from 1 to 21 December 1976 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 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975 and 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975.

A/31/410. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/L.43. Argentina, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, section A, as orally amended by sponsors, approved (sections A and B together) by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 59, by recorded vote of 73 to 1, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, 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, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/31/278/Add.2. Report of Fifth Committee (part III), draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/5 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/278/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 113 to 2, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, 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, 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: Albania, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia, Nigeria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

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 and 396(1976) of 22 October 1976,

Recalling its resolutions 3101(XVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 31/5 A of 26 October 1976 and 31/5 B of 1 December 1976,

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 \$76,276,000 for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1976 to 24 October 1977 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 \$14,147,968, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 December 1976 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and the amount of \$62,128,032, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 1 January 1977 to 24

October 1977 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 2 of Assembly resolutions 31/5 A of 26 October 1976 and 31/5 B of 1 December 1976:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$47,082,775 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 \$8,948,590 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$38,134,185 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$27,476,768 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 \$4,899,441 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$22,577,327 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$1,663,063 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 \$290,033 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$1,373,030 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$53,394 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101(XXVIII) and section IV, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 B (XXX), of which \$9,904 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$43,490 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

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;

1. Decides that Cape Verde, the Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Surinam 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 (g) of Assembly resolution 31/95 B of 14 December 1976;

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 1976 of the Members 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.

A/C.5/31/L.43. Argentina, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, section B, as orally amended by sponsors, approved (sections A and B together) by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 59, by recorded vote of 73 to 1, with 10 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see above, under documentation for Assembly resolution 31/5 C of 22 December 1976.]

A/31/278/Add.2. Report of Fifth Committee (part III), draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/5 D, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/278/Add.2, as orally amended by Fifth Committee Rapporteur, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 112 to 2, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, 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, 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: Albania, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia, Nigeria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

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 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 and 398(1976) of 30 November 1976,

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 A of 26 October 1976 and 31/5 B of 1 December 1976,

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. Recalls that, subsequent to the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force beyond 31 May 1976, the amount of \$6,443,180 was apportioned as authorized under section III of General Assembly resolution 3374 C (XXX) for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 31 October 1976 inclusive, and that the financial year of the

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force concludes on 24 October;

2. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$6,152,182 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1976 inclusive, with apportionment as authorized under section III of Assembly resolution 3374 C (XXX);

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$9,824,086 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 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 \$3,026,169, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 December 1976 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and the amount of \$6,797,917, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 1 January 1977 to 31 May 1977 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 2 of Assembly resolutions 31/5 A of 26 October 1976 and 31/5 B of 1 December 1976:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$6,086,613 for the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), of which \$1,914,052 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$4,172,561 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$3,518,325 for the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (b), of resolution 3374 C (XXX), of which \$1,047,962 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$2,470,363 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$212,271 for the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 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 \$62,037 shall be apportioned in the

proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$150,234 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$6,877 for the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX), of which \$2,118 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 and \$4,759 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977;

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$1,359,583 per month for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1977 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 398(1976) of 30 November 1976, 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;

1. Decides that Cape Verde, the Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Surinam 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 (g) of Assembly resolution 31/95 B of 14 December 1976;

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 1976 of the Members 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.

## The search for a peaceful settlement

### The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question

Communication (9 January 1976)

By a letter dated 9 January 1976, the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR in connexion with General Assembly resolution 3375 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,<sup>19</sup> which concerned an invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in the efforts for peace in the Middle East. The Foreign Minister said his Government had consistently advocated the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and believed

that the only reliable way of reaching a fundamental settlement of that problem was through joint collective efforts by all the parties directly concerned, including the Arab people of Palestine represented by PLO. He added that on 9 November the USSR had proposed to the United States that, as Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, they should take a joint initiative for its resumption. His Government continued to hold the firm view that that Conference was the most appropriate forum for working out fundamental decisions on a Middle East settlement based on the relevant United Nations resolutions and

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 247-48, text of resolution 3375 (XXX).



resolutely advocated its speediest possible resumption with the full and equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Consideration by Security Council (12-26 January 1976)

By the resolution it adopted on 30 November 1975,<sup>20</sup> by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the Security Council also decided that it would reconvene on 12 January 1976 to continue the debate on the Middle East problem including the Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions. It was also the understanding of the majority of the Security Council—in accordance with an agreement reached following consultations between members—that, when it reconvened, the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization would be invited to participate in the debate.<sup>21</sup>

When the Security Council convened on 12 January 1976, the Council President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At subsequent meetings, the representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Poland, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia were also invited at their request to participate without the right to vote.

The President then proposed that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, pointing out that his proposal was not being put forward under rule 37<sup>22</sup> or rule 39<sup>23</sup> of the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure; if adopted by the Council, the invitation to PLO to participate would confer upon it the same rights of participation as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37.

Recalling that he had objected to the same proposal when it was made on 4 December 1975,<sup>24</sup> the representative of the United States again objected, stating that rule 37 made allowance for Members of the Organization that were not Council members to participate in the Council's debates. The Organization did not have Members which were not States. The Palestine Liberation Organization was not a State; it did not claim to be a State; it did not administer a defined territory. A decision to invite PLO to participate not under existing rules but as if it were a Member State with the same rights as a Member State would open a veritable Pandora's box of future difficulties, he said. There were groups in all parts of the world that could seek to

participate in the Council's proceedings as if they were Member States.

Moreover, he went on to say, PLO, which did not recognize the right of the State of Israel, which was a Member State, to exist, also refused to acknowledge the authority of the Security Council, which, by its resolutions 242(1967) of 22 November 1967<sup>25</sup> and 338(1973) of 22 October 1973,<sup>26</sup> had undertaken to uphold the rights of the States of the Middle East. Resolution 242(1967) for years had served and continued to serve as the only agreed basis for serious negotiations. Consequently, he said, the United States was not prepared to go along with an action which would also undermine the negotiation process, the only process that could lead to peace. He urged the Council not to repeat its mistaken ad hoc decision of 4 December 1975.

The representatives of the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the USSR spoke in favour of the proposal to invite the representatives of PLO.

The United Kingdom representative said it was still his Government's view that the proposal constituted an undesirable and unnecessary departure from established Council practice. However, a majority of members of the Council as it was composed in November 1975 took the view that PLO representatives should be invited to participate in the debate; in those circumstances, the United Kingdom did not think it right to press procedural objections to the point of voting against the proposal.

The proposal was then put to a vote and received 11 votes in favour, 1 against (United States) and 3 abstentions (France, Italy, United Kingdom), and was therefore adopted.

France and Italy explained that their reservations concerned the terms under which the invitation to PLO was to be extended. Contrary to its rules of procedure, the Council attempted to confer upon

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 223, text of resolution 381 (1975).

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., p. 220.

<sup>22</sup> Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads as follows: "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."

<sup>23</sup> Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads as follows: "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."

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 226-27.

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 245-54, and pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967); text also reproduced in footnote 4 of this Chapter.

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 196-200, and p. 213, text of resolution 338(1973); text also reproduced in footnote 3 of this Chapter.

PLO the status of a State, which it was not and did not claim to be.

The PLO representative welcomed the Council's decision to invite PLO to participate in its discussion. He noted Israel's deliberate absence and suggested that its pretext for boycotting the Council's session was simply because representatives of the people of Palestine were present. He then retraced the history of the Palestine question since 1947 and pointed out that it was only to put an end to injustice and aggression that the Palestinian people had resorted to armed struggle. In 1967, after Israel had occupied what remained of Palestine, as well as Sinai and the Golan Heights, the Council met to study the Middle East crisis but ignored the heart and essence of the conflict: the question of Palestine. Resolution 242(1967) addressed itself to the so-called Middle East crisis but dealt neither with the Palestine question nor with the national rights of the Palestinian people to independence and sovereignty. Since then, he said, it had become commonplace to speak of the "Middle East crisis," with the intent of camouflaging, obscuring and evading the essential question, which was the question of Palestine. That had been the reason for the Palestinian people's rejection of resolution 242(1967), for its rejection of the cease-fire and for its determination to carry out its armed struggle.

Similarly, he went on to say, resolution 338(1973), subsequently adopted by the Council, was devoid of any reference to the question of Palestine and ignored the national rights of the Palestinian people. Again the Palestinian people had had to reject it.

In the aftermath of the October 1973 war, he said, PLO moved politically to rectify the mistaken view of the identity of the conflict in the Middle East. Thus, it requested inclusion of the question of Palestine as an independent item on the agenda of the twenty-ninth (1974) session of the General Assembly, a request that was supported by the overwhelming majority of Member States. The international community then came to recognize: first, that the question of Palestine was the central issue in the Middle East conflict; second, that peace in the Middle East was contingent upon the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, beginning with their rights to return, to self-determination and to sovereignty on their national soil; third, that the 1967 war was not in reality a conflict over regional frontiers between the Arab States and Israel, but one of the inevitable results of the continued Israeli usurpation of Palestinian land and violation of Palestinian rights; and fourth, that PLO had been decisively confirmed as the representative of the Palestinian people.

In conclusion, the PLO representative pointed out that PLO's struggle was not directed against the Jews but against the Zionist movement, its racist

doctrines and its expansionist practices, which had led to the exile and homelessness of the Palestinian people, who expected the Security Council to adopt a resolution ending their tragedy and offering them a path to return to their homeland. Their aim was the establishment of an independent sovereign State on their national soil.

Spokesmen for Arab countries supported the views expressed by the PLO representative. The representative of the Libyan Arab Republic insisted that no international conference had the right to discuss the question of Palestine in the absence of PLO and that any resolution which ignored the national rights of the Palestinian people was to be rejected. He and others also maintained that the unjust and unlimited commitment of the United States to the Zionist cause constituted the main obstacle to the formulation of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The representative of Egypt regretted that Israel—the party responsible for the occupation of Arab land and denial of the Palestinian people's national rights—should have found it fitting to declare its contempt of the Council and the international community by boycotting the Council's debate. He asked that the Geneva Peace Conference be reconvened in the near future, with PLO invited to attend on an equal footing with the other parties.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic pointed out that, inasmuch as the Zionist aggression against the Arab people did not start on 5 June 1967, the solution of the conflict could not be based on resolutions or solutions that took into account only what had happened since that date. That explained the inadequacy of resolution 242(1967), which was intended to deal with the immediate consequences of Israeli aggression and totally ignored the Palestine question and the Palestinian people. By adopting resolution 381(1975) of 30 November 1975,<sup>27</sup> he said, the Council had taken an important step towards fulfilling its responsibilities.

The spokesman for Jordan also deplored the "wilful and deliberate" absence of Israel—the party which had always proclaimed its desire for peace and its belief in dialogue. He went on to say that the endeavours of Israeli authorities to consolidate their occupation of the Arab territories was a process of national and cultural replacement much more fearful and radical than the traditionally known violations of human rights of people under conventional occupation. The Council could build peace if its programme involved a time-table for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and an endorsement of the Palestinian right to national self-determination. He added that the Palestinian reality, ignored in earlier Council reso-

<sup>27</sup>See footnote 20.

lutions, had to be recognized as an essential component of such a peace. A just settlement had to include national self-determination for the Palestinian people, their ingathering and the right of return for those who had been expelled from their homes.

Similar views were expressed by spokesmen for other Arab Member States, including the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

The French representative said the Council should see to it that a just settlement of the Palestinian problem was brought about at the same time as recognition of secure and guaranteed frontiers for all the States of the area. Arab territories occupied as a result of the war of 1967 had to be evacuated and the rights of the Palestinian people to an independent homeland had to be recognized. However, it was not for the Council to determine for the interested parties the nature and status of the Palestinian homeland, which they themselves should determine in the light of the opportunities offered by life in the area. The procedure to be followed in seeking a settlement, he said, was established by resolution 338(1973), which remained entirely valid. A settlement could emerge only from negotiations among the parties and France favoured a Palestinian expression of views during those negotiations. It was for the Council to follow developments in the negotiating process, to endorse results and to determine the necessary international guarantees.

According to the USSR representative, Israeli troops had to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine had to be fully satisfied, including their inalienable right to create their own State. The USSR, he said, appealed for a comprehensive solution of the radical problems of a peace settlement within the Geneva Conference. It was firmly convinced that without the full participation of the Arab people of Palestine it would be impossible and pointless to attempt to settle the Middle East problem; the question of the participation of their representatives in the work of the Geneva Conference was directly related to the very substance of a settlement. Anyone who took a stand against the equal participation of the PLO representatives in the work of the Conference was against a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the USSR representative stated.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that a settlement should be based on three main requirements. The first was Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories; the second, respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. Those two basic principles were laid down in resolution 242(1967)

and brought into effect as provided in resolution 338(1973), and the United Kingdom would oppose any unilateral attempt to alter those resolutions or detract from them. The third requirement, not expressed in resolution 242(1967), was that the right of the Palestinian people to the expression of their national identity had to be recognized. How their rights were to be further defined was a matter for negotiation between the parties, but it had to be done in a way consistent with the right of all States in the area, including Israel, to exist within secure and recognized boundaries.

The principle of Israel's existence was supported by the great majority of Member States, he observed, and those who did not recognize that fact—most of all, those Palestinians who did not do so—had to come to recognize it and begin the task of considering how they could live at peace with Israel. On the other side, Israel had to accept that Palestinian nationalist sentiment would have to be taken into account and, more important, Israel would have to do something about it. It was not enough, he said, simply to express willingness to find a solution.

The Chinese representative said it was mainly the two super-powers which were responsible for the situation in the Middle East. Although each of them had put forward this or that kind of proposal—for a "comprehensive" solution or a "step-by-step" solution—in fact neither of them had any intention or sincere desire to bring about a real settlement. The Chinese Government and people, he said, had always supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to regain their national rights and recover their lost territories, and firmly condemned Israeli Zionist aggression. In China's view, the Council had to affirm the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and Israel had to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories.

The United States representative said that one of the Security Council's greatest contributions had been to establish a framework within which contact between the parties to the problem could take place and the negotiating process maintained. Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), and the will to apply them, had been the foundation for the progress that had been made; they continued to provide hope for the future. But, he said, when all parties had agreed to a framework, all of them had to agree to any changes in it. The Council should not adopt resolutions leaving no commonly accepted basis for further negotiation. However, the United States believed there was enough leeway in the existing arrangements to achieve progress, if there was the will to use them; matters of procedure, such as the question of additional participants, and of substance could and should be addressed at Geneva or at a preparatory conference.

The Council should not seek to prejudge the work of the Geneva Conference.

The United States, he said, was prepared to co-operate with all the States involved on all the issues. It was aware that there could be no durable solution without every effort being made to promote a solution of the key issues of a just and lasting peace based on resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), taking into account the legitimate interests of all the peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people, and respect for the right to independent existence of all States in the area.

On 26 January, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution, sponsored also by Benin, Guyana, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, according to the preamble of which the Security Council would, among other things, express its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and its concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation there. It would deeply deplore Israel's persistence in its occupation of Arab territories and its refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions, and reaffirm the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by the threat or use of force. Also by the preamble to the draft text, the Council would reaffirm further the necessity of the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter of the United Nations and its resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East including the question of Palestine.

By the operative part of the six-power text, the Council would affirm: (a) that the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine in accordance with the Charter; (b) the right of Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours to do so and the right of those choosing not to return to receive compensation for their property; (c) that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967; and (d) that appropriate arrangements should be established to guarantee, in accordance with the Charter, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

The Council would, further, by this text: decide that the above provisions should be taken fully into account in all international efforts and conferences organized within the framework of the United Nations for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East; request the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps as soon as possible for the implementation of the provisions of this resolution and to report to the Security Council on the progress achieved; and decide to convene

within six months to consider that report and in order to pursue the Council's responsibilities regarding such implementation.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government attached great importance to maintaining the principles and the provisions of Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) as an essential element in the draft if the resolution was to provide a real contribution towards the progress of negotiations. He therefore submitted an amendment in the form of a new operative paragraph by which the Council would reaffirm the principles and provisions of those resolutions and declare that nothing in the provisions of the current resolution superseded them.

In the view of the United States representative, the draft resolution, far from preserving the framework for negotiations established in the 1967 and 1973 resolutions, would in fact begin its destruction inasmuch as it proposed a fundamental and irremediable diminishment of the circumstances of one of the parties, fundamental rights were elided, entitlements impaired and expectations put in doubt. It would be incompatible for the same document both to alter those rights, entitlements and expectations—which were incorporated in the two resolutions—and, at the same time, to seek to reaffirm them. Therefore he would abstain on the United Kingdom amendment.

The representative of France, pointing out that the object of the Council's debate was to complement and complete the 1967 and 1973 resolutions, said he would vote in favour of the amendment since in France's view there was no contradiction between the draft resolution and the United Kingdom proposal, which shed light on the context in which the Council's work had to be done. Italy also supported the United Kingdom's proposal.

The USSR said it could not support the amendment as it would introduce ambiguity and confusion into the substance of the draft resolution.

The Libyan Arab Republic opposed the United Kingdom's amendment, reiterating its view that the two resolutions in question had been bypassed by events and developments both inside and outside the United Nations and were irrelevant as a framework for any just and lasting solution of the Middle East question.

Pakistan said it could not support the proposed amendment, not because of its substance but because it was not relevant.

The United Republic of Tanzania said that to accept the proposed amendment would create unnecessary difficulties for many that had been able to accept the draft resolution as it stood. The sponsors believed their draft to be an improvement on resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) because it was clearer and because it addressed itself seriously to the Palestinian question.

The amendment proposed by the United Kingdom was put to a vote and received 4 votes in favour (France, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom), 2 against (China, Libyan Arab Republic) and 9 abstentions, and was therefore not adopted.

China's representative said his Government would not participate in the voting on the draft resolution. It considered that the most urgent task was to secure Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. However, the draft resolution called for arrangements to guarantee the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; that, according to China, could be used by Israeli Zionism to create pretexts for its policy of aggression and expansion and by the super-powers to continue to maintain the situation of "no war, no peace" which was single-handedly created by them.

The draft resolution was put to a vote and received 9 votes in favour, 1 against (United States) and 3 abstentions (Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom). China and the Libyan Arab Republic did not participate in the vote. The resolution was not adopted because of the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

The Secretary-General observed that the Security Council's debate had highlighted both the main elements of the Middle East problem and the extreme difficulty of reconciling those elements. It had in particular emphasized the Palestinian dimension of the problem; at the same time, there had been a reaffirmation of the right of every State in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. He said he felt it his duty to express the general and growing anxiety of the international community at large at the great difficulties being experienced in making progress towards a settlement and he appealed to all of the parties concerned to persist in their efforts so that further constructive steps could quickly follow the Council's debate.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the representative of the United States said that, even if it stood alone, the United States felt the need to preserve the framework for negotiations established in resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973). The negative vote of the United States was not based on antipathy to the aspirations of the Palestinians but rather on the conviction that passage of the draft resolution would not ameliorate the condition of the Palestinians or be the most effective way of addressing the long-neglected problem of their future in the context of an over-all settlement.

France deplored the fact that the draft resolution, which was the product of lengthy consultation and which it termed realistic and equitable, had not been adopted. France did not believe, however, that the debate had been in vain, because the

framework for a just and stable solution for the Middle East had become clearer.

A similar view was expressed by the representative of Japan, who said that the fact that many members had agreed on a formula aimed at solving the Middle East problem was in itself a point of departure for future discussions.

The USSR representative said there was general recognition that genuine peace was impossible unless the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine were respected and unless Israeli troops withdrew from all the occupied Arab territories. He noted that many speakers, having recognized that the Council could not work out a peace treaty on a Middle East settlement, had called for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference, with the participation of PLO. Israel and its supporters were now completely isolated internationally, he stated.

The PLO representative said that the majority of Council members had converged on the following basic concepts and conclusions: that PLO was the representative of the people of Palestine, who were entitled to national self-determination and independence in their Palestinian homeland, and that no peace and hence no just and durable solution of the Middle East crisis was feasible without PLO consent and participation. Finally, he said, Council resolution 242(1967) was inadequate, since it failed to deal with either the question of Palestine or the national rights of the Palestinian people to independence and sovereignty. The United States, he added, which had chosen to demonstrate its prejudiced and unwavering support of Israel at the cost of impairing the effectiveness of the Council, could no longer claim that its step-by-step diplomacy would yield any productive results.

Communications (January-May 1976)

By a letter dated 9 January 1976, the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement setting forth the views of the USSR regarding the situation in the Middle East.

In a letter dated 10 January, the representative of Mexico declared that Mexico considered the Middle East situation to be the most serious potential threat to world peace and that a comprehensive solution to the problem was necessary within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Mexico also believed that the permanent members of the Security Council should demonstrate by action that they wished those resolutions implemented.

By a letter dated 14 January, the representative of Israel transmitted the text of a newspaper article containing a commentary on the "Palestinian National Covenant (1968)." He also commented on the PLO political programme and various statements made by its leaders which, he said, demonstrated that the principles and purposes of that or-

ganization were incompatible with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

On 27 January 1976, the Secretary-General, in maintaining contact with the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, sent identical letters to them in which he inquired about their thinking on ways of making progress towards a solution of the Middle East problem. The representatives of the USSR and of the United States transmitted the replies of their Governments on 17 and 20 February.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR stated that Israel's continuing occupation of the Arab territories and its disregard of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine perpetuated the danger of a new military explosion. The efforts of Israel and those who supported it to keep the settlement of the Middle East problem deadlocked, as demonstrated by the results of the recent debate in the Security Council, was a subject of concern. Because of the position of one of its permanent members, the Council had not been able to reach a decision, although the overwhelming majority of its members had spoken in favour of specific measures to achieve a comprehensive settlement. With few exceptions, Members of the United Nations had expressed, in the General Assembly and the Security Council, the view that genuine peace in the Middle East was impossible unless Israel withdrew its troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and unless the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine were safeguarded and the right of all States of the region to independent existence was guaranteed.

The USSR Foreign Minister went on to say that it had become evident that the only reliable way to achieve agreement on all the questions involved in a settlement was to resume, after careful preparation, the work of the Geneva Peace Conference, with the participation of all those directly concerned, including PLO and the Co-Chairmen of the Conference. Without the participation of the Palestinians, the Geneva Conference would be not a forum for business-like negotiations but a camouflage aimed at creating a semblance of negotiations, the Foreign Minister said.

In his reply, the Secretary of State of the United States said that he shared the Secretary-General's sense of urgency in pursuing the goal of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. He said he had just concluded discussions with Israel's Prime Minister, and the United States was determined to continue its efforts towards meaningful negotiations. However, it believed that there would be no chance of further progress if the negotiating framework, erected around Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973),<sup>28</sup> were disrupted. It continued to believe that that framework was sufficiently flexible to provide the basis for working out

fair and durable solutions to all the issues involved. Furthermore, the United States had repeatedly affirmed that there would be no permanent peace unless it included arrangements that took into account the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people.

The Secretary of State agreed that a resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference, after careful preparation, would serve the goal of achieving progress, and said that the United States had proposed—as a practical way of proceeding—a preparatory conference of those who had participated thus far in the negotiations. The United States, he said, was also prepared to consider holding bilateral consultations with the USSR in advance of such a preparatory conference.

By a letter dated 29 April, the representative of the USSR transmitted a statement by his Government dated 28 April, calling for an over-all political settlement of the problem of the Middle East based on: the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories; the satisfaction of the legitimate national demands of the Arab people of Palestine, including their inalienable right to establish their own State; and international guarantees for the security and inviolability of the frontiers of all Middle Eastern States. It favoured the resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference, with the participation of PLO, possibly in two stages, so that in the initial stage all organizational questions might be solved and appropriate working bodies established. The USSR was prepared to appoint its representatives to such meetings without delay. In the statement, it was stressed that the previous year's separate arrangements concerning some minor segments of the Israeli-occupied territories, by side-stepping the key questions in any Middle East settlement, had not only failed to alleviate the situation but had even further aggravated it.

On 19 May, the representative of Bulgaria transmitted the text of a statement his Government dated 11 May concerning the new initiative of the USSR for a political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. The Government of Bulgaria expressed its full agreement with the USSR statement of 28 April and endorsed the proposals for the solution of the Middle East conflict contained therein.

#### **Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People**

By a note dated 29 May 1976, the Secretary-General, as he had been requested to do by the General Assembly on 10 November 1975,<sup>29</sup> transmitted to the Security Council the report of the Assembly's 20-member Committee on the Exercise of the

<sup>28</sup> See footnotes 25 and 26.

<sup>29</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 248-49 text of resolution 3376(XXX).

Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. By that resolution, the Committee had been asked to submit its report and recommendations no later than 1 June 1976; the Security Council, in turn, was asked to consider as soon as possible after that date the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of the inalienable rights recognized by the Assembly in its resolution 3236(XXIX) of 22 November 1974.<sup>30</sup>

In the first part of its report, the Committee gave a summary of its deliberations on: the nature of the question of Palestine, the role of the Committee, the right of return, the right to self-determination and to national independence and sovereignty, the status of Jerusalem, a programme of implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, proposals concerning steps to ensure implementation of that programme, and the interrelationship between the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem.

The second part of the report contained the Committee's recommendations, beginning with what it termed basic considerations and guidelines. It noted first of all that the question of Palestine was at the heart of the Middle East problem and stressed that, consequently, no solution in the Middle East could be envisaged that did not fully take into account the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Next, the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homes and property and to achieve self-determination, national independence and sovereignty were endorsed by the Committee in the conviction that the full implementation of those rights would contribute decisively to a comprehensive and final settlement of the Middle East crisis.

In the view of the Committee, the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing with other parties, on the basis of General Assembly resolutions 3236(XXIX)<sup>31</sup> and 3375(XXX),<sup>32</sup> was indispensable in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East held under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Committee then recalled the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and stressed the consequent obligation for complete and speedy evacuation of any territory so occupied.

The Committee considered it the duty and the responsibility of all concerned to enable the Palestinians to exercise their inalienable rights.

Next, the Committee recommended an expanded and more influential role by the United Nations and its organs, particularly the Security Council, in promoting a just solution to the question of Palestine and in the implementation of such a solution.

The Committee, then, in endorsing the inaliena-

ble right of the Palestinians to return to their homes, went on to propose a two-phase programme to implement the exercise of that right.

The first phase involved the return of Palestinians displaced as a result of the war of June 1967. The Committee recommended that the Security Council request the immediate implementation of its resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967<sup>33</sup> and that such implementation should not be related to any other condition. It also recommended that the resources of the International Committee of the Red Cross and/or of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East might be employed to assist in the solution of any logistical problems involved in the resettlement of Palestinians returning to their homes. Those agencies could also assist, in co-operation with the host countries and PLO, in the identification of the displaced Palestinians.

For the second phase, involving the return to their homes of the Palestinians displaced between 1948 and 1967, the Committee recommended that, while the first phase was being implemented, the United Nations, in co-operation with the States directly involved and PLO as the interim representative of the Palestinian entity, should make the necessary arrangements to enable those Palestinians to exercise their right to return to their homes and property, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 November 1948.<sup>34</sup> Palestinians not choosing to return to their homes should be paid just and equitable compensation as provided for in that resolution.

In order to implement the inherent right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, the Committee recommended that a time-table be established by the Security Council for the complete withdrawal—no later than 1 June 1977—of Israeli occupation forces from the areas occupied in 1967. If necessary, temporary peace-keeping forces should be provided by the Council to facilitate the process of withdrawal.

The Committee also recommended that the Se-

<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 226-27, text of resolution 3236(XXIX).

<sup>32</sup> See footnote 19.

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 190-91, text of resolution 237(1967), by which, among other things, the Security Council called upon Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations had taken place and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities. The Council recommended to the Governments concerned the scrupulous respect of the humanitarian principles governing the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilian persons in time of war contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

<sup>34</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 174-76, text of resolution 194(III).

curity Council request Israel to desist from the establishment of new settlements and to withdraw during this period from settlements established in the occupied territories since 1967. Israel should also be requested to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to declare, pending its speedy withdrawal from those territories, its recognition of the applicability of that Convention. The evacuated territories, with all property and services intact, should be taken over by the United Nations, with the co-operation of the League of Arab States, and subsequently handed over to PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. The United Nations should, if necessary, assist in establishing communications between Gaza and the West Bank.

The Committee recommended that, as soon as the independent Palestinian entity had been established, the United Nations, in co-operation with that entity and the States directly involved, should make further arrangements, taking into account General Assembly resolution 3375(XXX), for the full implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the resolution of outstanding problems and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions.

Finally, the Committee recommended that the United Nations should provide the economic and technical assistance necessary for the consolidation of the Palestinian entity.

#### Consideration by Security Council (9-29 June 1976)

The Security Council considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at meetings held between 9 and 29 June 1976. In the course of these meetings the following 29 Member States were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia. The officers and other members of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, were also invited to participate.

The Security Council decided, by a vote of 11 in favour to 1 against (United States), with 3 abstentions (France, Italy, United Kingdom), to invite, as

on previous occasions, the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate, as requested by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan.

The vote was requested by the United States representative who said he had no objection to hearing Palestinian views, but objected to the proposed method for hearing the PLO representatives, which, he said, was not in accordance with the Council's rules of procedure.

The Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People emphasized that the recommendations contained in the Committee's report were based on previous resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and were in accordance with the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter. They also stressed that the recommendations contained a call for effective and urgent action by the Security Council—action which was overdue. The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had decided, when it formulated its report to the General Assembly, to take full account of the decisions, proposals and suggestions of the Security Council.

The PLO representative said that the Security Council had thus far dealt with the Palestine problem only derivatively and its efforts had not borne fruit. It currently had an opportunity to confront the core of the question and to begin devising appropriate measures to promote the effective implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine. The report of the Committee, he said, provided the basis for the adoption of measures by the Council that would facilitate the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The representatives of Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia also considered that the Committee's recommendations could serve as a realistic basis for enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their rights and thus promote the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and they called on the Council to endorse the recommendations and take steps for their implementation.

The representative of Jordan believed that the attainment of Palestinian rights and the establishment of a just peace in the area were inseparable goals and he noted that while the Committee's report focused on Palestinian rights, it made it clear that such rights could be attained only in the context of a comprehensive, just settlement in the Middle East. The Syrian representative said it was time the Security Council—and in particular its permanent members—undertook some action to end the nightmare with which the region had been living for three decades. If, owing to the abuse of the



right of veto by any of its permanent members, the Council was unable to act, then the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that the Assembly itself carry out its responsibilities in the matter, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and existing precedents.

Support for the recommendations was expressed by the representatives of Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Panama, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia, who urged the Security Council to endorse them. The spokesman for Yugoslavia pointed out that PLO's participation in the Committee's work showed its readiness to negotiate through the United Nations with the other side about the modalities for a solution of the Palestinian problem and, consequently, of the Middle East crisis. Israel had said it would not negotiate with PLO but it could not avoid for ever the necessity of dealing with the central factor, namely, the Palestinian problem.

The USSR representative also supported the recommendations and reiterated the view of the USSR that the Middle East problem could be solved only on the basis of three organically linked elements: withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied as a result of Israel's 1967 aggression; satisfaction of the lawful national demands of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own State; and establishment of international guarantees for the security and inviolability of the frontiers of all States in the Middle East and their right to an independent existence and development. He also again called for the reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East—with the participation of all parties concerned, including PLO—as the appropriate international machinery for negotiating a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

According to the Chinese representative, the essence of the Palestine question and of the whole Middle East question lay in Israeli Zionist aggression and the contention between the two super-powers for hegemony in the region versus the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against that aggression and hegemonism. China, he said, held that the Security Council had to rectify the unjust stand against the Palestinian people it formerly adopted under super-power manipulation and recognize the complete restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights. That restoration, he stressed, was inseparable from the recovery of the lost Arab territories, from which Israel had to be enjoined to withdraw, immediately and unconditionally, completely and not partially.

The representatives of France, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom had reservations about the recommendations of the Committee that called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967 and the establishment

of an independent Palestinian entity but did not take sufficiently into consideration the third fundamental element of a Middle East settlement—namely, the right of every State in the area to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed frontiers. The recommendations thus did not accord with Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), which, they noted, provided a widely accepted basis for achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The representative of Sweden said that Israel had to recognize the national rights and interests of the Palestinian people, and their right to a homeland; PLO had to accept the right of Israel to continued existence within secure and recognized boundaries. He and others, including Japan and the United Kingdom, strongly supported the principle that a solution of the central elements of the Middle East problem had to be found in negotiations. Japan was among those urging resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of PLO.

At a Security Council meeting on 29 June, a draft resolution was put forward by Guyana, Pakistan, Panama and the United Republic of Tanzania by the preambular part of which the Council would, among other things, express its deep concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine had been achieved and that the problem therefore continued to aggravate the Arab-Israeli conflict, of which it was the core, and to endanger international peace and security. By the operative part of the text, the Council would take note of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and affirm the inalienable rights of those people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The draft resolution received 10 votes in favour, 1 against (United States) and 4 abstentions (France, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

The United States representative, explaining his Government's negative vote, said that the text was totally devoid of balance, stressing the rights and interests of one party and ignoring those of other parties. The political interests of the Palestinians and their role in a final settlement, he said, was a matter that had to be negotiated between the parties before it could be defined in Council resolutions.

The spokesmen for France, Italy and the United Kingdom said they had abstained in the vote because the text singled out one aspect of the question—recognition of Palestinian rights—and failed to mention other aspects.

### Communications and reports (October 1976)

By a letter dated 7 October, the USSR representative transmitted the text of a proposal by his Government concerning a settlement in the Middle East and the Geneva Peace Conference, suggesting a resumption of the work of the Geneva Conference in October-November 1976, with the following agenda: (1) withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; (2) realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestine Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own State; (3) preservation of the right to an independent existence and to security of all the States directly participating in the conflict—the Arab States bordering on Israel, on the one hand, and the State of Israel, on the other—and the granting to them of appropriate international guarantees; and (4) cessation of the state of war between the Arab States concerned and Israel.

The USSR proposed that the Conference be conducted in two phases, concluding with the adoption of a final instrument or instruments in the nature of a treaty, and that PLO should participate in the work of the Conference from the beginning and with equal status.

On 18 October, the Secretary-General submitted a report in response to a request by the General Assembly, set forth in a resolution of 5 December 1975<sup>35</sup> on the situation in the Middle East, that he report to the Security Council on the implementation of that resolution.

In the report, the Secretary-General reviewed the action he had taken in bringing the resolution to the attention of the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East and transmitting it to the Security Council, which, he noted, had held four series of meetings, between January and June 1976, on the relevant issues but had adopted no resolutions.

The Secretary-General then reported on the views expressed by the two Co-Chairmen (see p. 234) and he said that he had asked his Personal Representative for the Peace Conference on the Middle East, Under-Secretary-General Roberto E. Guyer, to undertake an exploratory mission to the Middle East, which he visited from 25 February to 2 March 1976. On the basis of the findings of that mission, the Secretary-General decided to continue his efforts to find ways and means to resume the negotiating process and, in identical aide-mémoires handed to the parties on 1 April, including PLO, he asked them to convey to him any ideas of a procedural or substantive nature that they might have with respect to action to be taken by the United Nations with a view to breaking the impasse in the peace efforts.

In their replies, Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic reiterated their demand for the

withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967; the USSR reaffirmed that the most appropriate forum for working out a solution was the Geneva Peace Conference, with the participation of all directly concerned parties, including PLO and the Co-Chairmen of the Conference; the United States emphasized that it intended to pursue actively contacts with the parties on efforts to bring about an agreement that would end the state of war in the Middle East as soon as the situation in Lebanon had improved; and Israel emphasized that it favoured the reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference with the original participants, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) and with the terms stated in the letters of 18 December 1973 addressed to the Secretary-General by the USSR and the United States concerning that Conference.<sup>36</sup>

The Secretary-General concluded that while there was general agreement on the necessity of resuming negotiations for a just and lasting settlement, there were still important differences of view among the parties concerned. He said he would continue his efforts towards the resumption of the negotiating process.

Also on 18 October, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly concerning the implementation of Assembly resolution 3375(XXX) of 10 November 1975<sup>37</sup> by which the Assembly had, among other things, called for an invitation to PLO to participate in all deliberations and conferences on the Middle East held under United Nations auspices.

### Consideration by the General Assembly

Three resolutions on Middle East questions were adopted by the General Assembly during its thirty-first (1976) session—one on the question of Palestine, another on the situation in the Middle East and the third on the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

#### The question of Palestine

The Assembly considered the question of Palestine at meetings held between 15 and 24 November 1976.

In presenting the report of his Committee, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People recalled that the Security Council had examined the report in June: a draft resolution submitted by non-aligned members of the Council had not been adopted because of the negative vote of a perma-

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 19.

<sup>35</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 241-42, text of resolution 3414(XXX).

<sup>36</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 208.

nent member. The Committee, he said, had subsequently decided to leave its report unchanged and resubmit it to the Assembly.

He also noted that none of the States that spoke in the Council had questioned the reality of the rights of the Palestinian people. The criticisms of the report went beyond the mandate of the Committee, which was neither to resolve the question of the Middle East nor to reaffirm the rights of Israel but to define ways and means to ensure recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The Chairman went on to say that the establishment of a just and definitive peace in the area required a basic change both in the political steps to be taken and in the attitudes of all parties to the dispute: Israel had to give up its expansionist aims and realize that it could not live and prosper in its present hostile and explosive environment and that peace and understanding with its neighbours were indispensable to the security and well-being of its people; the Arabs, for their part, had to adopt a more realistic approach to the question and recognize that the State of Israel was a reality and its existence could not be denied.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization pointed out that the principles on which the Committee based its recommendations were the necessary basis for resolving the Palestine problem and for the realization of peace in the Middle East. He said that PLO strongly regretted the fact that the Security Council had been unable to take decisions aimed at implementing the Committee's report because of the United States veto. That, he said, made it incumbent on the Assembly to assume its international responsibility.

During the discussion, many Members—Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and others—supported the Committee's report and urged that it be endorsed by the General Assembly. Egypt said the Assembly had to seek new ways and means of implementing the Committee's proposals.

The representative of Israel said that in the name of his Government he rejected out of hand the Committee's recommendations, which conflicted with existing Security Council resolutions and which, if implemented, would lead to the dismemberment of Israel. The core of the Arab-Israeli conflict was not the question of the Palestinian Arabs or the issue of territories occupied in 1967 but, rather, the non-recognition by the Arab world of Israel's right to exist. The spokesman for Israel made the following points, among others:

— with regard to the question of the return of refugees, he pointed out that the report dealt only with Palestinian refugees, and ignored the rights of about 800,000 Jews who had fled from Arab countries between 1948 and 1967 because of the conflict;

— the Committee's recommendations for Israeli withdrawal did not stop at the 1967 lines but implied the step-by-step truncation of the Jewish State until it totally disappeared;

— by not mentioning Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), the report ignored Israel's rights and the centrality of the process of negotiation in solving any conflict;

— Israel remained committed to the need for movement towards a comprehensive solution of the conflict on the basis of resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) and in the forum established for that purpose, namely, the Geneva Peace Conference as originally constituted, or in any other forum in which the States parties to the conflict would decide to meet.

He said also that Israel was committed to a solution which took into account the question of Palestinian identity and included a just and constructive solution for the Palestine Arab problem. Approximately 80 per cent of the Palestinian Arabs were citizens of both Jordan and Israel, which led his Government to reiterate its belief that the ultimate solution of the Palestine Arab problem had to lie within the context of a peace agreement between Israel and Jordan.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic pointed out that it was incorrect to maintain that Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) were not taken into account in the recommendations of the Committee. The report specifically called for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions, which, in his view, included those two Council resolutions. If the Security Council could not preserve peace and security in the Middle East, then the General Assembly was under obligation to ensure the implementation of United Nations decisions, he said.

The spokesman for Iraq said he had reservations about references in the report to some of the United Nations resolutions which affirmed the existence of what he termed the Zionist entity. In Iraq's view, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination could be exercised only in the whole territory of Palestine, exclusive of any foreign occupation of Palestine.

The USSR representative supported the Committee's recommendations on the understanding that the question of Palestine constituted an integral part of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. He reiterated his Government's view that such a settlement should be based on withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state of their own, and on the recognition of the independent existence and development of all

States of the area, under appropriate international guarantees. The USSR also supported the reconvening as soon as possible of the Geneva Peace Conference, with the participation of all directly interested parties, including PLO.

The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Communities (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), said they could not endorse the Committee's recommendations because they took into account only two of the basic elements of a peace settlement mentioned in the Committee's report, namely, Israeli withdrawal and the rights of the Palestinians. The third element, namely, the principle of secure and recognized boundaries for all States of the region, did not appear in the recommendations, which therefore suffered from a fundamental imbalance.

The Chinese representative said that China, as always, firmly supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli Zionism and super-power hegemonism and for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of their national rights. China had always held that Israel had to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and that the national rights of the Palestinian people had to be regained, and therefore was in favour of the contents of the report of the Committee that reaffirmed or conformed to Assembly resolutions 3236(XXIX)<sup>38</sup> and 3376(XXX).<sup>39</sup> China was firmly convinced that whatever conspiratorial schemes and perverse acts the super-powers and the Israeli aggressors might resort to, the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples would heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, persevere in their struggle and finally accomplish their sacred cause of national liberation.

The representative of the United States said it was an elementary truth that the legitimate aspirations and interests of the Palestinian people had to be taken into account in working out a settlement in the Middle East; without doubt it was one of the central issues that had to be resolved in the negotiations to have a just and lasting peace and the United States, he said, was committed to such an outcome. However, the Committee's report was based only on that premise without consideration of other vital and absolutely essential issues. Among those were: the right of Israel to exist; the need for the Palestinians to accept the legitimacy and reality of the State of Israel; the need for Arab countries to maintain peaceful relations with Israel within the framework of an over-all peace settlement; and the need for the Arab States and Israel to end the state of war and arrive at a peaceful settlement in the area.

He went on to say that the recommendations also

prejudged the outcome of the negotiations that had to take place between the parties themselves, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973). No solution to this or any other dispute could be imposed by the Assembly. Furthermore, he said, the recommendation that there be a complete withdrawal by Israeli occupation forces not later than 1 June 1977 utterly conflicted with the two Council resolutions of 1967 and 1973, which called for negotiations between the parties concerned for the purpose of settling all outstanding issues.

Finally, he said, the United States considered that the work of the Committee had been concluded and there was therefore no need for extending its mandate or for a reconsideration of its report by the Security Council. Lasting peace could come only through negotiations by the parties directly involved.

On 24 November, by a recorded vote of 90 to 16, with 30 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/20, which was sponsored by 28 Members. By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things expressed its deep 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. The Assembly 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.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly:

(1) expressed 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;

(2) took note of the Committee's report and endorsed the recommendations contained therein, as a basis for the solution of the question of Palestine;

(3) decided to circulate the report to all the competent United Nations bodies and urged them to take necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

(4) urged the Security Council to consider once again as soon as possible the recommendations in the report, taking fully into account the observations made thereon during the current Assembly debate, in order to take the necessary measures to

<sup>38</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>39</sup> See footnote 29.

implement the Committee's recommendations 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;

(5) authorized the Committee to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its 1977 session;

(6) requested the Committee to promote the greatest possible dissemination of information on its programme of implementation through non-governmental organizations and other appropriate means;

(7) requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the Committee's work and provide it with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks, including summary records; and

(8) decided to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its 1977 session.

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

The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF COMMITTEE ON EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted, by consensus, a decision by which it added Guyana, Mali and Nigeria to the membership of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

A draft resolution to the same effect, proposed by Afghanistan, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia, was before the Assembly but was not voted upon.

#### The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" at meetings held between 2 and 9 December 1976. It heard the views of more than 50 Member States and received three draft resolutions, two of which were adopted on 9 December as resolutions 31/61 and 31/62.

During the discussion there was wide agreement that the current situation in the Middle East continued to pose a serious threat to world peace and

stability. Most speakers regretted the lack of progress in reaching a settlement and expressed the belief that the resumption of the negotiations between the parties was both urgent and timely. In enumerating the prerequisites for a just and durable peace in the area, many Members reiterated their view that Israel had to withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967 and that the national rights of the Palestinians, including the right to establish their own State, had to be recognized. Others emphasized, at the same time, the right of all States in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. It was generally considered that the United Nations should continue to play an important role in promoting a settlement of the problem and that Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) continued to provide a basis accepted by all parties for such a settlement. It was felt by many Members, however, that the two resolutions did not fully take into account the universal recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

On the basis of these general principles, different views were expressed—especially by the representatives of the parties directly concerned—as to the appropriate action deemed necessary for reaching a settlement.

A draft resolution was submitted by Israel on 6 December by the preambular part of which the Assembly would have recalled that all Member States, in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations, had undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter<sup>40</sup> and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered. It would also have reaffirmed the urgent necessity of establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

By the operative paragraph, the Assembly would have called on Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to reconvene without delay at the Peace Conference on the Middle East under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the USSR in order to resume negotiations, without prior conditions, on the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, as called for in Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973).

The representative of Israel observed, in introducing the draft resolution, that it was the first time Israel had submitted a resolution for Assembly consideration. He appealed to Member States to adopt it so that the parties would begin negotiations in the very near future. Israel, he said, was prepared to go to Geneva immediately, without any pre-conditions whatsoever. He added that the Geneva Conference was sovereign and should be al-

<sup>40</sup> For text of Article 2 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

lowed to decide about participants and substantive matters.

Amendments to the draft resolution, proposed by India, Malta, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, would have added a new preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would have recalled all relevant United Nations resolutions concerning the Middle East, and would have amended the operative paragraph so that the Assembly would have called upon Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and PLO to participate in the Peace Conference held under the auspices of the United Nations, with the co-chairmanship of the United States and the USSR, in order to negotiate without delay the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, as called for in resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) and General Assembly resolution 3375(XXX).

In introducing the amendments on behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Sri Lanka wondered how there could be a peace conference on the Middle East without the participation of PLO. It was commonly accepted, he said, that there was a Palestinian dimension to the Middle East problem.

The draft resolution submitted by Israel and the proposed amendments to it were subsequently withdrawn.

On 9 December, the Assembly adopted two resolutions. The first, on the situation in the Middle East, was sponsored by 31 Members and was adopted by a roll-call vote of 91 to 11, with 29 abstentions, as resolution 31/61.

By the preamble to this 31-power text, the Assembly among other things expressed its deep concern at the increasing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East due to continued Israeli occupation and Israel's refusal to implement United Nations resolutions, and reaffirmed the necessity of establishing a just and lasting peace in the region based on full respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter as well as for the resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East and the question of Palestine.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) affirmed that the early resumption of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the parties concerned, including PLO, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3375(XXX), was essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the region;

(2) condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories in violation of the Charter, the principles of international law and repeated United Nations resolutions;

(3) reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, which were the basic

prerequisites enabling all countries and peoples in the Middle East to live in peace;

(4) condemned all measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories to change their demographic and geographic character and institutional structure;

(5) requested once again all States to desist from supplying Israel with military and other forms of aid or any assistance that would enable it to consolidate its occupation or to exploit the natural resources of the occupied territories;

(6) requested the Security Council to take effective measures, within an appropriate time-table, for the implementation of all relevant Council and Assembly resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine; and

(7) requested the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of this resolution and to submit a report on the follow-up of its implementation to the General Assembly at its 1977 session.

(For text of resolution 31/61, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly adopted the second resolution, concerning the Peace Conference on the Middle East, by a roll-call vote of 122 to 2, with 8 abstentions, as resolution 31/62. The text had 38 sponsors.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things expressed grave concern at the lack of progress towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and said it was convinced that any relaxation in the search for a comprehensive settlement to that end constituted a grave threat to the prospects of peace in the Middle East as well as a threat to international peace and security.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly:

(1) requested the Secretary-General to resume contacts with all the parties to the conflict and the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, in accordance with his initiative of 1 April 1976 (see page 238), in preparation for the early convening of the Peace Conference, and to submit a report to the Security Council not later than 1 March 1977 on the results of his contacts and on the situation in the Middle East;

(2) 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, not later than the end of March 1977;

(3) requested the Security Council to convene, subsequent to the submission to it by the Secretary-General of the above report, in order to consider the situation in the area in the light of that report and to promote the process towards the establish-

ment of a just and lasting peace in the area; and

(4) further requested the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 31/62, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in explanation of vote on the two resolutions, the representative of the United States said that the 31-power text on the situation in the Middle East contained blanket condemnations of one side which were unwarranted and which would have no positive effect. The United States, he said, saw no logic in a call on all States to desist from supplying military and other aid to one side but not to the other, and would not be guided by such a proposal. The resolution also lacked balance in its reference to the potential elements of peace: one side could not be expected to give everything and gain nothing. As for the request to the Security Council, it carried an implication that the Council ought to impose a settlement on the parties. He observed that the parties to the dispute had accepted the framework for a negotiating process—a mutual commitment to negotiate rather than rely on time-tables or imposed solutions. It was neither appropriate nor practical to look to the Council to impose its will on the parties to the negotiations.

He went on to say that the United States was opposed to the 38-power text on the Geneva Peace Conference, first, because it set an artificial deadline for reconvening the Conference and, second, because the request to the Secretary-General to resume his contacts with the parties to the conflict was phrased in such a way as to imply that PLO should be one of the parties consulted. The United States believed that the question of additional participants could be addressed only by the original participants themselves.

The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Communities, said they could not support the 31-power text because it was unbalanced and because some of the matters it mentioned could be effectively decided only in the negotiations themselves.

The Chinese representative said his Government had not participated in the vote on the two resolutions because they involved the Geneva Conference and Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) on which the Conference was based and on which China's position was well known.

#### **Other communications**

In a letter dated 23 August 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of Israel charged that a criminal attack had been carried out on 11 August against passengers of an El Al Israel Airlines aeroplane in the Istanbul (Turkey) International Airport. Four passengers had been killed

and 21 injured. The organization called the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine had claimed credit for the act but, the representative charged, the guiding force behind the attack was the Libyan Arab Republic, which, according to news reports, had armed and financed the terrorists. The role of the Libyan Government in aiding Arab terrorists was a violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law, the representative of Israel said; he cited 12 cases of hijacking, murders and attacks on international airports from September 1971 to February 1974, and said the United Nations had to take immediate and effective action to put an end to terrorist attacks against innocent civilians.

In a letter dated 31 August 1976, addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic rejected the charges and recalled that the Libyan Government had declared that it did not approve of hijacking and considered it a foolish and irresponsible act. If it had allowed hijacked aeroplanes to land at its airports it was for purely human motives and sometimes in response to requests from the parties concerned. The Libyan Arab Republic hoped that the United Nations would be able to take effective measures to put an end to the terrorism exercised by all racist régimes in the world, including the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

By a letter dated 30 September, the representative of Yemen forwarded to the Secretary-General a letter from the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization charging that on 26 September two Israeli warships intercepted the Cypriot ship *Phoenicia*, carrying a number of Palestinians from Lebanon to Cyprus, rammed it and fired upon it. Two other vessels had been sunk by Israeli forces in Lebanese harbours.

In a letter dated 18 October addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Kuwait, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group of Member States for the month of October 1976, charged that there had been an escalation of Israeli acts of piracy against Arab civilians on the high seas. Numerous such acts had been reported in the mass media. He cited two recent acts of piracy, one involving a Cypriot yacht, the other the passenger ship *Niyazi*, en route from Lebanon to Cyprus, which had been hijacked to Haifa, Israel, detained for 30 hours, and some of its passengers had been maltreated. He asked that the necessary measures be taken to put an end to Israel's piratical acts.

#### **Other decisions**

##### **Assistance to the Palestinian people**

On 4 August 1976, at its sixty-first session, the Economic and Social Council among other things

invited the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system to intensify, as a matter of urgency and in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, efforts to identify the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It requested them to consult and co-operate with PLO in projects for improving the situation of the Palestinian people, urged the heads of the organs concerned to make proposals to their governing bodies for carrying out these activities, and requested the Secretary-General to report at the Council's second 1977 session on steps taken to implement the resolution.

The Council took this action when it adopted resolution 2026(LXI) by a roll-call vote of 36 to 1, with 11 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which approved the text on 30 July 1976, by a roll-call vote of 37 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The text was proposed by Bulgaria, Egypt (on behalf of Council members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries) and the German Democratic Republic.

(For text of resolution 2026(LXI) and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Living conditions of the Palestinian people

During its consideration of the United Nations Environment Programme at its thirty-first (1976) session, the General Assembly on 16 December adopted, by a recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 26 abstentions, resolution 31/110 whereby, among other things, it recalled the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976.

It requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to report to the General Assembly in 1977 on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; requested him, in preparing the report, to consult and co-operate with PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; and urged all States to co-operate with him in this matter.

The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text on 17 November by a roll-call vote of 102 to 2, with 25 abstentions, on a proposal by Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members belonging to the Group of 77.

(For text of resolution 31/110 and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. See also p. 447 for further details.)

#### Importance of universal realization of the right to self-determination

By its resolution 31/34, adopted on 30 November 1976, the General Assembly among other things 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, independence and sovereignty without external interference. It also strongly condemned all Governments that did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people. (For details, see pp. 590-91.)

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A/31/175 (S/12169). Letter of 10 August from Israel.

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A/31/348 (S/12238). Note verbale of 23 November from Israel.

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

A/31/L.20 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/55, A/31/346. Administrative and financial implications of 28-power draft resolution, A/31/L.20. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/20, as proposed by 28 powers, A/31/L.20 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 24 November 1976, meeting 77, by recorded vote of 90 to 16, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Grenada, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Surinam, Sweden, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3376(XXX) of 10 November 1975,  
Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights 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,

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 therein, as a basis for the solution of the question of Palestine;

3. 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;

4. Urges the Security Council to consider once again as soon as possible the recommendations contained in the report, taking fully into account the observations made thereon during the debate in the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, in order to take the necessary measures to implement the above-mentioned recommendations of the Committee so as to achieve early progress towards a solution of the problem of Palestine and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Authorizes the Committee to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. Requests the Committee to promote the greatest possible dissemination of information on its programme of implementation through non-governmental organizations and other appropriate means;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the Committee's work and to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks, including summary records of its meetings;

8. Decides to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session.

S/12259. Letter of 21 December from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 31/20 of 24 November 1976).

#### **Enlargement of Committee on Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People**

A/31/L.35 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.  
A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/318).

#### **THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

A/31/L.24. Israel: draft resolution.

A/31/L.25. India, Malta, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: amendments to Israeli draft resolution, A/31/L.24.

A/31/L.26 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/61, as proposed by 31 powers, A/31/L.26 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1976, meeting 95, by roll-call vote of 91 to 11, with 29 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3414(XXX) of 5 December 1975 and noting with concern that no progress has been achieved towards the implementation of that resolution, in particular its paragraph 4,

Recalling the debate held in the Security Council in January 1976 on the Middle East problem including the Palestinian question, in implementation of subparagraph (a) of Council resolution 381(1975) of 30 November 1975,

Deeply concerned at the increasing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East due to continued Israeli occupation and Israel's refusal to implement United Nations resolutions, Reaffirming the necessity of establishing 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 the resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East and the question of Palestine,

1. Affirms that the early resumption of the Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3375(XXX) of 10 November 1975, is essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the region;

2. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and repeated United Nations resolutions;

3. Reaffirms that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, which are the basic prerequisites enabling all countries and peoples in the Middle East to live in peace;

4. Condemns all measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories to change the demographic and geographic character and institutional structure of these territories;

5. Requests once again all States to desist from supplying Israel with military and other forms of aid or any assistance which would enable it to consolidate its occupation or to exploit the natural resources of the occupied territories;

6. Requests the Security Council to take effective measures, within an appropriate time-table, for the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly on the Middle East and Palestine;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of the present resolution and to submit a report on the follow-up of its implementation to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

S/12271. Letter of 7 January 1977 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 31/61 of 9 December 1976).

#### PEACE CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST

A/31/L.27 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/62, as proposed by 38 powers, A/31/L.27 and Add.1-3, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1976, meeting 95, by roll-call vote of 122 to 2, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, 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, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Malawi, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Swaziland.

The General Assembly,  
Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East,"

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on this item and his initiative of 1 April 1976,

Gravely concerned at the lack of progress towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, Convinced that any relaxation in the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem to achieve a just peace in the area constitutes a grave threat to the prospects of peace in the Middle East as well as a threat to international peace and security,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To resume contacts with all the parties to the conflict and the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, in accordance with his initiative of 1 April 1976, in preparation for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East;

(b) To submit a report to the Security Council on the results of his contacts and on the situation in the Middle East not later than 1 March 1977;

2. Calls 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, not later than the end of March 1977;

3. Requests the Security Council to convene subsequent to the submission by the Secretary-General of the report referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above, in order to consider the situation in the area in the light of that report and to promote the process towards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of the present resolution.

S/12272. Letter of 7 January 1977 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 31/62 of 9 December 1976).

#### Other communications

S/12186 (A/31/182). Letter of 23 August from Israel.

S/12191 (A/31/188). Letter of 31 August from Libyan Arab Republic.

S/12213. Letter of 18 October from Kuwait.

A/31/256. Letter of 30 September from Yemen (annexing letter of 1 September 1976 from Head of Political Department of PLO).

#### Other decisions

##### ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 600-602.

Plenary meeting 2031.

E/AC.24/L.528. Bulgaria, Egypt (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"), German Democratic Republic: draft resolution, approved by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 602, by roll-call vote of 37 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom.

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution I.

Resolution 2026(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5880, adopted by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031, by roll-call vote of 36 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, 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 resolution 1978(LIX) of 31 July 1975,

1. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system 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. Requests these agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to establishing and implementing concrete projects to ensure the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people;

3. Urges the heads of the organizations and agencies concerned to formulate and submit to their respective governing and/or legislative bodies proposals for ensuring the implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its sixty-third session on the steps taken to implement the provisions of the present resolution.

#### LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 45, 46.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/C.2/31/L13. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 45, by roll-call vote of 102 to 2, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/110, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 26 abstentions.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the 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 of the Conference on living conditions of the Palestinians in occupied territories, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Recalling further the recommendation adopted at the Regional Preparatory Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held at Teheran from 14 to 19 June 1975,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in this matter.

## The situation in the occupied territories

During 1976, questions relating to the situation in the territories occupied by Israel were considered by various United Nations bodies.

In response to three separate requests, the Security Council considered matters relating to the situation in the occupied territories—in March, May and November.

The Commission on Human Rights on 13 February adopted a resolution concerning the 1975 report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

In its 1976 report, the Special Committee said that Israel was following a policy directed towards

the annexation of the occupied territories, manifested by the establishment of settlements and the transfer to them of Israeli citizens. It again urged the General Assembly to bring to an end the state of occupation as the only way of ensuring the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied territories.

At its thirty-first (1976) session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions on the 1976 report of the Special Committee and a resolution on the question of permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories. Details of these actions are given below.

### Treatment of the civilian population in Israeli-occupied territories and related matters

#### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights

At its thirty-second session in February/March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights considered the 1975 report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,<sup>41</sup> and on 13 February adopted a resolution 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 resolution, the Commission among other things expressed alarm at the continuation by Israel of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the occupied Arab territories, including the destruction of homes, the expropriation of Arab properties and the ill-treatment of prisoners, as well as measures aiming at annexation. It also expressed concern that the population of the occupied areas were hindered in the exercise of their inalienable rights to national education and cultural life.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Commission again deplored Israel's continued grave violations of the basic norms of international law and of relevant international conventions—in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (the fourth Geneva Convention). The Commission considered such violations to be war crimes and an affront to humanity. It also deplored Israel's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions and its continued policy of violating the basic human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

The Commission reaffirmed that military occupation of territory constituted a grave threat to international peace and security and was, in itself, a continuous violation of the Charter of the United

Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>42</sup> It reaffirmed its condemnation of Israel for the deliberate destruction of the Syrian town of Quneitra.

The Commission called upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the Palestinians and the other displaced inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories to their homes, to desist from establishing new settlements in the occupied lands and to commence immediately with the removal of the existing settlements.

The Commission deplored the measures taken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories. It declared that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic structure and status of the occupied territories, as well as those designed to change the institutional structure and established religious practices in the sanctuary of the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron), were null and void. It reaffirmed its call on Israel to ensure freedom of worship in accordance with established traditions in the region, particularly in Jerusalem.

The Commission called upon all States not to recognize any measures carried out by Israel aimed at effecting change in the occupied territories, and invited those States to do their utmost to ensure that Israel respected the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention. It censured in the strongest terms all measures taken by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem and condemned a number of specific Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories.

<sup>41</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 252.

<sup>42</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Secretary-General was asked to bring the Commission's resolution to the attention of all Governments and to give it the widest possible publicity. He was asked to report to the Commission at its 1977 session when, it was decided, the matter would again be given high priority.

### **Consideration by Security Council and communications**

During 1976, the Security Council held three series of meetings on the situation in the occupied territories—in March, in May and in November. The Council and the Secretary-General also received a number of communications concerning the question.

#### **Communications (1-12 March 1976)**

Prior to the March series of meetings, the following communications were received.

By a letter dated 1 March, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic transmitted the text of a letter dated 23 February from the Acting Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) charging that, following a ruling by a Jerusalem magistrate's court on 28 January 1976 that Jews had the right to pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, some Zionist groups had announced plans to organize "pray-ins" in the Mosque. The ruling was in violation of several Security Council resolutions, the letter said, and it had sparked a wave of violent demonstrations in most major West Bank towns and in East Jerusalem. Scores of Palestinians had been arrested and four had died in the Nablus gaol. Two others had been killed in attacks on villages. Demonstrations and strikes continued in many towns and the continuing confrontation would, the letter added, inevitably lead to an increase in the severity of the acts of repression by the Israeli authorities.

By a letter dated 12 March, the representative of Saudi Arabia transmitted the text of a statement issued by members of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations—which had met to consider what was described as the grave situation in occupied Arab Jerusalem resulting from recent Israeli violations of Security Council resolutions—concerning the status of the Holy City and the profanation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The recent ruling of the Jerusalem magistrate's court was regarded as part of the systematic and persistent policy of the Israeli occupation authorities to change the status of Jerusalem and gradually obliterate the Moslem and Christian heritage in the Holy City. The members of the Conference noted with appreciation efforts made by the Secretary-General. They requested him and the President of the Security Council to keep under urgent attention the situation in Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories, and

reaffirmed that immediate steps must be taken to stop the Israeli violations.

#### **Security Council meetings (22-25 March 1976)**

The Security Council met between 22 and 25 March at the request of the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan. In a joint letter dated 19 March, they said that, ever since the Israeli magistrate's ruling to the effect that Jews could not be prevented from praying in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the situation had continued to deteriorate in Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied West Bank and was becoming explosive. The ruling, they said, could no longer be viewed in isolation but had to be seen, along with recent expropriations of Arab-owned lands in Jerusalem and the establishment of Jewish settlements in Arab areas, as part of a policy of absorbing occupied Jerusalem into Israel. The extensiveness, violence and tenacity of the demonstrations, they said, reflected the determination of the people of the occupied territories to resist Israel's attempt to annex East Jerusalem, and they called on the Security Council to take measures to halt the deterioration of the situation and put an end to Israel's defiance of the Council's decisions on Jerusalem. They also asked that PLO be invited to participate in the Council's discussion, as on previous occasions.

The Council agreed to invite PLO to participate in the discussion under the same conditions as had been proposed and agreed to at its meetings in January (see page 229). The procedural vote for PLO participation was 11 in favour to 1 against (United States), with 3 abstentions (France, Italy, United Kingdom).

Also invited to participate in the discussion, at their request, were Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

The representative of Egypt observed that for the first time in the protracted history of the Middle East conflict the Security Council was discussing the situation in the occupied Arab territories. After reviewing the background of the complaint, he said that peace could not prevail in the region unless Israel withdrew from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and unless it recognized the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The Council should, he declared, adopt a resolution calling for: exercise by the Palestinian people of the right to self-determination; condemnation of Israel's brutal and illegal actions in the occupied Arab territories; and immediate and effective steps to put an end to those actions and to rescind all previous measures taken by the occupation authorities in Jerusalem and in the West Bank.

The representative of Jordan recalled that at the beginning of 1975 the Knesset—the Israeli Parliament—had approved a Master Plan for Jerusalem

according to which 30 per cent of the total area of the West Bank of Jordan would be annexed to Jerusalem so that it could be gradually absorbed into Israel. That area included nine towns and 60 villages, inhabited by 250,000 people. The locations of new Israeli quarters, to be built on the ruins of the Arab areas, extended over all of Arab Jerusalem. The Arabs of Jerusalem were being systematically displaced by various methods.

In this relentless enterprise, Israel had infringed the Islamic Waqf—Moslem endowments and religious properties—and had pulled down many of them, including mosques and venerated shrines. The historic quarter of Moslem saints and heroes, Hai Al-Magharibah, was one of the earliest targets of demolition. The Sharaf quarter, which contained 600 pieces of Islamic religious property, had already been taken over. Excavations had been undertaken under and around major Islamic sites, such as the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Hayit Al-Buraq and Al-Masjid Al-Umari. The Al-Aqsa Mosque had been violated not only physically but increasingly in more radical and ugly ways. Fanatics inside Israel called for division of the Mosque or for its elimination.

In such a climate of fanaticism, he said, came the ruling in January 1976 by an Israeli magistrate allowing Jews to exercise religious rites in the courtyard of the Mosque, thereby reversing practice and tradition and giving justification for more blatant encroachments.

The Jordanian representative went on to say that a parallel process was taking place in the rest of the occupied territories. Since 1967, Israel had been engaged in a policy of planting Israeli settlements in various parts of the occupied areas, constructed on confiscated land and in the midst of the Arab population. The spontaneous uprising in the West Bank was, he said, an agonized call for international awakening and decisive intervention to stop the agony by ending an anachronistic and indefensible military domination by one powerful—and powerfully backed—State over a peaceful and unarmed population living in its own homeland. The Council, he said, had to act immediately to emphasize the urgency and seriousness of the situation. Its essential aim had to be the final and irrevocable Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

According to the spokesman for the Syrian Arab Republic, Israel's occupation of the Arab territories constituted a continued act of aggression according to the United Nations Charter, principles of international law and, in particular, the Definition of Aggression adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1974,<sup>43</sup> affirming that "any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from . . . invasion or attack" qualified as an act of aggression. The Zionist occupation of the Arab ter-

ritories had been particularly cruel and ugly, he said, because, unlike other cases of military occupation, it had been designed to uproot the indigenous population and to replace it with alien settlers just because those alien invaders were Jews. The right of the Palestinians under occupation to resist the Zionist occupier with all means at their disposal was legitimate and recognized by the Charter and the principles of international law. There could be no peace or tranquillity for the Zionists until they evacuated the last inch of the occupied Arab territories and recognized the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians.

The representative of Israel said that the matter being discussed was a matter subjudice in the courts of Israel. The letter of complaint by Libya and Pakistan stated that the ruling of the magistrate's court was to the effect that Jews had the right to pray in Al-Aqsa Mosque. That allegation, he asserted, was a lie and had been made in a sinister and mischievous attempt to incite religious feeling for political purposes. No such ruling was ever made.

He said that the Temple Mount—the location of the First and Second Jewish Temples—was the most sacred site in the Jewish religion. In Islam, the Temple Mount was called Al-Haram Al-Sharif and was composed of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Dome of the Rock (the Mosque of Omar) housing the rock of Abraham, and a large open courtyard. The supporting wall of the Temple Mount was the Western or Wailing Wall, the most hallowed spot in Jewish religious tradition.

On 28 June 1967, Israel had enacted the Protection of Holy Places Law, whereby unrestricted access to the respective Holy Places was guaranteed to members of all faiths; it had refrained from issuing regulations for Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount in order not to offend the susceptibilities of the Moslem population and to prevent disturbances between the religious communities.

However, he went on, several Jews who had attempted to pray in the open courtyard of the area had been expelled by the Moslem police charged with the protection of the Holy Places. Charges were brought against them and the Jerusalem magistrate acquitted them on the grounds that their action did not constitute a case of public disorder within the meaning of the criminal code. At no point was the Al-Aqsa Mosque involved. Since then, the Israeli Minister of Police and the Minister for Religious Affairs had stated that Jews would not be allowed to pray on the Temple Mount and, on 21 March 1976, a Justice of the Israeli Supreme Court had rejected an application for an order to show cause why the Israeli police should not allow

<sup>43</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 846-48, text of resolution 3314 (XXIX), annexing Definition of Aggression.

one of the accused to pray on the Temple Mount. In this case, he added, the interests of the Moslems were being protected by the Government of Israel.

During the Council's discussion, the following points were made, among others.

The occupation of Arab territories by Israel since 1967 should be terminated. The representatives of India and the United Republic of Tanzania said that the resistance displayed by the people of the occupied territories, in the form of demonstrations, strikes and other methods of mass protest, was a logical manifestation by proud people fighting against foreign occupation to regain their rights and self-respect. The Tanzanian representative added that Israel ought to know that the key to its own security lay in respect for the security of others and in recognizing the inalienable national rights of the dispossessed Palestinian people.

Strong opposition to any attempt on the part of Israel to annex the occupied territories was expressed by many speakers. The Japanese representative said his Government opposed any changes, physical or demographic, or other actions and policies intended to alter the legal status of the territories. Japan attached special importance to Israel's compliance with resolutions prohibiting all unilateral changes leading to the annexation by Israel of Jerusalem—a city venerated by Moslems, Christians and Jews alike. The representative of Panama urged that Jerusalem be given a special status, with international guarantees and supervision.

Many speakers emphasized the need for a political solution on the basis of resolutions 242(1967)<sup>44</sup> and 338(1973),<sup>45</sup> although Panama and Sweden, among others, felt that those resolutions lacked certain basic elements essential for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and did not take into account the interests and rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

The representative of the USSR said that the issue before the Council was a whole series of completely impermissible actions by the Israeli occupation forces with respect to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the recent expropriation of lands occupied by Arabs in Jerusalem and the creation of Israeli settlements in Arab lands—all of which had aroused mass protests by the Arab population. It was in no way a religious problem. The scale, the force and the stubbornness of the demonstrations had shown something more, namely, the resolve of the people to stand up to Israel's attempts to annex the occupied Arab lands.

According to the French representative, the situation which led to the recent incidents in the occupied territories and the resultant repression would be solved only within the framework of an over-all settlement. Jerusalem, a Holy City for three religions, was one of the most sensitive points of any settlement. France hoped that Israel would under-

stand how much the international community was devoted to the preservation of the universal character of Jerusalem, that is, its Jewish, Christian and Islamic vocation.

The representative of China said that the Israeli authorities had been doing their utmost to change the status of Jerusalem and all the occupied territories in an attempt to perpetuate their occupation. The Security Council should adopt a resolution strongly condemning the Israeli Zionists for their atrocities and resolutely supporting the Arab people in their struggles in the occupied territories.

The representative of Italy said the Council should not lose sight of the deep-rooted causes of what was occurring in Jerusalem and in the West Bank; if turmoil and disturbances were taking place there, it was because of the perpetuation of the occupation. The basic framework of the negotiating process as outlined in resolution 242(1967) remained valid and should be revived. Israel should relinquish its occupation of all Arab territories and, in particular, withdraw its forces from occupied Jerusalem and the West Bank.

The representative of the United States said that the occupation of territories in the 1967 war had always been seen by the world community to be an abnormal state of affairs that would be brought to an end as part of a peace settlement. Security Council resolution 242(1967) established the basic bargain that would constitute a settlement. The complaint before the Council by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan, he noted, had identified three issues: the administration of the Holy Places; the situation in Jerusalem; and Israeli actions with regard to the civilian population of the occupied territories and Israeli settlements in those areas. With regard to the first, he said that in the view of his Government Israel's punctilious administration of the Holy Places in Jerusalem had greatly minimized tension. Israel's responsibilities under the fourth Geneva Convention to preserve religious practices as they were at the time the occupation began could not be changed by the ruling of an Israeli court, and the United States was gratified that the Israeli Government's position had been upheld by the Supreme Court of Israel.

With regard to Jerusalem, he said, the United States, as had been stated many times, would not accept or recognize unilateral actions by any States in the area as altering the status of the City. Such unilateral measures, including expropriation of land or other administrative action by the Government of Israel, could not be considered other than as interim and provisional and could not affect the

<sup>44</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 245-54, and pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967); text also reproduced in footnote 4 of this Chapter.

<sup>45</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 196-200, and p. 213, text of resolution 338(1973); text also reproduced in footnote 3 of this Chapter.



current international status of Jerusalem or pre-judge its final and permanent status.

The United States believed, he went on, that international law set the appropriate standards with regard to Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. 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. Therefore, he said, substantial resettlement of the Israeli civilian population in occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, was illegal under the fourth Geneva Convention and could not be considered to have prejudged the outcome of future negotiations between the parties on the location of the borders of States in the Middle East. Indeed, the presence of those settlements was seen by the United States as an obstacle to the success of negotiations for a just and final peace between Israel and its neighbours.

At the conclusion of its discussion, the Security Council voted on a draft resolution which had been proposed by Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama and the United Republic of Tanzania. The vote was 14 to 1 (United States), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

By the preambular part of this rejected text, the Council would, among other things, have expressed its deep concern at the measures taken by the Israeli authorities leading to the current grave situation, including measures aimed at changing the physical, cultural, demographic and religious character of the occupied territories and, in particular, the City of Jerusalem, the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and other violations of the human rights of the inhabitants of those territories.

The Council would also have recalled and reaffirmed its resolutions and those of the General Assembly calling on Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist from taking any further action that would alter the status of the City of Jerusalem and the character of the occupied Arab territories. It would have noted that Israel was nevertheless persisting in its policy.

By the operative part of the text, the Council would have:

(1) deplored Israel's failure to put a stop to actions and policies tending to change the status of the City of Jerusalem and to rescind measures already taken to that effect;

(2) called on Israel, pending the speedy termination of its occupation, to refrain from all measures against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(3) called on Israel to respect and uphold the inviolability of the Holy Places which were under its

occupation and to desist from the expropriation of or encroachment upon Arab lands and property or the establishment of Israeli settlements thereon in the occupied Arab territories, and to desist from all other actions and policies designed to change the legal status of the City of Jerusalem and to rescind measures already taken to that effect; and

(4) decided to keep the situation under constant attention and meet again should circumstances so require.

The representative of the United States said his Government had carefully measured the draft resolution and concluded that it failed to meet the necessary criteria of United States policy, in particular because it reflected or implied judgement which did not correspond to the actual situation in the area. Parts of the text were based on the judgement that Israel was persisting in a policy aimed at changing the religious character of Jerusalem. The United States believed on the contrary that Israel's administration of the Holy Places had literally minimized tensions. The United States also believed that the draft resolution would not help in the peaceful settlement process.

In the view of the Libyan Arab Republic, the negative vote of the United States again made it clear that the unjust and unlimited United States commitment to the Zionist cause constituted the main obstacle to the formulation of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Because of its unlimited support of Zionism, the United States had created hostile and bitter relations with all the Arab nations and most of their leaders. Because of its commitment, the United States had threatened and insulted the United Nations.

Communications (22 March-4 May 1976)

Between 22 March and 4 May 1976, the following communications were received by the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General.

By a letter dated 22 March, the representative of Israel transmitted the texts of resolutions adopted in December 1975 by the third plenary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, a body established by the Mayor of Jerusalem to advise on matters pertaining to the City's restoration and beautification.

In a letter dated 29 March, the representative of Israel, citing a statement made by the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic at the meeting of the Security Council on 24 March to the effect that the "racist entity in the Middle East must be destroyed and it will be destroyed one day," quoted from Article 23 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>46</sup> having to do with the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, and said his Government protested against the call for the destruction of a Member State made by a Council member

<sup>46</sup>For text of Article 23 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

at a public meeting of the Council. In a reply dated 6 April, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic said the Israeli representative had chosen to interpret his comment that the "racist entity in the Middle East must be destroyed" as a call for the destruction of a Member State. However, the destruction of racism was a leading principle of the United Nations.

On 30 March, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic transmitted the text of a letter from the Acting Permanent Observer of PLO charging Israeli occupation authorities with a persistent policy of brutal repression against the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine, citing examples and requesting the Council to take measures to put an end to the explosive situation and to deal with the prolonged occupation, which was the true cause of the mounting Palestinian resistance. Another letter from PLO, transmitted by the Libyan Arab Republic on 14 April, charged that Israel had acquired, either through purchase or expropriation, vast amounts of land on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and requested the Council to put an end to such acts and seriously to consider the termination of the Israeli occupation.

The representative of Oman, Chairman of the Arab group of States for April, conveyed to the Secretary-General on 14 April the group's deep concern about the continuous violation by Israel of United Nations resolutions and of the fourth Geneva Convention by secretly acquiring land in the occupied Arab territories. The letter asked the Secretary-General to send a representative to look into the matter.

By letters dated 22 April and 4 May, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic transmitted the texts of two further letters from the Acting Permanent Observer of PLO charging that, on 17 April, Zionist demonstrators, with the protection of the Israeli army, had marched through the occupied West Bank in support of Israel's policy of territorial expansion and the establishment of Jewish settlements. The march had sparked counter-demonstrations of protest on the part of the Palestinian inhabitants. In the course of the inevitable clashes between them and Israeli forces a number of Palestinians had been murdered and many more wounded. On 1 May, Israeli troops had opened fire into a crowd of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators who were manifesting their unalterable opposition to the continuing illegal occupation of their lands and homes and to the imminence of additional Jewish settlements. One Palestinian had been killed and several others injured. He added that a curfew had been imposed on several Palestinian towns.

Security Council meetings (4-26 May 1976)

The Security Council met between 4 and 26 May 1976 in response to a request by Egypt that the

Council consider the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories. In a letter dated 3 May, Egypt said there had been popular uprisings on the part of the whole Palestinian people; Israel's aggressive expansionist policy in the occupied territories, through the establishment of settlements at the expense of the legitimate owners and through changes in the demographic composition of the territories, as well as its blatant outrages against the Holy Places and shrines sacred to both Moslems and Christians, had resulted in the flare-up of the feelings of the Palestinian people, the letter stated.

The Egyptian letter went on to say that the Israeli authorities had resorted to a violent terrorist campaign which had taken the lives of many innocent civilians and resulted in arrests, beatings and persecution of thousands of unarmed civilians. These actions violated the principles and resolutions of the United Nations as well as of the Geneva Conventions and were a direct threat to the peace efforts in the Middle East.

At Egypt's request, PLO was invited—under the same conditions as before—to participate in the discussion. As before, the vote on the procedural proposal was 11 to 1 (United States), with 3 abstentions (France, Italy, United Kingdom). Also invited to participate, at their request, were Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

In his statement, the Egyptian representative said that the situation had further deteriorated since the Council's meetings in March. Israel, he said, was deploying thousands of police and army patrols all over the occupied West Bank and Gaza in an effort to crush the natural yearning of the Palestinian Arabs for independence. Recent elections in the West Bank had demonstrated a complete victory for the Palestinian cause: all sections of the Palestinian community had come out for PLO as the only body representing the Palestinian people and their rights. Instead of accepting the results of the elections as a fact demonstrating the fallacy of its repressive policies, Israel had persisted in its brutal practices, the Egyptian representative asserted.

The PLO representative declared that the Palestinians would not vacate their land. They would resist and were manifesting their resistance against foreign occupation by militant and armed means. The route of armed struggle was a legitimate route, he stated.

The representative of Yemen made the point that the recent uprising of the Palestinian people was a reflection of the accumulated grievances of a population that had been under Zionist occupation for almost a decade. It was their prerogative to revolt against their oppressors until they attained their rights to self-determination, sovereignty and

independence. Kuwait's spokesman said it was clear from the statements of Israeli officials that Israel had no intention of withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories. However, time would not erode the dauntless spirit of Palestinian resistance, and much more ferocious measures against the Israelis were in store.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said that while the Zionist régime repeatedly claimed that it wanted peace—and that it was ready to negotiate with the Arabs without pre-conditions in order to reach that peace—it was secretly and feverishly carrying out a premeditated, evil plan to ensure the total usurpation of all the occupied Arab territories through expansion, overt and covert purchase, acquisition and expropriation. The establishment of some 70 Jewish paramilitary settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Sinai was a flagrant act of racist expansion, he stated.

According to the representative of Jordan, Israel had to be compelled to abide by the principles of international law governing the conduct of occupying powers in occupied areas. Israel had to refrain from any action designed to change the character of the occupied territories. It had to be compelled to respect the human rights of the inhabitants of those territories as provided for in international law. It had to act to end the occupation finally and irreversibly.

The representative of Israel stated that the focus of the problem was not Israel or the territories it administered or the Palestinian Arabs; it was the situation in Lebanon. Egypt, he said, had asked for the debate in order to indulge in a game of one-upmanship with Syria, and to take advantage of the tension and confrontation between Syria and PLO in Lebanon. The Palestinian Arabs were, as always, a convenient excuse, utilized by the Arab States as pawns in the inter-Arab game. He went on to say that Israel was proud of its record in the West Bank and Gaza. Among other things, he noted that free and democratic elections had taken place in the West Bank, even though it was obvious that candidates hostile to Israel would be returned. His Government had respected the results of the elections, he said.

At the heart of the conflict, he went on, there was still the Arab refusal to recognize the right of the Jewish nation to self-determination and national sovereignty. Israel would continue on its path towards peace, irrespective of the outcome of the Council's discussion. It was prepared to negotiate, but only on the basis of a recognition of Israel's sovereign rights. It would not negotiate its own suicide.

In the opinion of the USSR representative, the Council's duty was to condemn resolutely the violent terrorist actions of the occupation forces in the

Arab territories, and to require that Israel end such actions. While the Palestinian Arab people, numbering 3 million, had the right to create its own State, a right equal to that of any other people in the Middle East or in the rest of the world, it continued to have the status of people in exile and of refugees, despite the fact that its right to create its own State in the territory of Palestine had been officially acknowledged and confirmed by the world community.

The Chinese representative condemned the series of fresh crimes committed by the Israeli Zionists and deeply sympathized with and supported the valiant struggles of the people in the occupied territories who, he said, feared no sacrifices. He added that the Council should adopt a resolution strongly condemning the Israeli Zionists' atrocities and voicing firm support for the just struggle of the Arab people in the occupied territories. A fundamental solution of the question of the occupied territories lay in the elimination of super-power interference, restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories.

The representative of Benin said that the parties to the conflict had to recognize the imperative need of all States of the region, including Israel and the yet-to-be-created Palestinian State, to live together in peace and harmony; that meant that they would at last have to come to the conference table to discuss practical ways and means of arriving at that peace. The political will of the parties was linked to the determination of the great powers to encourage and promote that view with each one of their customary partners. Benin, he said, appealed to Israel to show common sense and courage by adopting measures that would give specific content to the desire it had so often expressed to negotiate peace with the Arabs. Benin also appealed to the United States to relinquish its isolationist policy dictated by domestic Jewish pressure and to follow the course of history.

On 26 May, at the conclusion of the Council's discussion, the President declared that on the basis of consultations with all the members of the Council, he had been authorized to make a statement to the effect that grave anxiety had been expressed in the Council over the current situation in the occupied Arab territories, as well as concern about the well-being of the population of those territories. The 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was, the statement said, applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The occupying power was therefore called upon to comply strictly with the provisions of that Convention and to refrain from and rescind any measure that would violate them. In that connexion, the measures taken by

Israel in the occupied Arab territories which altered their demographic composition or geographical character, and in particular the establishment of settlements, were deplored. Such measures, which could not prejudice the outcome of the efforts to achieve peace, constituted an obstacle to peace. The Security Council was to continue to follow the situation closely, the statement concluded.

The representative of Japan expressed agreement with the statement made by the President but warned that the situation in the occupied Arab territories had been deteriorating for some time, and there was no reason for optimism about an immediate improvement as a result of the statement.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Republic expressed regret and disappointment that the Council's discussion had ended in the drafting of a sadly weak text which fell far short of facing the true gravity of the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the ferocity of Zionist aggression and terrorism. The statement had been accepted by the majority of the Council in a spirit of compromise despite the objections of the main interested parties, in particular the representative of the Palestinian people, and it failed to condemn provocative Zionist policies and actions and failed to refer to the necessity for a speedy withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. In referring to the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the text also made an indirect reference to resolution 242(1967), a resolution his Government did not accept as a basis for a solution to the Palestine problem and to the Middle East conflict. He also regretted that the power which gave its unlimited support to the Zionist entity had exerted pressure to cause the text to be seriously watered down.

The representative of the United States said his Government dissociated itself from the statement of the majority and held that it lacked balance. While it contained references to certain provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention describing the obligations of an occupying power, there was no corresponding reference to the provisions that explicitly recognized that the occupying power had the duty to maintain law and order and the right to protect its forces. The United States also objected to the fact that the statement was unrelieved by any recognition of the many areas in which Israel's administration of the occupied territories had been responsible and just, as in its administration of the Holy Places in Jerusalem. However, he said, the United States would be remiss if it did not call Israel's attention to aspects of its policies in the occupied territories—in particular those involving the establishment of settlements—that were increasingly a matter of concern and distress to its friends throughout the world and were not helpful to the process of peace.

The representative of Israel said that the discussion had been nothing but a futile waste of time intended to divert attention from the major tragedy occurring in Lebanon. The majority statement read by the President followed the usual pattern, he went on. On the one hand, it deplored actions in the West Bank to maintain law and order; on the other, it called for the application of a Convention which specifically acknowledged Israel's right to maintain the orderly government of the territory. Israel also rejected the thesis that the establishment of its security settlements was an obstacle to peace.

The representative of Jordan said that if there was to be any interpretation of the Council's statement it would be that the message sent by the people of the occupied territories had reached the consciousness of the international community. The issue of the occupation had been restored to the forefront of world concern.

#### Communications (May 1976)

In May 1976, the following communications were addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

On 13 May, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic transmitted the text of a letter from a Jerusalem rabbi, on behalf of the Jerusalem Neturei Karta, protesting the closing of ritual slaughterhouses in Jerusalem by Israeli officials as a violation of religious freedom.

On 18 May, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic transmitted the text of a letter from the Acting Permanent Observer of PLO charging, among other things, that Israeli occupation troops had murdered a young girl in Nablus and expressing PLO's deep concern about the lack of action by the Security Council to put an end to Israel's illegal occupation.

#### Security Council meetings (1-11 November 1976)

Between 1 and 11 November, the Security Council—again at the request of Egypt—held a third series of meetings on the situation in the occupied territories. Egypt had asked the Council, in a letter dated 20 October, to consider what it termed the dangerous and explosive situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of continuing Israeli repressive measures against the inhabitants of the territories. Curfews were still being imposed on several Palestinian towns in the West Bank, the letter said, and many people had been arrested arbitrarily or severely beaten in recent weeks in the West Bank and Gaza by the occupying forces. Furthermore, acts of desecration of Holy Places in Al-Khalil by extremist Israeli elements had been condoned by the Israeli authorities. Israel had continued in its policy of establishing new Israeli settlements and consolidating the old ones in the

occupied areas at the expense of the inhabitants and the legitimate owners of those lands. Egypt also requested the participation of PLO in the discussion.

When it convened on 1 November, the Council, by a vote of 11 in favour to 1 against (United States), with 3 abstentions (France, Italy, United Kingdom), invited PLO to participate in the discussions under the same conditions as on previous occasions. Also invited to participate, at their request, were the representatives of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The representative of Egypt said that Israel had complied with none of the provisions of the President's statement made at the conclusion of the Council's series of meetings in May 1976. Instead, the Israeli Government had continued to work methodically and persistently against all the points made in the statement. Four aspects of Israeli policy in the occupied territories had prompted Egypt to ask for the convening of the current meeting, he said: first, Israel's total disregard of human rights and of the fourth Geneva Convention; second, the establishment of Israeli settlements on Arab lands; third, the illegal exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of the occupied territories; and, fourth, the incitement to religious hatred against the Christian and Moslem inhabitants of the occupied territories by extremist Israeli elements.

Among those making statements was the representative of Jordan, who deplored the seizure of one of the holiest Moslem sanctuaries, the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron (Al-Khalil), and its gradual but systematic conversion into preponderantly a synagogue, leaving tiny and constricted corners to Moslem worshippers, and the trampling upon and tearing up of the Holy Koran. The events in Hebron had triggered the recent events in the occupied territories and created a dangerous and explosive situation. Israeli practices in the occupied territories, he said, were pre-empting and even torpedoing all prospects of an equitable and just peace in the Middle East.

During the discussion, a number of speakers criticized what they described as the annexationist policies of Israel, which they said had refused to abide by the fourth Geneva Convention. They called for full recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the evacuation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel.

On 11 November, the President read out a statement according to which he said the Council had agreed on the following points.

1. To express its anxiety and concern over the serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of continued Israeli occupation.

2. To reaffirm its call upon Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the territories and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities.

3. To reaffirm that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and that therefore the occupying power was once again called on to comply with its provisions and refrain from measures that violated them. Measures already taken by Israel that altered the demographic composition or geographical nature of the territories, and particularly the establishment of settlements, were strongly deplored. Such measures had no legal validity, could not prejudice the outcome of peace efforts and were an obstacle to peace.

4. To consider once more that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon and the transfer of populations, tending to change the status of Jerusalem, were invalid and could not change that status, and urgently called on Israel once more to rescind all such measures already taken and desist from any further action which tended to change the status of the City. The Council in that connexion deplored Israel's failure to show any regard for previous Council and General Assembly decisions.

5. To recognize that any act of profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites or any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act might seriously endanger international peace and security.

Also according to the statement, the Council decided to keep the situation under constant attention and meet again if circumstances required.

#### **Report of the Special Committee in 1976**

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, adopted its eighth report to the Assembly on 17 September 1976. As in previous years, the report noted, because of the absence of co-operation by the Government of Israel and the consequent inability of the Special Committee to visit the occupied territories and verify at first hand the information it received, it had had to rely on oral testimony, day-to-day reports in the Israeli press of occurrences in the occupied territories and of Israeli Government pronouncements concerning the civilian population of the occupied territories, reports appearing in the Arab-language press and other sections of the international press, information appearing in United Nations documents, as well as information communicated to it by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and contained in ICRC publications.

In its report, covering the period from 13 October 1975, the Special Committee said that the policy of annexation and settlement continued to be

implemented, new plans had been announced and other settlements had been established in the occupied territories. The prolonged occupation and the effect of those policies and practices had persisted. Violent demonstrations that lasted for several months had taken place, in addition to acts of sabotage which appeared to have been daily occurrences. Those incidents had in turn led to arrests of groups of persons, presenting a pattern of mass arrests. Other repressive measures had continued, as for example curfews, demolition of houses, expulsion and administrative detention.

The Special Committee also said that civilian inhabitants detained were treated in a manner incompatible with the fourth Geneva Convention and international humanitarian law in general governing treatment of civilians under detention.

The Special Committee divided the information it received under the following headings: evidence of the policy of annexation and settlement as practised in the occupied territories; evidence of treatment of civilian detainees from the occupied territories, including administrative detainees; evidence of the effects of the prolonged occupation in the form of mass manifestations, regular occurrence of incidents, adoption of repressive measures, ill-treatment, and a pattern of mass arrests, trials and convictions.

Included as an annex to the Special Committee's report was a field report by an expert, working with a team of engineers, on the destruction of the town of Quneitra in Golan Province and an assessment of the nature, extent and value of the damage caused. The expert, Edward Gruner, was selected by the Committee in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975.<sup>47</sup> His house-by-house survey revealed 4,180 structures, of which 4,088 were destroyed by deliberate action, according to the findings. The expert further estimated that the total value of the deliberate damage caused to Quneitra was in excess of 460 million Syrian pounds.

In its conclusions, the Special Committee said that in all its reports since 1970 it had stated that the main problem affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories had its roots in a policy followed by the Government of Israel directed towards a process of annexation of the territories. This process was shown to be the result of a number of direct or indirect measures or practices.

The most serious of the direct measures had been the establishment of Israeli settlements in accordance with previously approved plans of the Government and the transfer of Israeli citizens to these settlements. The information before the Special Committee indicated that 61 settlements had thus far been established in the occupied territories. A second direct measure was Israel's con-

tinued refusal to recognize the right to return of persons who had fled the occupied territories during and as a result of the hostilities of June 1967.

Examples of indirect measures, the report went on, were the excessively severe steps taken by the occupying power to repress all manifestations of protest against the occupation, including reprisals such as the demolition of houses and prohibition of exports of produce.

The Special Committee said that from its very inception it had been balked in the discharge of its mandate by the Government of Israel, whose obstructionist attitude had received a surprising degree of support and encouragement from Member States of the United Nations which professed to be interested in human rights. If a country whose conduct was in question was permitted to prevent an investigation of its conduct, the fourth Geneva Convention, which constituted a vital part of international law, would be brought into contempt, the Special Committee went on to state. It was for Members of the United Nations to consider what the future of the fourth Geneva Convention was to be and, in particular, why any country should be granted special immunity from the provisions of that Convention.

The Special Committee recalled the proposal it had made in each of its previous reports for the adoption of an arrangement<sup>48</sup> inspired by the protecting-power formula envisaged under the fourth Geneva Convention to protect civilian persons living in occupied territories.

### 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-first session in 1976 by the Special Political Committee, which also had before it two reports of the Secretary-General submitted in response to requests by the Assembly in 1975.

The first of these contained information relevant to the situation in the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil (Hebron), submitted to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Israel and Jordan, by the Islamic Conference and by the League of Arab States. This was in response to an Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975.<sup>49</sup> In letters to the Secretary-General on 1 and 3 November, Israel said that the information submitted by the Islamic Conference disregarded Jewish religious and historical connexions with the city of Hebron.

<sup>47</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 258-59, text of resolution 3525 C (XXX).

<sup>48</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 259, text of resolution 3525 D (XXX).

<sup>49</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 259, text of resolution 3525 D (XXX).

The second report by the Secretary-General was submitted in response to two other Assembly resolutions of 15 December 1975,<sup>50</sup> and stated that, as in previous years, he had continued to provide the facilities required by the Special Committee. He gave details of the measures undertaken by the Office of Public Information to ensure the widest circulation of the Committee's reports and of information regarding the activities and findings of the Special Committee.

Also before the Committee were communications dated 25 February and 29 March 1976 from the Syrian Arab Republic alleging violations of human rights by Israel in occupied areas, and a letter of 18 November 1976 from Iraq transmitting the Declaration of the International Symposium on Zionism, held at Baghdad in November 1976.

At its meeting on 12 November, the Special Political Committee viewed a film, "Quneitra: Death of a City," shown at the request of the Syrian Arab Republic. In a letter of the same day, Israel protested that the Special Political Committee had refused to allow an Israeli film to be shown and had thus prevented Israel from presenting its views. The Syrian representative replied to Israel's letter in a letter dated 22 November.

Opening the discussion in the Special Political Committee, the representative of Senegal introduced the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. He said that the violation of human rights in the occupied territories posed, above all, the problem of the Palestinian people, who had been forced to abandon their homeland, to live far from the land of their ancestors and to be the daily victims of circumstance. The Special Committee, he said, upheld the right of self-determination, which applied to States and also to peoples temporarily deprived of their State. The second problem raised by the violation of human rights in the occupied territories was the occupation itself. The Special Committee considered that prolonged military occupation meant that right and justice were subordinated to arbitrary rule and force and violated the very spirit of the fourth Geneva Convention. The violation of human rights in the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, the West Bank and Sinai were, the Special Committee believed, closely linked to the occupation—the end of which was a pre-condition for the re-establishment of the fundamental rights of the population of those zones.

The representative of Israel said that his delegation had analysed before the Special Political Committee the seven previous reports of the Special Committee and had shown that they were partial, distorted or misrepresented the facts, and that their aims and conclusions were as questionable as the methods used. The eighth report was no excep-

tion, he said. The only obstacle to peace in the region, he continued, was not to be found in the imaginary causes of a "deterioration" of the existing situation but in the refusal of the Arab States, particularly those bordering on Israel, to accept Israel's existence and to live with it in peace, maintaining good-neighbourly relations.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the Special Committee's report was the result of laborious and objective work and not just another piece of anti-Israel propaganda. It was a document on the inhuman practices of Israeli occupation forces against the population of occupied areas; to allege otherwise was an affront to the United Nations. Many speakers, among them Egypt, Jordan and other representatives of Arab States, said they fully agreed with the conclusions reached by the Special Committee and with the validity of its report.

The representative of Jordan noted that in spite of having been refused access to the occupied territories the Special Committee had reached the conclusion—on the basis of information from the communications media—that the people of the occupied territories had reached a state of complete despair. The annexation of their territories not only was a grave infringement of the principle of the inviolability of territories under occupation but also was a question of vital concern to an innocent people and should therefore be the concern of all Members of the United Nations.

The spokesman for the German Democratic Republic said it was clear from the Special Committee's report that the Israeli authorities were stepping up their policy of oppression, that a systematic policy of settlement was being pursued and that the political representatives of the Arab population were being persecuted, imprisoned or expelled from the country in order to silence political opposition. The Israeli occupation had thus been transformed into a well-organized policy of annexation. He and others, including Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary and the Ukrainian SSR, supported the reconvening of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of PLO, as had been proposed by the USSR.

According to the representative of Mali, Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee was both an act of defiance of the international community and a serious violation of the fourth Geneva Convention. The United Nations, he said, had to induce Israel to respect its decisions so that the Special Committee could enter the occupied Arab territories and carry out its mission. If Israel persisted in its refusal, sanctions should be applied against it.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid., pp. 256-57 and 258-59, texts of resolutions 3525 A and C (XXX).

The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Communities, said that owing to the conditions under which the Special Committee had been created and the difficulties it had had to face, through no fault of its own, in carrying out its task, the nine countries had always felt that, however well-intentioned its members might be, it would not have access to sufficient first-hand material to give its report adequate authority. Doubts about the balance and reliability of the evidence contained in the Special Committee's report were also expressed by Costa Rica and the United States.

The Netherlands representative went on to say that in the opinion of the nine members of the European Communities, no fully satisfactory solution of the humanitarian problem in the Middle East could be expected without a comprehensive solution. Israel's occupation should come to an end, they believed, and negotiations should be resumed as soon as possible. The authorities concerned should apply policies in the occupied territories which would not make the achievement of that goal more difficult.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, adopted four resolutions on the 1976 report of the Special Committee.

By the first of these—31/106 A—the Assembly among other things strongly deplored the measures taken by Israel in the Arab territories occupied since 1967 that altered their demographic composition or geographical nature, and particularly the establishment of settlements. The Assembly declared that such measures had no legal validity and could not prejudice the outcome of the search for the establishment of peace, and it considered that they constituted an obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area.

The Assembly declared, moreover, that all legislative and administrative measures taken by Israel purporting to change the legal status of Jerusalem were invalid and could not change the status of the City. It again urgently called upon Israel to rescind all those measures and to desist from taking others that would tend to change the demographic composition, geographical nature or status of the occupied territories or any part thereof, including Jerusalem.

This resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 129 to 3, with 4 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 102 to 3, with 4 abstentions, on a proposal by Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution 31/106 A and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second resolution (31/106 B), the Assembly among other things reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. It deplored the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of, and reiterated its call upon Israel to comply with the provisions of that Convention in all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. It again urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the occupied areas.

The Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 2 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 107 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as sponsored by Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution 31/106 B and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Resolution 31/106 C concerned the work of the Special Committee. By its provisions, the Assembly among other things commended the efforts of the Special Committee in performing its tasks and deplored the continued refusal of—and again called upon—Israel to allow it access to the occupied territories.

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 in particular, and demanded that Israel desist forthwith 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 land transactions in occupied areas; 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 that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, 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 of United Nations resolutions. It demanded that Israel desist immediately 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—including those in the field of aid—which might be used by Israel in pursuit of its policies.

The Special Committee was asked to continue to investigate Israel's policies and practices in the occupied Arab territories, to consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross as appropriate and to 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 additional staff, to ensure the widest circulation of its reports, activities and findings, and to report to the Assembly in 1977, when the matter would again be taken up.

The Assembly adopted this resolution by a recorded vote of 100 to 5, with 30 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 84 to 3, with 22 abstentions; it was proposed by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, the Gambia, Guinea, India and Pakistan. (For text of resolution 31/106 C and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the fourth resolution adopted on 16 December—31/106 D—the Assembly expressed appreciation to the expert engaged by the Special Commit-

tee for his assessment and it condemned the massive, deliberate destruction of Quneitra perpetrated during Israeli occupation and prior to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the town in 1974. It recognized that the Syrian Arab Republic was entitled to full compensation, under international law and in equity, for this destruction, as well as to all other appropriate legal remedies, and it requested the Special Committee to complete its survey on all aspects of the damage in Quneitra.

The Assembly adopted this resolution by a recorded vote of 97 to 3, with 36 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 81 to 2, with 26 abstentions. The text was proposed by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Byelorussian SSR, the Comoros, Cuba, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malta, Pakistan, Uganda and the Ukrainian SSR.

(For text of resolution 31/106 D and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a letter dated 20 December, the representative of Democratic Yemen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group for the month of December 1976, transmitted the text of a letter from the Permanent Observer of PLO stating that, since 6 December, Palestinian civilians under occupation had been subjected again to barbarous treatment by the occupation troops, especially in Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jericho, Kalandya and Nablus, where a curfew had been imposed.

## Documentary references

### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters V and XX A (resolution 2(XXXII)).

A/31/153 (S/12146). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXXII) of 13 February 1976).

### Consideration by Security Council and communications

#### COMMUNICATIONS (1-12 MARCH 1976)

S/12000. Letter of 1 March from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing letter of 23 February 1976 from Acting Permanent Observer of PLO).

S/12012 (A/31/63). Letter of 12 March from Saudi Arabia (annexing statement by members of Islamic Conference).

S/12017. Letter of 19 March from Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS (22-25 MARCH 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1893-1899.

S/12017. Letter of 19 March from Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan (request to convene Council).

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decisions, p. 3.

S/12022. Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, rejected by Security Council on 25 March 1976, meeting 1899, owing to negative vote of a permanent member, by 14 votes to 1 (United States).

#### COMMUNICATIONS (22 MARCH-4 MAY 1976)

S/12020. Letter of 22 March from Israel (annexing resolutions of Jerusalem Committee, 3rd plenary meeting, 16-19 December 1975).

S/12028 (A/31/73). Letter of 29 March from Israel.

S/12029. Letter of 30 March from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing letter of 30 March 1976 from Acting Permanent Observer of PLO).

S/12038 (A/31/76). Letter of 6 April from Libyan Arab Republic.

S/12052. Letter of 14 April from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing letter of 13 April 1976 from Acting Permanent Observer of PLO).

S/12053. Letter of 14 April from Oman.

S/12058. Letter of 22 April from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing letter of 20 April 1976 from Acting Permanent Observer of PLO).

S/12066. Letter of 3 May from Egypt.

S/12067. Letter of 4 May from Libyan Arab Republic

(annexing letter of 3 May 1976 from Acting Permanent Observer of PLO).

#### SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS (4-26 MAY 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1916-1922.

S/12066. Letter of 3 May from Egypt (request to convene Council).

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decisions, p. 4.

#### COMMUNICATIONS (MAY 1976)

S/12073 (A/31/90). Letter of 13 May from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing letter of 12 May 1976 from Rabbi Uri Blau on behalf of Jerusalem Neturei Karta).

S/12078. Letter of 18 May from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing letter of 17 May 1976 from Acting Permanent Observer of PLO).

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Security Council, meeting 1966-1969.

S/12218. Letter of 20 October from Egypt (request to convene Council).

S/12220. Letter of 20 October from Egypt (request for PLO participation in Council debate).

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decisions, p. 4.

S/12233. Note by President of Security Council.

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decisions, p. 5.

#### Report of the Special Committee in 1976

A/31/218. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session

Special Political Committee, meetings 17-19, 22-26, 28-32.

Fifth Committee, meeting 50.

Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter I C.

A/31/57. Note verbale of 25 February from Syrian Arab Republic.

A/31/72 and Corr.1. Letter of 29 March from Syrian Arab Republic.

A/31/218. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/31/235 and Add.1, 2. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex I: Information received from Israel; Annex II: Information received from Islamic Conference; Add.1: Information received from Jordan; Add.2: Information received from League of Arab States.)

A/31/302. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/303 (S/12223), A/31/307 (S/12224). Letters of 1 and 3 November from Israel.

A/31/339 and Corr.1. Letter of 18 November from Iraq (annexing Declaration of International Symposium on Zionism, Baghdad, 8-12 November 1976).

A/SPC/31/6. Letter of 12 November from Israel.

A/SPC/31/8. Letter of 22 November from Syrian Arab Republic.

A/SPC/31/L.9. Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution,

approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 102 to 3, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, Nicaragua, United States

Abstaining: Colombia, Costa Rica, Liberia, Malawi.

A/SPC/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/106 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 129 to 3, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Haiti, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Liberia, Malawi, Nicaragua.

The General Assembly,  
Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Bearing in mind the rules of international law concerning occupation, in particular the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

1. Strongly deplores the measures taken by Israel in the Arab territories occupied since 1967 that alter their demographic composition or geographical nature, and particularly the establishment of settlements;

2. Declares that such measures have no legal validity and cannot prejudice the outcome of the search for the establishment of peace, and considers that such measures constitute an obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area;

3. Declares further that all legislative and administrative measures taken by Israel, including the expropriation of land and properties thereon and the transfer of populations, which purport to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status;

4. Urgently calls once more upon Israel to rescind all those measures and to desist forthwith from taking any further measures which tend to change the demographic composition, geographical nature or status of the occupied Arab territories or any part thereof, including Jerusalem.

A/SPC/31/L10. Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 107 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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: None

Abstaining: Israel, Nicaragua.

A/31/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/106 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, 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, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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 Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, 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 Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Haiti, Israel.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975,

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. 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/31/L11. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, Guinea, India, Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 84 to 3, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, Nicaragua, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Columbia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/SPC/31/L.13, A/C.5/31/79. Administrative and financial implications of 9-power draft resolution, A/SPC/31/L11. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/446. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions C and D recommended by Special Political Committee in A/31/399. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 31/106 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 100 to 5, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, Haiti, Israel, Nicaragua, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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 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;

5. Condemns, in particular, 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 of persons under detention;

(h) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) The interference with religious freedoms and practices, particularly as manifested most recently in Al-Khali, as well as 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 above;

8. Reiterates 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 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 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-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

A/SPC/31/L12. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Comoros, Cuba, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malta, Pakistan, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 81 to 2, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, Nicaragua

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/SPC/31/L14, A/C.5/31/80. Administrative and financial implications of 13-power draft resolution, A/SPC/31/L.12. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/446. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions C and D recommended by Special Political Committee in A/31/399. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 31/106D, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 97 to 3, with 36 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia,

Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, Israel, Nicaragua

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3240 C (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3525 C (XXX) of 15 December 1975,

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 section V thereof, entitled "Quneitra," and annex III thereto, a report entitled "Quneitra: report on 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. Recognizes 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, 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 above and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second 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.

S/12261. Letter of 20 December from Democratic Yemen (annexing letter of 16 December 1976 from Permanent Observer of PLO).

### Permanent sovereignty over national resources

On 21 December 1976, at its thirty-first session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/186) on the question of permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories. By this resolution, among other things the Assembly reaffirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupa-

tion 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 economic activities.

The Assembly also by this resolution took note

of the regret expressed by the Secretary-General that the submission of a requested report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories<sup>51</sup> would be postponed until the Assembly's thirty-second (1977) session. It asked him to take the necessary measures to submit his final comprehensive report to the 1977 session and also asked the heads of the relevant United Nations bodies, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to co-operate in the preparation of that report.

The text of the resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 107 to 2, with 26 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it on 8 December, also by roll call, by 94 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions, on a proposal by 46 Members.

The Second Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General recalling that he had been requested to submit to the Assembly at its current session a final comprehensive report on the question and explaining the difficulties encountered in recruiting experts who were both qualified and available. Two experts had recently indicated that they would be prepared to undertake the assignment early in 1977. The Secretary-General expressed regret that the submission of the report had, in the circumstances, to be postponed until the 1977 session.

During the discussion in the Second Committee, the representative of Pakistan, introducing the 46-power text, said that it simply reaffirmed previous Assembly decisions on the question<sup>52</sup> and he expressed the disappointment of the sponsors that the Secretary-General had postponed submission of the report.

The representative of Israel regretted that the Second Committee was involving itself in a political subject which was not only extraneous to it but which had been fully dealt with elsewhere. The draft resolution had singled out one economic issue which in fact could not be divorced from the whole complex Middle East problem. Its motive

was to attribute to Israel exclusive responsibility for all the consequences of the continuous aggression by the Arab States, including economic boycott, blockade of international waterways, armed raids and sabotage, political warfare and terror—all designed to strike a death-blow at Israel. The continuous occupation of the areas administered by his country was the outcome of that situation and the direct consequence of the refusal of the Arab States to negotiate the establishment of a just peace in the region.

He went on to say that Israel, under international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, was responsible for the security of the territories and of their population, and would not deviate from its policy of administering them in accordance with international law and binding international conventions. With regard to the so-called exploitation of natural resources in the area, he said that there was no rule of international law which could prevent Israel from using those resources.

The representative of Egypt said that the aggression committed by Israel in 1967 had imposed upon Egypt a heavy strain and had deprived it of its oil resources, which Israel was currently exploiting. A large percentage of Egypt's resources had had to be diverted to defend its territories against the continuous threat posed by Israel's expansionist plans. Israel's position on the draft resolution showed that it would not discuss peace.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the Japanese representative expressed solidarity with the position of the Arab countries and peoples on the natural resources of the occupied Arab territories. He hoped that the problem could be resolved quickly and by peaceful means, in accordance with the rules of international law.

The representative of the United States said his vote against the draft resolution was consistent with the position adopted by the United States on previous occasions: the subject was not within the competence of the Second Committee.

<sup>51</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 240-41, text of resolution 3336(XXIX) of 17 December 1975; and Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 261-62, text of resolution 3516(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 62.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/284. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.54. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru,

Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 8 December 1976, meeting 62, by roll-call vote of 94 to 2, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo,

Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, 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, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 31/186, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by roll-call vote of 107 to 2, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand,

Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3336(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories,"

Recalling further its resolution 3516(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the same subject, in which it was noted that 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 was inadequate in that it did not incorporate the necessary substantive and comprehensive studies required in conformity with paragraph 5 of resolution 3336(XXIX), the related statements made at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly on behalf of the co-sponsors of the resolution and submitted by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications, as well as the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Noting that in its resolution 3516(XXX) the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session his final comprehensive report, which should fulfil the above-mentioned requirements, taking into account the related statements on the administrative and financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General and approved by the Assembly at its thirtieth session,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General of 1 November 1976,

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,

1. Reaffirms the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to regain full and effective control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities, as well as the rights of those States, territories and peoples to the restitution and full compensation for the exploitation, loss and depletion of, and damage to, their natural and all other resources and economic activities;

2. Takes note of the regret expressed in the note by the Secretary-General that the submission of the report as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 3336(XXIX) and 3516(XXX) and of the related statements will be postponed until the thirty-second session of the Assembly;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take immediately all the measures necessary to secure the submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session of his final substantive comprehensive report, which should fulfil all of the above-mentioned requirements;

4. Requests the heads of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to co-operate actively and adequately with the Secretary-General in the preparation of his final substantive comprehensive report.

## The question of Jerusalem

During 1976, the question of the status of Jerusalem and its Holy Places was raised in communications addressed to the Security Council and the Secretary-General. A complaint by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan concerning, among other things, the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the situation in Jerusalem was discussed by the Security Council from 22 to 25 March. A draft resolution proposed

by Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama and the United Republic of Tanzania was not adopted owing to the negative vote of the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council.

By this rejected text, the Council among other things would have deplored Israel's failure to put a stop to actions and policies tending to change the status of the City of Jerusalem and to rescind mea-

asures already taken to that effect. It would also have called on Israel to respect and uphold the inviolability of the Holy Places under its occupation and to desist from the expropriation of or encroachment upon Arab lands and property or the establishment of Israeli settlements thereon in the occupied Arab territories, and to desist from all other actions and policies designed to change the legal status of the City of Jerusalem, and to rescind measures already taken to that effect.

At its thirty-first session later in 1976, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, adopted a group of resolutions which included in their provisions a number of decisions bearing on the question of Jerusalem.

By the first resolution (31/106 A), the Assembly among other things declared that all legislative and administrative measures taken by Israel purporting to change the legal status of Jerusalem were invalid and could not change the status of the City. It again urgently called upon Israel to rescind all those measures and to desist from taking any further measures which could tend to change the demographic composition, geographical nature or status of the occupied territories or any part thereof, including Jerusalem.

By the second resolution (31/106 B), the Assem-

bly among other things reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (the fourth Geneva Convention), was applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. It deplored the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the occupied areas, and reiterated its call upon Israel to comply with its provisions in all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. It again urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the occupied areas.

By the third resolution (31/106 C), the Assembly among other things reaffirmed that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, were null and void; 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 immediately from those policies and practices.

These and other matters touching on the status of Jerusalem and the Holy Places are described in detail in the preceding section of this chapter, under THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

## Questions pertaining to refugees in the Near East

In 1976, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) maintained its relief, health and educational programmes of assistance for Palestine refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, and the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. In Lebanon, despite the civil war which prevailed almost to the end of the year, programmes were maintained to a surprising extent. The Agency also provided emergency aid for some 30,000 refugees displaced from the refugee camps and their environs affected by the fighting.

During the year, UNRWA experienced the most serious financial crisis of its history, which brought it to the brink of suspension of services on 30 June and again in the final quarter of the year. The rise in the price of supplies, currency instability and inflation in all the countries of operation resulted in an estimated budget deficit of \$53 million at the beginning of 1976. Substantial additional contributions were subsequently received, however, and the Agency was able to maintain its services until the end of the year at the expense of deferring some non-recurrent capital expenditure and forgoing

the make-up of short issues of rations which had occurred earlier in the year for logistical reasons.

In November 1976, the General Assembly, by a five-part resolution (31/15A-E), 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 of UNRWA 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; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; reiterated its call upon Israel to take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip, to provide adequate shelters for them, and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction



of their shelters; and requested the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA to continue its efforts for another year.

#### Activities in 1976

The number of refugees registered with UNRWA at the end of 1976 rose through natural increase by 31,815, to 1,684,251, of whom an average of 828,000 were eligible to receive basic monthly rations and 1,443,984 were eligible for health and educational programmes. The Agency also distributed monthly rations to about 194,000 displaced persons and 38,000 displaced refugee children in east Jordan at the expense of the Jordanian Government.

At the end of 1976, there were 603,916 refugees (about 36 per cent of the total) registered for services and 37,302 displaced persons in 53 camps established before the 1967 hostilities and 10 emergency camps—six in east Jordan and four in the Syrian Arab Republic—established afterwards.

The Agency continued, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, to promote the health of the refugees through integrated family health care, with emphasis on preventive medicine, including supplementary feeding of nutritionally vulnerable groups, and health education.

Despite budgetary stringency, modest improvements were achieved in accordance with a three-year (1974-1976) health development plan designed to overcome deficiencies in the current health programme; expenditure on health services totalled \$13.3 million in 1976.

During 1976, expenditure on education increased to \$54.8 million, representing 47.7 per cent of the Agency's budget. The programme, operated jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), included the first nine years of general education (10 years in Lebanon), some assistance for refugee pupils in government and private secondary schools, vocational and teacher training in eight centres, and over 300 university scholarships. Of UNRWA's 16,000 employees, almost all Palestine refugees themselves, about 9,500 were teachers.

In the 1976/77 school year, some 296,000 children were enrolled in the 595 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools, an increase of more than 7,500 over 1975/76. There were also some 70,500 refugee pupils enrolled in government and private schools, while about 8,700 children of displaced persons were in Agency schools in east Jordan. Double-shifting was necessary in 71 per cent of UNRWA/UNESCO schools (excluding schools in Lebanon, where many were unable to operate), despite the construction of 85 new schoolrooms during the year.

The eight UNRWA/UNESCO training centres had

places for 4,512 young men and women. By the end of 1976, a total of more than 25,700 trainees had graduated from Agency centres. With most of the Agency's teachers professionally qualified, the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education continued to emphasize refresher courses for qualified teachers and ad hoc courses in educational techniques and knowledge to meet special needs and curricula developments.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

The situation of refugees in the Near East was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session and, as in previous years, the subject was referred to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which discussed it at 8 meetings held between 25 October and 8 November.

Four reports were submitted in connexion with the item, as follows: (1) the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA; (2) a report of the Secretary-General; (3) a report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine; and (4) a report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

#### Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA

In his annual report to the General Assembly, covering the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA said that during that period the dominant feature in the Agency's area of operations had been the situation in Lebanon, which had degenerated into an anarchic civil war of appalling violence, in which the Palestine refugees in Lebanon were inextricably involved. The refugees in Lebanon, half of them residing in camps, half outside, were vitally affected by the fighting although, because of conditions in Lebanon, no casualty figures were available.

The report said UNRWA's own services were disrupted, but the extent to which it was possible to maintain its services in the north and south could be considered surprising. Many refugees fled the camps and suburbs of Beirut for the south, among them some who had earlier left the south to seek work in Beirut or to escape the effects of the Israeli attacks of 1974 and 1975.

In its other areas of operation, the report went on to say, the Agency's education/training, relief and health programmes had continued as normally as possible, given the adverse effect of the Agency's financial difficulties on the supply of flour—the most important ration component. However, the Agency had been compelled, in the interest of continuation of its mandate as a whole, to move its headquarters from Beirut, part to Amman (Jordan) and part to Vienna (Austria).

The Commissioner-General went on to state in his report that, during the period covered, UNRWA had experienced the most serious financial crisis of its history. Indeed, both in the final quarter of 1975 and on 30 June 1976 the Agency was on the brink of suspension of services. This, the Commissioner-General pointed out, demonstrated again the incompatibility of UNRWA's system of financing with the obligations it was expected to assume. No solution had been found to the problem of ensuring equivalence between pledged income and expenditure required to maintain normal programmes. Thus far it had been impossible to obtain an assurance from the beginning of the year of the full amount of funds the Agency required to finance the programmes the General Assembly expected to be maintained. If, in default, the Agency was to limit expenditure from the beginning of the year to what pledged income would support, increasing services only as pledged income increased, some guidance had to be given to the Commissioner-General on the priorities to be observed; thus far, both the General Assembly and the UNRWA Advisory Commission had been reluctant to give such guidance. The Commissioner-General reiterated that there were serious practical problems as well, because UNRWA operated ongoing programmes, most of which could not simply be turned on and off—for example, the educational and health programmes—and because parts of some programmes were financed by special contributions.

The report stated that on 30 June 1976, the total expenditure needed to maintain services in full in 1976 was \$127.7 million. Pledged and other income was estimated at \$98.2 million; there was thus a deficit of \$29.5 million. The Agency's assets, including unpaid pledges for 1976 and inventories of supplies at book value, amounted to \$62.4 million; liabilities, including a liability for payment of separation benefits to half the local staff, amounted to \$16.7 million.

#### Report of the Secretary-General

On 4 October 1976, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly information it had requested concerning Israel's compliance with an Assembly resolution of 8 December 1975,<sup>53</sup> by which the Assembly had called upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories. The Assembly 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 in the Gaza Strip, to provide adequate shelters for them and to desist from further removal of refugees and

destruction of their shelters. It had also condemned Israeli military attacks on refugee camps and called upon Israel to desist.

The Secretary-General reported that Israel had informed him on 8 September 1976 that the prevailing situation did not permit a large-scale return of the displaced persons, although Israel had continued to facilitate the return of persons displaced in 1967. The special arrangements for family reunions and hardship cases had been maintained, although the facilities established by Israel for the orderly movement of people across the cease-fire lines were being exploited by certain Arab Governments for purposes of subversion, to facilitate the entry of terrorists and explosives into Israel-administered territory.

The Secretary-General reported that in its reply Israel had also said that housing projects had been initiated in the Gaza Strip to enable refugees to move out of the camps; public order and economic prosperity were prevailing. In Lebanon, Israel said, the Arab terror organizations had taken over the refugee camps and Israeli forces had been constrained on occasion to act against the terror installations located in or near the camps. Israel said it had never attacked the refugee camps as such.

The Secretary-General also reported that he had obtained from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA such information as was available on the return of refugees registered with the Agency. So far as was known to the Agency, between 1 July 1975 and 30 June 1976, 250 displaced refugees returned from east Jordan to the West Bank, 44 from east Jordan to the Gaza Strip, and seven from Egypt to the Gaza Strip. Thus, the number of displaced refugees who, to the Agency's knowledge, had returned to the occupied territories since 1967 was slightly less than 8,800.

The report of the Secretary-General also contained information from the Commissioner-General to the effect that further demolitions of refugee shelters had taken place in the Gaza Strip either as punitive measures or in order to make way for new construction. Some of the refugees affected by these measures had been rehoused, but most of them had remained inadequately accommodated.

A further development was that the Israeli authorities had informed some 487 refugee families in the Beach camp that their shelters were to be demolished, and refugees inhabiting 36 shelters in Khan Younis camp had been informed that their shelters were also scheduled for demolition.

The Secretary-General reported that the information available to the Commissioner-General of UNRWA indicated that, since 2 December 1975, there had been no Israeli air attacks on refugee camps.

<sup>53</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 272, text of resolution 3419 C (XXX).

## Report of Conciliation Commission for Palestine

The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine submitted its thirtieth report to the General Assembly on 30 September 1976. It informed the Assembly that, during the period covered, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People had asked to be provided with an inventory of Arab property in Israel and in the occupied territories. The Commission had had no objection to that Committee having access to the relevant documents in its possession.

The Commission also noted that the periods covered by its two previous reports (1974 and 1975) had been marked by intensive diplomatic activity directed towards a Middle East settlement which could lead to a just and lasting peace in the area. That momentum had not been maintained during the past year, owing in part to developments in the area. Accordingly, the circumstances governing the possibilities open to the Commission had remained essentially unchanged. The Commission, however, hoped that the situation in the region would improve in the near future, enabling it to carry forward its work more vigorously.

## Report of Working Group on Financing of UNRWA

The Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, established by the General Assembly in 1970 to assist in reaching solutions to the Agency's financial problems, submitted its report on 25 October 1976. It said it was duty-bound to emphasize once again the gravity of the continuing critical financial situation facing UNRWA. The Agency's cash position remained as precarious as ever, and the longer-term problems of financial security for the Agency's operations remained unsolved. If the working capital was depleted to the expected extent, the Agency would face serious operational problems at the beginning of 1977.

Although no new programmes had been developed, the Working Group said, the expenditure figures had doubled from \$62.5 million in 1973 to an estimated \$125.7 million (originally \$139.7 million) in the current year—an increase primarily due to international and local inflationary pressures and currency instability. The Agency had managed only with great difficulty to avoid reduction in or suspension of its services by means of additional voluntary contributions primarily from a relatively small number of donor countries.

The Working Group said it was convinced that any reduction in the services provided would have very serious implications for the refugees themselves, for the countries in which they lived and for the prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East as a whole. The Group considered the continuation of the Agency's services to be an obligation of the United Nations acting on behalf of the

international community, and continued to believe that the financing of UNRWA should be put on a firmer basis. It reiterated its view that the situation whereby a small group of countries bore the major burden of financing the Agency's budget no longer corresponded with the requirements of the situation. It therefore urgently requested those Governments that had not contributed in the past and those that had so far contributed inadequately to reconsider seriously their position and contribute generously to the common effort.

## General Assembly discussion

The Commissioner-General of UNRWA, in presenting his annual report to the Special Political Committee, said that the period covered in the report had been one of the most difficult in UNRWA's history, not only because of the financial and operational difficulties it had had to face, but also because many of the Palestine refugees whom the Agency served had once again experienced violence and deprivation, anguish, suffering and despair about their future.

Bringing his account of UNRWA's activities up to date, the Commissioner-General said that the port of Beirut had been out of operation for most of 1976 and supplies of food-stuffs had had to be shipped through Syrian ports. Road transport into or within Lebanon had been impossible at times but flour, other food commodities and medical and relief supplies had been moved through the Syrian Arab Republic to the main areas where the Palestine refugees lived—the Beirut and Tripoli areas, the Beka'a Valley and southern Lebanon—and the arrears of ration distribution were being overtaken. The clinics in some camps had had to function with only auxiliary staff, but professional medical staff had been redeployed in accordance with the movement of the refugee population.

He reported also that the Agency's central warehouse in Beirut, which held supplies of every kind, had been preserved intact until the previous week, when it was hit by incendiary rockets which set fire to the two main buildings. Preliminary reports suggested that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of supplies had been destroyed.

The Commissioner-General said he believed that the best contribution UNRWA could make to the restoration of stability in Lebanon was to resume its full services as soon as possible, and that was what UNRWA was trying to do.

As to the financial situation of the Agency, the Commissioner-General said that expenditures for 1977 were estimated at just under \$140 million. Even if the full amount of income represented by total government pledges in 1976, regular and special, were pledged from the beginning of the new year, UNRWA would face a deficit of about \$25 million. If special contributions were not incorporated

in pledges for 1977, the prospective deficit would be twice that amount.

In conclusion, the Commissioner-General said that the events in Lebanon were a shocking reminder of the urgency of reaching a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East which would take account of the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestinian people. Without such a solution, he said, there would be no solution to the problem of the Palestine refugees; talk of returning all the refugees to their camps—camps in which more than half of them had never lived and some of which had been destroyed—offered no solution.

The representative of Norway, speaking as Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, introduced the Working Group's report. He said the Group was convinced that any serious reduction in the services provided by UNRWA would have very serious repercussions for the refugees themselves, for the countries in which they lived and for the prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The Working Group, he said, urgently requested that Governments that had not contributed in the past and those that had thus far contributed inadequately reconsider their position and contribute generously.

During the discussion in the Special Political Committee, many speakers expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Commissioner-General and the Agency in carrying out programmes on behalf of the refugees in the face of adverse conditions, and shared the concern expressed by the Commissioner-General and the Working Group over the dangerous financial position of the Agency. The view was expressed by virtually all speakers that—pending an over-all solution of the Middle East question and hence of the refugee problem—UNRWA's services were indispensable and had to be maintained.

The United States representative, for example, said that her country's overriding objective in the Middle East was to bring about the political conditions which would permit the eventual disappearance of UNRWA in the context of a just and lasting peace in the area, and permit all Palestinians to lead meaningful and fruitful lives. In the meantime, she said, there was no practical alternative—in either political or humanitarian terms—to maintaining the essential services which UNRWA had so effectively delivered to Palestine refugees over the years. She urged all Member States to support the indispensable activities of UNRWA through increased financial contributions.

According to the USSR representative, the Palestinian refugee problem could be solved only within the context of a comprehensive Middle East settlement, involving the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the fulfilment of the legitimate national aspirations of

the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own State, and international guarantees to ensure the security of all the Middle East States, including Israel. The Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East should be reconvened with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Arab people of Palestine represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Similar views were expressed by the representatives of Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

The USSR representative went on to say that, with regard to financing the activities of UNRWA, the USSR had always been opposed to any infringement of the voluntary-contribution principle, first, because it would be tantamount to placing the countries that were impeding an equitable solution of the Palestinian problem on an equal footing with those striving to ensure that the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine were fulfilled, and, second, because it would perpetuate the Palestinians' status as refugees deprived of rights, which would amount to condemning them to eternal servitude.

The representative of the Netherlands spoke on behalf of the nine members of the European Communities, which, he recalled, had supported the Agency's activities from the very outset. Until a lasting solution was achieved in the Middle East, UNRWA remained indispensable and would continue to receive their support. The total contribution of the members of the Communities for 1976 amounted to approximately \$31,750,000, including additional contributions made in response to the Commissioner-General's and the Working Group's appeals. It was to be regretted, he said, that in spite of significantly increased contributions from some other countries, the major part of the financial burden was still borne by a relatively small group of countries. All Members of the United Nations should support the Agency's efforts, he stated, adding that several countries, in spite of their political support of the Palestinian cause and their announced support of UNRWA, had not contributed to its financing.

Several Members held the view that UNRWA's financing should be placed on a more secure foundation. The spokesman for Austria, for example, felt that in the long term UNRWA's entire financial basis would have to be examined. Its operations had reached a point where it was no longer possible for a small group of countries to carry the whole financial burden. A thorough change in the Agency's financing was needed so that its revenues could be linked more closely with the collective responsibility of all countries, irrespective of their geographical location and political attitude on the Middle East question.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic noted that the annual reports of the Commission-

er-General had, from the outset, concentrated on the humanitarian aspects of the problem without dealing with the heart of the matter, namely, Zionist expansionism, colonialism and racism. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions had recognized the right of the Palestine refugees to return to their homes and he therefore felt that if the Commissioner-General's report could have identified the Zionist entity and its allies as being responsible for the situation it would have been easier to solve the refugee problem, which was the single most important factor preventing the restoration of peace and stability in the Middle East and throughout the world.

The representative of Egypt said that a comparison of the amounts contributed to UNRWA with the assistance given to Israel to finance the destructive weapons it used to reinforce its hold on the occupied Arab territories provided the most striking proof of the need for the international community to solve the refugee problem as a whole before it became more complex. The services which the Agency provided were the bare minimum according to all international criteria and could not be reduced. An international community which spent more than \$300 billion on armaments should be able to cover the deficit of UNRWA; furthermore, since Israel's wealth had been stolen from the Palestinians, Israel should bear the brunt of UNRWA's expenditures.

The representative of Jordan said that Israel's reply to the Secretary-General's request for information was evasive and showed Israel's scorn for United Nations resolutions. Israel had cited violence as an excuse for non-compliance with the General Assembly's resolutions, but there would have been no violence or even any Palestinian presence in Lebanon if the displaced Palestinians had been allowed to live normal lives in their homeland. He went on to say that Jordan, as host country to hundreds of thousands of refugees, had, during the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, given the displaced persons and refugees direct government assistance amounting to \$23.5 million. But there was a limit to what a small country like Jordan could do. He stressed that it had been the United Nations which, by partitioning the Palestinians' country, had set in motion the traumatic events that had resulted in their dispersal; likewise, it had been the failure of the United Nations to implement its own resolutions that had perpetuated the situation. The heart of the question was the degree of dedication, sensitivity and responsibility which the international community showed towards the Palestine refugees. Ad hoc arrangements and last-minute rescue miracles, commendable as they were, should not be the answer.

As to the abolition of UNRWA and the suspension of its services, he said, that should be an occasion

for Palestinian and world-wide rejoicing because it would be a sign of the restoration of the Palestinians' rights. Pending that long-awaited day, all Governments should refuse even to contemplate such an eventuality.

In the opinion of the Tunisian representative, the refugee problem was not basically one of offering charity to an unfortunate people and it concerned not only the Arab States but all United Nations Members. The Agency should not be dependent on voluntary contributions; its expenses should, rather, be apportioned among all Member States and financed from the regular budget. It would thus become an item to be dealt with in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, while the Assembly's political committees would continue to concern themselves with the political aspects of the problem.

The Permanent Observer for PLO said that those responsible for creating the tragedy should continue to support the Agency until the displaced people could return to their homeland. The Palestinians had been the victims of the Zionist racist régime, and continued to be victims of persecution and oppression and were harassed even in refugee camps. The Zionist régime, he charged, resorted to Nazi methods such as punitive demolitions; its measures were inhuman and designed to perpetrate genocide on the Palestinian people.

The representative of the Sudan said that the problem of the Palestinians could not be solved by humanitarian charity alone but called for an approach based on its historical causes. The alternatives were to bow to Israel's ambitions and continue to give the bare minimum of assistance to the refugees, or to compel Israel to abide by United Nations resolutions.

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.

Israel, he went on to say, had settled the problem of Jewish refugees who had had to abandon their homes in order to escape discrimination and persecution suffered in Arab countries. Their numbers had been equal to or even exceeded those of the Palestinian refugees. The problem had been settled without United Nations assistance and with assistance only from Jewish communities through-

out the world. The Arab States, he said, had refused to do the same for the Palestinians even though 85 per cent of them had remained in the same area, inhabited in many cases by the same families and the same clans. Arab spokesmen had rejected any constructive solution, deploring year after year in the United Nations the conditions in which the Palestinian refugees were forced to live—forced by whom, he asked—and had called for the adoption of resolutions which they used in their political campaign against Israel.

He pointed out that the economic situation of the refugees had improved markedly and that the great majority of them did not depend for their subsistence on the rations and other forms of assistance provided by the Agency—which, however, with a staff of some 16,000 people, mainly recruited from among the refugees, had become a veritable institution, with its own interests, and tended to perpetuate services that should be provided by the host countries. The distribution of rations should have been dispensed with long ago. People who earned a good living continued to draw rations and thus burdened the international community, he said.

With regard to the refugee camps in Lebanon, he recalled that PLO had taken them over and had gradually turned them into armed encampments, training bases, arms and supplies depots and the like. Israel had had to take action against the terrorist installations located in or near the camps, but it had always tried to spare the civil population. The blame for the destruction of property, deaths and great suffering inflicted on the population therefore lay solely with the Palestinian terrorist organizations.

With regard to the situation of the refugees in the Gaza Strip, the representative continued, many improvements had been made or were being made in the housing situation. No refugee had been asked to leave his shelter unless alternative accommodation had been provided for him. Both in the field of health and education, facilities had been expanded in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; moreover, agricultural and economic development had brought full employment and security to the inhabitants of the administered areas. Israel's contribution to UNRWA's budget so far amounted to \$7.5 million and the various services it furnished to refugees totalled some \$12.3 million. There was considerable disproportion between those figures and the miserly contributions made by most of the oil-rich Arab countries, he added.

In the current situation in the United Nations, he said, nothing was easier than the adoption of further resolutions condemning Israel, but they could not solve a problem which could only be tackled through coexistence, co-operation and, eventually, peace and friendship.

Decisions by the General Assembly

Five draft resolutions were submitted to the Special Political Committee, which approved them on 5 and 8 November. The General Assembly adopted them as a five-part resolution (31/15 A-E) on 23 November.

By the first text (31/15 A), concerning general aspects of the question, the Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,<sup>54</sup> had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly on 26 January 1952<sup>55</sup> 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 find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) and it asked the Commission to exert continued efforts towards that end and to report no later than 1 October 1977.

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; and it 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 budgetary deficits projected in the Commissioner-General's report, urging non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

The text was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 115 to 0, with 2 abstentions. The Special Political Committee approved it on 5 November by 96 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on a proposal by the United States.

<sup>54</sup> 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.

<sup>55</sup> See Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 315-16, text of resolution 513(VI).

(For text of resolution 31/15 A, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second text (31/15 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 and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities.

It strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above-mentioned purposes to UNRWA and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

This text was adopted unanimously by the Assembly. It was sponsored in the Special Political Committee—which approved it unanimously on 5 November—by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.

(For text of resolution 31/15 B, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A third resolution (31/15 C) concerned the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA. By the provisions of this resolution, the Assembly among other things expressed concern at the alarming 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 unanimously on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 5 November, as sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Sudan, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 31/15 C, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a fourth resolution (31/15 D), concerning population and refugees displaced since 1967, the General Assembly among other things: reaffirmed the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of those inhabitants; and called once more

upon Israel to take immediate steps for their return and to desist from all measures that obstructed 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 those provisions.

This text was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 2 abstentions. It was approved on 8 November by the Special Political Committee by a recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 2 abstentions, on a proposal by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, the Philippines, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 31/15 D and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the provisions of the fifth text (31/15 E), 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 in the Gaza Strip, to provide adequate shelters for them, and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, to report to it at its 1977 session on Israel's compliance with the resolution.

The text was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 3 abstentions. The Special Political Committee approved it on 8 November by a recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 2 abstentions, on a proposal by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, the Philippines, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 31/15 E and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Pledges and contributions for 1976**

For the calendar year 1976, Governments and an intergovernmental organization pledged the equivalent of \$112,261,271 towards UNRWA's budget. As at 31 December 1976, the equivalent of a total of \$103,644,060 had been received in payment of those pledges; \$3,261,311 was also received (in cash and in kind) in 1976 against prior years' pledges. In addition, contributions were received from United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations, private individuals and business corporations.

Total income from all sources in 1976 was \$120,718,669.

| CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNRWA FOR THE<br>YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1976<br>(showing equivalent in US dollars of pledges or<br>contributions in cash, kind and services) |                         | Contributor                 | Contribution<br>pledged |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Contributor  | Contribution<br>pledged |                             |                         |
| Argentina  | 5,000                   | Mauritania                  | 1,000                   |
| Australia  | 368,612                 | Mauritius                   | 2,000                   |
| Austria  | 70,000                  | Monaco                      | 211                     |
| Bahrain  | 15,000                  | Morocco                     | 45,000                  |
| Belgium*   | 996,255                 | Netherlands*                | 1,836,835               |
| Brazil   | 10,000                  | New Zealand                 | 123,839                 |
| Canada   | 3,646,406               | Norway                      | 1,980,202               |
| Chile  | 2,000                   | Oman                        | 25,000                  |
| Cyprus   | 750                     | Pakistan                    | 20,909                  |
| Denmark*   | 1,567,255               | Philippines                 | 1,750                   |
| European Economic Community*   | 14,320,477              | Qatar                       | 500,000                 |
| Finland  | 298,265                 | Republic of Korea           | 10,000                  |
| France*  | 1,568,322               | San Marino                  | 5,750                   |
| Gaza authorities   | 74,532                  | Saudi Arabia                | 11,200,000              |
| Germany, Federal Republic of*  | 3,311,649               | Singapore                   | 1,500                   |
| Ghana  | 5,220                   | Spain                       | 1,000,000               |
| Greece   | 25,940                  | Sri Lanka                   | 1,000                   |
| Holy See   | 2,500                   | Sudan                       | 6,027                   |
| Iceland  | 13,000                  | Sweden                      | 6,071,978               |
| India  | 12,579                  | Switzerland                 | 1,548,223               |
| Indonesia  | 6,000                   | Syrian Arab Republic        | 102,363                 |
| Iran   | 30,000                  | Thailand                    | 43,720                  |
| Iraq   | 121,600                 | Trinidad and Tobago         | 3,000                   |
| Ireland*   | 89,000                  | Tunisia                     | 8,000                   |
| Israel   | 896,080                 | Turkey                      | 20,000                  |
| Italy*   | 200,000                 | United Arab Emirates        | 270,000                 |
| Jamaica  | 3,000                   | United Kingdom*             | 6,929,337               |
| Japan  | 5,500,000               | United Republic of Cameroon | 408                     |
| Jordan   | 252,037                 | United States**             | 44,700,000              |
| Kuwait   | 1,600,000               | Venezuela                   | 5,000                   |
| Lebanon  | 106,504                 | Yugoslavia                  | 25,000                  |
| Libyan Arab Republic   | 600,000                 |                             |                         |
| Luxembourg*  | 53,736                  | Total                       | 112,261,271             |
| Malaysia   | 1,500                   |                             |                         |

\*In addition to their direct contributions to UNRWA, the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) also contributed through EEC, as shown.

\*\*The contribution of the United States included a pledge of \$6 million made in 1977 for 1976.

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA, meeting of 24 November 1976 (A/AC.186/SR.1 and Corr.1).

Special Political Committee, meetings 7-11, 13-15.

Fifth Committee, meeting 34.

Plenary meeting 76.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter I D.

A/31/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commissioner-General of UNRWA, 1 July 1975-30 June 1976.

A/31/240. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/254. Report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report for period 30 September 1975-30 September 1976).

A/31/279. Report of Working Group on Financing of UNRWA.

A/SPC/31/L.2. United States: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 5 November 1976, meeting 14, by 96 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/31/333. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/15 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/333, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1976, meeting 76, by 115 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3419(XXX) of 8 December 1975 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 1975 to 30 June 1976,

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 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, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. 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 1977;

4. 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 Commissioner-General's report;

5. 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;

6. 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 Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

A/SPC/31/L.3. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Special Political Committee on 5 November 1976, meeting 14.

A/31/333. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/15 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/333, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 23 November 1976, meeting 76.

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 and 3419 A (XXX) of 8 December 1975,

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 1975 to 30 June 1976,

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) and 3419 A (XXX);

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/31/L.4. Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sudan, Uganda, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Special Political Committee on 5 November 1976, meeting 14.

A/SPC/31/L.7, A/C.5/31/53, A/31/341. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C recommended by Fifth Committee in A/31/333. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/333. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 31/15C, as recommended by Special Political

Committee, A/31/333, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 23 November 1976, meeting 76.

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 and 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975,

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 1975 to 30 June 1976,

Gravely concerned at the alarming financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, imminently endangering the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees,

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 work;

2. Notes with appreciation 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/31/L.5. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Special Political Committee on 8 November 1976, meeting 15, by recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, Israel

Abstaining: Malawi, Papua New Guinea.

A/31/333. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 31/15D, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/333, adopted by Assembly on 23 Novem-

ber 1976, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, Israel

Abstaining: Malawi, Papua New Guinea.

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 and 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975,

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 1975 to 30 June 1976, and the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1976,

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 the thirty-second session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

A/SPC/31/L.6. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 8 November 1976, meeting 15, by recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana,

Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, Israel

Abstaining: Papua New Guinea, United States.

A/31/333. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 31/15 E, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/333, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1976, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, Israel

Abstaining: Malawi, Papua New Guinea, United States.

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 and 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975,

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 1975 to 30 June 1976, and the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1976,

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 the thirty-second

session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

Other documents

A/31/7/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. UNRWA. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors, A/31/140/Add.1. Report of ACABQ.

## Chapter XII

**Other Middle East questions****Humanitarian aid to Lebanon**

On 26 February 1976, the Secretary-General, at the request of the Government of Lebanon, addressed an appeal to the international community to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs created by the conflict in that country. He named the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, William B. Buffum, to serve as co-ordinator at Headquarters of international relief for Lebanon, and Mohamed-Said Al-Attar, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to co-ordinate relief within Lebanon.

Shortly after the issuance of that appeal, the relative calm that had prevailed for a number of weeks was broken and heavy fighting resumed. Relief activities by governmental and international organizations continued, but at a severely curtailed level.

In the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly, issued on 31 August 1976, the Secretary-General noted that the international community would be faced with a monumental challenge when the situation permitted the resumption of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction of the society and economy of Lebanon.

The re-establishment of relative order towards the end of 1976 made possible the resumption on a larger scale of humanitarian relief efforts. This situation prompted a renewed appeal by the Secretary-General on 12 November and set in motion a renewed effort by the Co-ordinator to assure that the United Nations was able to act quickly and effectively, in co-operation with the Government of Lebanon, other Governments and other international organizations, to deal with the immense dislocation and human

suffering that 19 months of strife had generated.

It was estimated that the population in need numbered 1,364,000, of which 764,000 were in total need. Despite the difficult security situation and the disruption of many of the local distribution systems, United Nations programmes and agencies were able to provide emergency relief, valued at over \$14 million, in the form of food, medicines, clothing, shelter material and other basic supplies.

Pledges totalling \$2.8 million were made during the year to the United Nations Trust Fund for Assistance to Lebanon as follows:

TABLE OF CONTRIBUTIONS  
(as at 31 December 1976)

| Donor          | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Denmark        | 345,811                   |
| Ireland        | 11,550                    |
| Netherlands    | 996,016                   |
| Norway         | 191,205                   |
| Philippines    | 1,000                     |
| United Kingdom | 247,525                   |
| United States  | <b>1,000,000</b>          |

From these funds, the Co-ordinator during 1976 committed \$400,000 to the World Health Organization for emergency medical supplies, \$1,100,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and \$900,000 to the United Nations Children's Fund for shelter, household goods, additional medical aid and other relief needs, and \$350,000 to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for food relief to supplement the emergency food aid programme of the World Food Programme. The total commitment was \$2,750,000.

**Documentary references**

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter XI C.

A/31/1 Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, August 1976, Section III.  
A/31/12. Report of UNHCR, Chapter VII B.

## Communications concerning Lebanon

A number of communications concerning events in Lebanon were received by the Secretary-General during 1976.

By a letter dated 25 May 1976, the representative of Algeria to the United Nations transmitted a message addressed to the Secretary-General from the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who said that the position taken by the French Government concerning the dispatch of a French expeditionary force to Lebanon was likely to aggravate the Lebanese crisis. According to the statement, that position introduced a very dangerous precedent in the practice of international relations and one which was in flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations concerning respect for the independence and territorial integrity of States and non-interference in their internal affairs. This scheme of foreign intervention was bound to create understandable apprehensiveness not only in the Arab world but in all third-world and, particularly, non-aligned countries.

The Algerian Foreign Minister expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would make every effort to discourage a venture which was incompatible with any code of international morality and calculated to undermine seriously the very basis of the Charter of the United Nations, international détente and the rules of conduct which should govern relations between large and small States.

The Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, in a reply dated 27 May, rejected as untrue the allegations about French policy towards Lebanon—a policy motivated solely by a concern to preserve Lebanon's unity, integrity and sovereignty. Should it be deemed helpful by the President of the Lebanese Republic and the parties concerned with the civil war—including the various

Lebanese parties and the interested Arab countries—France, the representative said, would be prepared to contribute to the machinery necessary to consolidate the cease-fire.

He went on to say that France's offer would be made good only if there was a request from the constituted authorities and a consensus of all the parties concerned with the conflict; the French initiative showed France's willingness to make a temporary and limited, but specific, contribution to the process of restoring peace. Given that context, the French representative said, it was particularly inappropriate to suggest that there had been an alleged threat of military intervention by France in Lebanon.

On 22 June, the representative of the United Arab Emirates transmitted a message from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States concerning the situation in Lebanon and forwarding texts from resolutions adopted at an extraordinary session of the Council of the Arab States held at Cairo, Egypt, from 8 to 10 June 1976.

By a letter dated 17 August, the Permanent Representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the President of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, concerning various aspects of the civil strife in Lebanon.

The President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon in a communication dated 25 August commented on the above letter.

By a letter dated 2 September, the Permanent Representative of Yemen transmitted the text of a letter dated 1 September from a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization also commenting on the letter of 17 August.

### Documentary references

S/12084 (A/31/95). Letter of 25 May from Algeria.  
S/12087 (A/31/96). Letter of 27 May from France.

A/31/118. Letter of 22 June from United Arab Emirates.  
A/31/179. Letter of 17 August from Lebanon (annexing letter of 17 August 1976 from Deputy Prime Minister of Lebanon

to President of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, Sri Lanka).  
A/31/184. Communication dated 25 August from President of Council of Ministers of Lebanon.  
A/31/204. Letter of 2 September from Yemen (annexing letter of 1 September 1976 from Head of Political Department of PLO).

## Communications from Democratic Yemen, Iran and Oman

By a letter dated 26 November 1976, the representative of Democratic Yemen transmitted the text of a statement by an official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Yemen. The spokesman said that, on 24 November, Iranian fighter-planes, stationed at air bases inside Oman,

had crossed the border and violated the air space of Democratic Yemen over the eastern district of the Sixth Province; Democratic Yemen's ground forces had shot down one of the intruding aircraft. Democratic Yemen had been threatened and endangered by repeated violations of its air space by

Iranian spy-planes and jet fighters bombarding its installations and villages and terrorizing its people. Furthermore, the Iranian armed forces and navy had repeatedly massed troops and navy ships along Democratic Yemen's eastern border and territorial waters. The Government of Democratic Yemen reserved its right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, the statement added.

By a letter dated 26 November, the representative of Iran informed the President of the Security Council that, on 24 November, an Imperial Iranian Air Force aircraft, part of the Iranian contingent which was stationed in Oman, had been shot down during a training flight over Oman. The aircraft had been fired at from across the border of Democratic Yemen. This flagrant act of aggression was evidently designed to sabotage the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Persian Gulf Littoral States which was in session in Oman's capital. The Government of Iran was confident that this act of aggression would not adversely affect the determination and efforts of the Persian Gulf littoral States

to maintain peace and security in the area. The Government of Iran condemned this hostile act and reserved its right to take appropriate action if and when it deemed it necessary.

By a letter dated 29 November, the representative of Oman referred to the incident mentioned in the Iranian letter and stated that his country strongly condemned the act of aggression committed by Democratic Yemen, which had violated the accepted norms of international law, the United Nations Charter and every concept of truth. Through a policy of aggression and intervention, Democratic Yemen was threatening peace and security in the area and was evidently trying to undermine the Gulf States Foreign Ministers' Conference. The letter said that the Government of Oman was adamant in maintaining peace and security in the area through the co-operation of friendly and neighbouring States. The aid and support which was being offered by sister States in the area was practical evidence of such regional co-operation.

#### Documentary references

- S/12242. Letter of 26 November from Democratic Yemen.
- S/12244. Letter of 26 November from Iran.
- S/12248. Letter of 29 November from Oman.

## Chapter XIII

**The situation in Cyprus**

During 1976, the situation on the island of Cyprus was relatively quiet but remained tense. The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council in December that, despite the passage of time, the main problems resulting from the events of 1974 remained unsolved. On the basic political issues, he said, the two Cypriot communities were still deeply divided.

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, continued to discharge its mandate, including supervision of the cease-fire. It also continued its efforts to carry out humanitarian tasks and to promote normalization of the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the area under Turkish control. The Security Council twice renewed the Force's mandate for further six-month periods—on 15 June and 15 December—among other decisions it took on the question of Cyprus.

The Commander of the Force, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand (India), relinquished his post on 18 December 1976 and was replaced by Major-General James Joseph Quinn of Ireland.

The Secretary-General, pursuing the mission of

good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, convened the representatives of the two Cypriot communities in a fifth round of intercommunal talks at Vienna, Austria, in February. Problems subsequently arose and, in spite of his further efforts to resume the negotiating process, the Secretary-General reported in September that because of the differences persisting between the two communities no progress could be achieved.

The General Assembly considered the question of Cyprus at its thirty-first session later in 1976, and on 12 November, among other things, called on the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing its resolutions on the question and asked him to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued during the year as Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus. Also during 1976, matters concerning missing and displaced persons in Cyprus were discussed in the Commission on Human Rights.

Details of these and related matters are to be found in the sections which follow.

**Political and related developments****Communication and reports of Secretary-General (January-March 1976)**

In a letter dated 30 January 1976, addressed to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General appealed for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). He said that the accumulated deficit for the period through 15 December 1975 stood at \$34.6 million and that it was estimated that \$11.8 million would be required to maintain the Force during the six-month period ending 15 June 1976, as compared to \$13.4 million for the previous six months. The reduced level of expenditure was the result of the reduction in the strength of UNFICYP, from 3,548 on 14 July 1975 to 2,950 by the end of January 1976. As a result of a shortfall in contributions, the bills presented by troop-contributing countries for reimbursement of their extra and extraordinary costs had been met only to June 1972, which meant that

those Governments had continued to shoulder a disproportionate burden in providing contingents for a peace-keeping operation established and repeatedly extended by the Security Council in the exercise of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Secretary-General felt that his responsibility in respect of UNFICYP could be discharged only if Governments provided the necessary support for that important peace-keeping effort.

On 24 February, pursuant to a Security Council resolution of 13 December 1975,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General submitted an interim report to the Council on the mission of good offices which had been entrusted to him by the Council on 12 March 1975.<sup>2</sup> He reported that a fifth round of talks had taken place in Vienna, Austria, from 17 to 21 February 1976, held in pursuance of his mission of good

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 301-2, text of resolution 383(1975).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 297-98, text of resolution 367(1975).

offices and in accordance with a *procès-verbal* agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey in Brussels, Belgium, on 12 December 1975 (see p. 288). In the agreed press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the talks, it was stated that the representatives of the two communities had held substantive discussions on the territorial and constitutional issues. It had been agreed that an exchange of written proposals would take place in Cyprus within six weeks, through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, Ambassador Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and that the talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General would resume in Vienna in May 1976 to establish a common basis prior to referring the matter to mixed committees in Cyprus. The representatives of the two Cypriot communities had also agreed to meet in Cyprus with the Special Representative to examine a number of humanitarian problems.

On 31 March, the Secretary-General, pursuant to the Council's resolution of 13 December 1975 and a General Assembly resolution of 20 November 1975,<sup>3</sup> submitted a report to the Security Council in which he reviewed developments during the first three months of 1976. After referring to the fifth round of talks held in February, he gave an account of developments in Cyprus relating to the agreement contained in the press communiqué of 21 February. His Special Representative had held seven meetings on humanitarian problems with the representatives of the two communities between 5 and 31 March. The Special Representative had also been in close touch with the two interlocutors concerning the exchange of written proposals on the territorial and constitutional issues foreseen in the Vienna communiqué.

The Secretary-General further reported that, since the end of the third round of talks on 2 August 1975, 1,103 Greek Cypriots had been transferred from the north to the south, 264 of them since the conclusion of the fifth round on 21 February 1976. It was expected that, in addition to dealing with the territorial and constitutional issues and humanitarian questions, the interlocutors would, in the future, also discuss other aspects of the Cyprus problem, set out in the General Assembly's resolution of 20 November 1975, in the context of the efforts towards a comprehensive agreement.

#### **Communications (January-May 1976)**

Between January and May 1976, a number of communications relating to various aspects of the situation in Cyprus were received from the parties concerned.

In a letter dated 15 January, the representative of Cyprus complained about a statement made on 9 January by Osman Orek, who represented himself as Vice-President and Minister of Defence of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, that

he considered the non-occupied areas of the Republic "unliberated Turkish areas." Greek Cypriots who remained in the north of the island, he added, were free to cross over to the "unliberated Turkish areas" if they so desired. The representative of Cyprus said that that and recent similar statements by Turkish leaders clearly revealed the aggressive intentions of Turkey and were calculated to undermine any positive efforts for the resumption of meaningful and constructive negotiations in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

A letter dated 2 February on the same subject was received from the representative of Cyprus. In it he said that the Turkish Cypriot negotiator, Rauf R. Denktash, had repeated and endorsed the statement of Mr. Orek, referring to the part of the territory of Cyprus not under Turkey's military occupation as the "unliberated Turkish areas of Cyprus." "Liberation" was thus used to refer to the aggressive military occupation of the territory of Cyprus, the Cypriot representative said, and the expulsion therefrom of its majority inhabitants, to be supplanted in their usurped homes by massive colonization from the aggressor country.

In a letter dated 29 January, the representative of Cyprus, Zenon Rossides, drew attention to what he termed the ever-increasing cases of harassment and forcible expulsion of the remaining Greek Cypriot people in the occupied areas of Cyprus. This, he said, was a breach of specific commitments undertaken by the Turkish side in an intercommunal humanitarian agreement during the Vienna talks in August 1975. Annexed to the letter were details of alleged violations of provisions of the Vienna agreement, involving the reunification of families, educational facilities, medical facilities and care of the Greek Cypriot population by Greek Cypriot medical practitioners, and freedom of movement of the Greek Cypriot people and of UNFICYP.

On 3 February, the Turkish representative forwarded a letter from Nail Atalay, whom he identified as "Acting Representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus." Mr. Atalay stated that the allegations contained in the letter of 29 January of Mr. Rossides, whom Mr. Atalay called the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration, were deliberately fabricated to raise suspicion in international circles about the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus vis-à-vis the Greek Cypriots living in the north who were, he said, leading a normal life. He also denied that authorities of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus were violating the Vienna agreements.

In a letter dated 10 February, the representative of Cyprus charged that, on the eve of the proposed resumption of the intercommunal talks to be held

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 300-1, text of Assembly resolution 3395(XXX).



later in February, increased military activities were being initiated by the Turkish forces towards occupying the new town of Famagusta. The town, he said, had not been occupied during the second invasion of August 1974 and had remained sealed off, but its 50,000 inhabitants who had fled had not been allowed to return. He added that the expectation had been that these inhabitants would be allowed to return to their homes and properties, thereby substantially alleviating the refugee problem and generally creating a more positive climate for meaningful negotiations in good faith.

In a letter dated 14 February, the representative of Cyprus reiterated his charge of systematic harassment and expulsion of Greek Cypriot inhabitants of the north and, in an annex to the letter, listed inhabitants who had been expelled from northern villages.

On 17 February, the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Atalay, who in turn transmitted a letter from Mr. Denktash, identified as "President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," deploring Mr. Rossides's letter of 10 February as an attempt to influence the Vienna negotiations. The letter said that Mr. Rossides did not represent a government that could speak for the whole of Cyprus; he represented only the Greek Cypriot community.

A letter from Mr. Atalay dated 18 February and forwarded by the representative of Turkey said that the representative of the Greek Cypriot community in his letter-publishing campaign was bombarding the United Nations with unnecessary and misleading communications, as was his practice immediately before the convening of each session of the intercommunal talks in order to disrupt them.

In a letter of 5 March, the representative of Cyprus denied that his letter of 10 February had tried to influence the intercommunal negotiations; it was a necessary alerting of the Secretary-General to the renewed wave of aggressive activities by the Turkish forces.

In a letter dated 10 March and transmitted by the Turkish representative, Mr. Atalay said that Mr. Rossides's stand cast serious doubts on the credibility of the Greek Cypriot representation at the United Nations.

The representative of Cyprus in a letter dated 16 March said that Turkey was preparing for the construction of a military air base in the area of Ayios Epiktitos, including Karakoumi, Kazaphani and Klepini, near Kyrenia in occupied northern Cyprus. The Turkish occupation forces had ordered the inhabitants to move elsewhere as their villages were to be used for the settlement of Turkish military. The victims of this action, the letter said, were the remaining Greek Cypriots of the area, a great number of Turkish Cypriots—about 2,000 who had been transported from the south—and a number of

imported colonists from Turkey. The letter added that the element of aggressive possessiveness over the territory of an independent and sovereign country was amply discernible in Turkey's action, revealing that country's expansionist aims as the actual motivation behind its invasion of Cyprus. It was obvious that the continuing military stranglehold on the territory of Cyprus was an evil of increasing dimensions, engulfing the whole of its population, whether of Greek, Turkish or other origin, with wider repercussions.

In a letter dated 18 March transmitted by the Turkish representative, Mr. Atalay said that allegations concerning the areas in northern Cyprus hardly deserved a reply since those areas were under the full control and jurisdiction of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. There were no undertakings in the area under the control of the Turkish Cypriot community that would contravene the conviction of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus that the island should be a non-aligned country. Strategic bases that might jeopardize the non-alignment of Cyprus were located in the south, outside the territory under the jurisdiction of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

In a letter dated 18 March, the representative of Cyprus recalled that on the instructions of the Turkish Cypriot negotiator, Mr. Denktash, it had been stated in October 1975 that there were more than 300,000 Turks of Cypriot origin in Turkey alone. Yet in a subsequent statement on 23 February, Mr. Denktash had given the drastically reduced figure of 90,000 Turkish Cypriots living in Turkey. The truth was, he said, that the total number of Turkish Cypriots who emigrated during the 20 years from 1955 to July 1975 did not exceed 17,164, of whom only 302 went to Turkey. The corresponding number of Greek Cypriots who emigrated during that period was 79,185. Such misrepresentations were part of a campaign calculated to deceive world opinion, in an attempt to cover Ankara's schemes for altering the demographic character of the island, with an eye to annexation, the Cypriot representative said.

In a letter dated 26 March and forwarded by the Turkish representative, Mr. Denktash, specifically replying to the Cypriot representative's letter of 16 March, rejected the allegations that Turkey was preparing for the construction of a military air base near Kyrenia, and that Greek Cypriots were being forcibly evicted from the area. On the contrary, he said, Greek Cypriots residing in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus were transferred to the south either on their own written request or on the request of UNFICYP on their behalf. The re-settlers were not "colonialists" from Turkey, as alleged, but Turkish Cypriot refugees who had fled from Greek oppression in the south to safety in the north, as well as Turkish Cypriots who, having emi-

grated in the thousands to various parts of the world in the face of unbearable economic and social discrimination by Greek Cypriots in the past, were returning home. He went on to say that the legitimate and justified intervention of Turkey in Cyprus had been carried out under international agreements in order to save the Turkish community from complete annihilation and to safeguard the independence of the island.

In a letter dated 30 March, the representative of Cyprus referred to his complaint of Turkey's action in establishing a military base in Cyprus and rejected the postulation in the communications forwarded by Turkey that a federation existed in Cyprus. No such federated State was recognized or in existence; it was put forward by way of covering up Turkey's occupation of 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus. The real interests of the Turkish Cypriots were, he said, of little concern to Ankara, whose main target was division and strife, with partition in prospect.

These charges were refuted in a letter dated 9 April from Mr. Denktash, forwarded by the Turkish representative on 22 April.

In a letter dated 12 April, the representative of Cyprus once again drew attention to what he termed the continuing wave of forcible expulsions of indigenous Greek Cypriot population from their homes and properties in the occupied areas of the Republic, in a breach of the specific humanitarian agreements made at the Vienna intercommunal talks of 2 August 1975. Details of the expulsions were given in an annex attached to the letter, together with an illustrative photograph.

A letter from Cyprus on the same subject dated 17 May said that the number of Greek Cypriots who remained in the occupied areas in northern Cyprus after the Turkish invasion of July/August 1974 had, through tactics of harassment and oppression as well as through brute physical eviction, dwindled to 7,783 and was constantly diminishing through a gradual but steady process of additional forced expulsions. Their number, the representative of Cyprus said, had stood at approximately 14,000 at the end of military operations in August 1974.

In a letter dated 20 May and forwarded by the Turkish representative, Mr. Atalay denied what he called completely false charges brought against the Turkish side regarding the alleged expulsion of Greek Cypriots from the northern region of Cyprus. It had been claimed that Greek Cypriots from various parts of the Turkish region had been forced out of the region; in reality, they had been transferred to the south upon their own written request or upon their application through UNFICYP. He reiterated that the policy of the Turkish Cypriot side regarding the Greek Cypriots in the north had been fully in line with the agreements reached at the intercommunal talks held in Vienna.

In a letter dated 11 May, the representative of Cyprus charged that, in a statement to the press on 9 May on relations between Greece and Turkey, the Prime Minister of Turkey had said that Turkey could have occupied the whole of Cyprus and could still do so. That statement, the Cypriot representative said, was an open admission of the fact that Turkish armed forces were in aggressive occupation of a large part of the territory of Cyprus and demonstrated Ankara's contemptuous disregard of United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus and the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs.

Other letters received from the parties during this period included a letter dated 12 January from Mr. Atalay containing a quotation from the Greek Cypriot newspaper *Haravghi*, concerning the activities of the organization known as "EOKA-B"; a letter from Mr. Atalay dated 3 February citing reports from the Greek Cypriot press concerning a pro-enosis (union with Greece) ceremony held in Limassol, Cyprus, on 25 January; a letter from Mr. Atalay dated 11 March containing a report by a Greek Cypriot priest to the effect that truck-loads of dead Greek Cypriots had been buried in mass graves, without record or identification, in the Nicosia Greek cemetery; letters from Mr. Denktash and Mr. Atalay dated 7, 12 and 13 April, and from the representative of Cyprus dated 17 April, concerning the fifth round of talks held in Vienna in February and subsequent proposals by the two sides; a letter dated 29 April from the representative of Cyprus concerning an incident in which a Greek Cypriot national guardsman was shot by a Turkish army officer for having fraternized with a Turkish Cypriot militiaman and fellow villager; and a letter dated 24 May from Mr. Atalay transmitting the text of a resolution on the Cyprus question and the Turkish Moslem community of Cyprus, adopted unanimously at the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul, Turkey, on 15 May 1976.

All the letters from Mr. Atalay and Mr. Denktash cited above were forwarded to the Secretary-General by the representative of Turkey.

#### **Report of Secretary-General (5 June 1976)**

Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 5 June, submitted a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 9 December 1975 to 5 June 1976. He noted in the report that the situation relating to the maintenance of the cease-fire had improved. He reported that on 13 December 1975 his Acting Special Representative in Cyprus had signed, with His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktash, a *procès-verbal* providing for discussions concerning

the stationing, deployment and functioning of UNFICYP in the area under Turkish control.

Meanwhile, he went on to report, restrictions on its freedom of movement had prevented UNFICYP from contributing in any effective way to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-controlled part of the island, as it had done for the Turkish Cypriots in the past. Therefore, the Force had only been able to carry out humanitarian work on a limited basis, and the outflow of Greek Cypriots to the south continued. The procedure for UNFICYP screening of applications for transfer did not appear to be functioning effectively, he said, and UNFICYP could not verify whether people wished to leave. The Secretary-General considered the situation of those Greek Cypriots a matter of serious concern, not only on purely humanitarian grounds but also because it tended to affect adversely efforts towards a just and lasting peace. Such concern, he felt, could be considerably alleviated if UNFICYP were granted free and normal access to Greek Cypriot habitations in the area.

With regard to efforts to carry out the good offices mission entrusted to him by the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his reports of 24 February and 31 March 1976 (see above). He said that both he and his Special Representative had remained in close touch with the parties with regard to the exchange of territorial and constitutional proposals. The documents submitted by the two sides in this connexion were annexed to the report. Efforts to remove the various obstacles in the way of a resumption of the negotiating process were being continued, and the Secretary-General expressed the conviction that, despite the difficulties, the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem was through negotiations between the representatives of the two communities. Both sides, while expressing certain reservations, had indicated publicly that they shared his views in that regard. He felt, however, that for those negotiations to serve any useful purpose the parties had to be willing to show the necessary flexibility and to respect and carry out agreements reached at previous rounds of talks. The sixth round of talks, he reported, scheduled for May, had had to be postponed because the exchange of written proposals on the territorial issue had not been fully carried out as foreseen in the fifth-round agreement.

In the circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNFICYP to be essential, not only to maintain quiet in the island but to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement. He therefore recommended that the Security Council extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months. He also drew the Council's attention to the increasingly critical

financial situation of UNFICYP. In spite of repeated appeals, he said, voluntary contributions continued to be insufficient and the deficit in UNFICYP's budget currently exceeded \$40 million.

#### **Consideration by Security Council (11-15 June 1976)**

The Security Council met on 11, 14 and 15/16 June 1976 to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus. 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, at the request of Turkey, to Nail Atalay to participate.

In a letter dated 9 June, forwarded by the representative of Turkey on 11 June, Mr. Denktash said that the Greek Cypriot delegation, which had been sent to New York by the Greek Cypriot administration, headed by John C. Christophides and purporting to represent Cyprus as a whole at the Security Council meetings, could not under any circumstances represent the Government of Cyprus as a whole and in particular the Turkish Cypriot community.

Beginning the discussion, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, John C. Christophides, said that because of Turkey's negative attitude a stalemate had been reached in the intercommunal talks. He also charged that Turkey, having secured the implementation of parts of the agreement reached at Vienna in 1975 relative to the movement of Turkish Cypriots to the Turkish-ruled areas, had, since August 1975, proceeded to violate the rest of the provisions by expelling 1,982 Greek Cypriots from the occupied areas. The wholesale expulsions had the purpose of "homogenizing the Turkish region," as Turkey called it, and, through the importation of Turks from Turkey, a mass population transfer had taken place. In formulating its proposals for the future of Cyprus, he went on, the Greek Cypriot side had had as its main objective a Cyprus that was independent, sovereign, territorially integral and non-aligned. The Turkish side, failing to put forward any concrete proposals on territory, aimed at the creation of two separate States connected in such a loose and fragile way as to lead unavoidably to the disintegration of the Republic of Cyprus. The Turkish position, he maintained, provided no basis for constructive negotiations and was flagrantly contrary to the fundamental concept of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

The representative of Turkey said that currently there were two separate administrations representing their respective national communities in Cyprus and for that reason there was no justification for the Greek Cypriot representative to presume to speak on behalf of the so-called Government of Cyprus.

The spokesman for Greece concurred with the Secretary-General's observation in his report that the continued presence of UNFICYP was essential. That report, he said, made grim reading; the image clearly emerged of a specific plan aimed at eradicating all traces of the Greek Cypriot population in the north of Cyprus and colonizing it with Turkish nationals. That was contrary not only to United Nations resolutions but also to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the Charter of the United Nations as well. He also deplored the lack of progress in the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem. After five rounds of intercommunal talks, stretching over one and a half years, the negotiations still had to enter the phase of substance. Greece, he said, fully agreed with the Secretary-General's statement in his report that, before reconvening the talks, it was necessary to have reasonable assurances that they would be meaningful and productive.

Mr. Atalay, who said he was speaking on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, observed that, since the Council's last meeting on the Cyprus problem in December 1975, the most significant event contributing to the peaceful settlement of that problem had been the Brussels accord signed by Turkey and Greece on 12 December 1975 (see below). He accused the Greek Cypriot side of preventing the fulfilment of that accord. He said that the Greek Cypriots could not accept the reality that they would never again be able to impose their will on their Turkish Cypriot co-partners, whom they had tried to destroy for 12 years. The Turkish Cypriots were now gathered in one zone in Cyprus and were determined to preserve that situation. A peaceful and lasting solution depended on the establishment of a biregional federation in Cyprus based on the equality of the two communities.

The representative of Greece said that the procès-verbal signed at Brussels was of a purely procedural nature since it suggested a negotiating approach, namely, the "package-deal" approach. He read out the text of the procès-verbal, according to which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Greece and Turkey, meeting at Brussels on 12 December 1975, had agreed on the following:

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was to be asked to appeal to the representatives of the two communities to continue their talks without prior conditions with a view to arriving at a package deal on an agenda containing the following subjects: territorial issues; federal structure; and powers of a central Government.
2. Details of these subjects were to be examined by two sub-committees. If necessary, experts were to be invited from Greece and Turkey to take part in the work of the sub-committees to the extent required.
3. The two Ministers would encourage the representatives of the two communities to respond positively

to the appeal of the Secretary-General and accept the earliest possible date for the first meeting under him.

4. Until the talks were completed, all the parties concerned would avoid revealing the content of the points on which there might be provisional agreement, since that would be contrary to the principle of a package agreement. The parties would also abstain from statements which could jeopardize progress already made. Therefore each party reserved the right to deny statements or leakages which would be contrary to this agreement.

The representative of Turkey emphasized that Turkey's intervention in Cyprus in July 1974 was motivated by the desire to remove the threat to the independence of Cyprus caused by the coup carried out by Greek military forces with the avowed aim of achieving enosis. Turkey, he said, had no intention of partitioning the island and its forces would be withdrawn as soon as a settlement had been reached. The allegations about the expulsion of Greek Cypriots from the north were totally unfounded, as were charges of a massive immigration of Turkish nationals. What was indeed happening was that skilled technicians and workers were being imported from Turkey on a temporary basis to meet the immediate needs of the economy. He emphasized that Turkey had no interest in Cyprus beyond the independence of the island, its non-involvement in any strategic arrangement or power politics, and the well-being and security of the Turkish community.

In the ensuing discussion, the USSR representative said that after almost two years there were still foreign troops in Cyprus—both those which had been there since colonial times and those which had recently invaded the island. Thousands of Cypriots continued to live as exiles and refugees in their own native land. Traditional economic links between the various regions had been destroyed. Attempts were continually made to solve the Cyprus problem in a grouping of States belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, behind the backs of the Cypriot people, while events moved towards a partition of the island. The threat of annexation should not be overlooked, he said. The USSR favoured respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the granting to its population—both of Greek and of Turkish origin—the right to decide on their future and manage the affairs of their own unitary State. The USSR representative also reiterated his Government's proposal that a representative international conference be convened under the aegis of the United Nations to consider the Cyprus question. He concluded by saying that the extension of UNFICYP's mandate could not by itself bring a settlement closer.

Most speakers held the view that UNFICYP's man-

date should be extended as there was a real need for the Force to continue to perform its tasks. Many of them commented on the difficulties faced by the Force in carrying out its functions. Sweden's representative said that UNFICYP's efforts to assist the civilian population in the north, whose situation had given cause for concern, had been seriously hampered by the restrictions on its freedom of movement. The French representative also said that the Force should be permitted to bear witness impartially to what was happening and to carry out its mission under the same conditions in the north and in the south. The parties—which he noted had agreed to renewal of the mandate—should also ensure that the Force was enabled to carry out its mission fully. Italy also expressed concern that the free and complete functioning of UNFICYP was obstructed.

The representative of the United States said that permanent members of the Security Council had a special responsibility to contribute to international peace and security; surely the time had come for Governments interested in a just Cyprus settlement to donate their fair financial share to UNFICYP.

The spokesman for the United Kingdom said that while the immediate purpose of the Council's meetings was to renew UNFICYP's mandate, progress towards a political settlement should also be promoted; his Government and its partners in the European Community considered that a loss of momentum in the search for a solution represented a danger for peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean. They felt that conditions were such that negotiations under the personal aegis of the Secretary-General, within the framework of his current mandate, could be resumed. A restarting of the intercommunal talks could also help towards a solution of the humanitarian problem.

The spokesman for Romania felt, with regard to the intercommunal talks, that the Council should play a more active role in promoting the negotiations. He and a number of other speakers, including Japan, agreed with the view expressed by the Secretary-General that the parties concerned should show the necessary flexibility. He also believed that the Council should require respect for and faithful implementation of agreements reached previously.

At its meeting on 15 June, the Security Council voted on a draft resolution that had been prepared in the course of consultations. It was adopted as resolution 391(1976) by a vote of 13 in favour to 0 against, with Benin and China not participating in the vote.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the Council noted from the Secretary-General's report: that the presence of UNFICYP was essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to

facilitate the search for a settlement; that the freedom of movement of UNFICYP was still restricted in the north of the island although discussions on matters relating to UNFICYP were progressing; and that the best hope for a just and lasting settlement lay in intercommunal negotiations. The Council expressed its concern at actions that increased tension, and emphasized the need for the parties concerned to adhere to earlier agreements. It noted further that the parties concerned had concurred in the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend UNFICYP's mandate for a further period of six months and 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 1976.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council reaffirmed the provisions of previous resolutions on the establishment and maintenance of UNFICYP and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus. It also reaffirmed its resolution of 13 December 1974,<sup>4</sup> by which it endorsed the General Assembly's resolution of 1 November 1974,<sup>5</sup> and called for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of its resolution of 12 March 1975.<sup>6</sup> It urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint, extended the stationing of UNFICYP until 15 December 1976, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution would make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force, and appealed again to the parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation to UNFICYP. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by its resolution of 12 March 1975, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report by 30 October 1976.

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

The Secretary-General said he would do his best to implement the resolution. He stressed that the full co-operation of the parties concerned was vital to the success of the Force in performing its difficult duties. Its function would be facilitated by the conclusion of the discussions with the representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community with regard to the stationing, deployment and functioning of UNFICYP in the north.

In connexion with the resumption of the negotiating process, he reiterated that the negotiations had to be meaningful and constructive, which meant not only that the parties should show the necessary flexibility but also that they must act with the utmost restraint and avoid actions tending to

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 296, text of resolution 365(1974).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 295, text of resolution 3212(XXIX).

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 2.

increase tension between the two communities and thus make the negotiations more difficult.

The United States representative agreed that, before reconvening the intercommunal talks, it was obviously necessary to have reasonable assurances that they would be meaningful and productive. He outlined the five principles which the United States considered essential to a permanent settlement: (1) a settlement had to preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus; (2) it had to ensure that both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities could live in freedom and have a large voice in their own affairs; (3) the current dividing-lines could not be permanent, and there had to be agreed territorial arrangements reflecting the economic requirements of the Greek Cypriot community and taking account of its self-respect; (4) provision had to be made for the withdrawal of foreign military forces other than those present under the authority of international agreements; and (5) there had to be security for all Cypriots, and the needs and wishes of the refugees, who had been the principal victims, had to be dealt with speedily and with compassion.

Several speakers, Sweden among them, stressed that prolongation of UNFICYP's mandate was not an end in itself. The United Republic of Tanzania hoped that maximum efforts would be undertaken by all concerned to make use of the coming six months for a resolution of the outstanding problems, in particular the immediate implementation of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Japan said that the extra time gained by the extension should not be used by any of the parties to drag out the negotiations in any way.

The representative of China said his Government had not participated in the vote because it had always held a different position in principle on the question of UNFICYP. China hoped that the two Cypriot communities and the parties concerned would further remove super-power meddling, intervention and sabotage and would avoid giving openings for exploitation by the super-power that was bent on sowing discord and fishing in troubled waters.

The spokesman for Benin said that the resolution was unacceptable in several respects and Benin could not participate in the vote. Benin, he said, felt that the Cyprus question could not and should not be solved merely by renewing UNFICYP's mandate, which meant that the Council was helping the forces of occupation to consolidate their position. He called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops—Turkish and other—so that the Cypriots could settle their own problems. He also supported the proposal of the USSR for the convening of an international conference on the question.

#### Communications (June–October 1976)

By a letter dated 22 June 1976, the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement by the Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) expressing concern at the unwarranted delay in a Cyprus settlement and stating that the USSR continued to believe that the best chance for solving the problem lay in convening a representative international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations.

In a letter dated 13 July, the representative of Cyprus charged that inhuman methods of physical violence and threats to life were being applied in the north of Cyprus by Turkish occupation forces and by imported mainland Turks, in order to terrorize the remaining Greek Cypriot people in the north and force them to sign written consents to be transferred to the south. Annexed to the letter was a report on the matter by the Head of Services on Humanitarian Matters.

A letter, with annex, dated 15 July from the representative of Cyprus dealt with the same subject. The letter noted that during the period from 1 January to 12 July 1976, 1,875 Greek Cypriots had been expelled from their homes and properties in the occupied north of Cyprus.

In another letter dated 15 July, the representative of Cyprus stated that a communication from Rauf R. Denktash, forwarded by the representative of Turkey on 26 May and purporting to be a reply to the Cypriot representative's letter of 26 April, did not even attempt to give an answer to the facts contained in that letter concerning the ongoing expulsion of the remaining indigenous Greek Cypriot people from the north. Those earlier letters were among several addressed to the Secretary-General and circulated as documents of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in connexion with their discussions of agenda items dealing with racial discrimination (see p. 564).

A letter from the representative of Cyprus on 20 August gave, in an attached annex, details concerning new cases of expulsions of indigenous Greek Cypriot inhabitants from their homes in the occupied area. Letters from Nail Atalay dated 3 August and 7 September, transmitted by the representative of Turkey, said that the allegations by Cyprus were unfounded, false and intended to mislead.

A number of communications were received during this period concerning other aspects of the situation in Cyprus.

On 2 August, the representative of Turkey forwarded a letter from Nail Atalay quoting a statement by Rauf R. Denktash that he would be willing to meet Archbishop Makarios as leader of the Greek Cypriot community under conditions of full equality.

The representative of Cyprus charged in a letter

dated 24 August that the Turkish Minister of the Interior, who had been visiting the area of Cyprus occupied by Turkish forces, had made provocative and inflammatory statements concerning the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence for the Turkish-occupied area of Cyprus; he was alleged to have said that no one in Turkey was against the proclamation of the independent Turkish State of Cyprus. The Minister had also said he had concluded that Famagusta should be resettled; it would be impossible for Turkey to return it. He had also, the representative of Cyprus said, declared himself to be firmly opposed to "even an inch" of territorial concessions.

On 31 August, the representative of Cyprus transmitted the text of the section concerning Cyprus of the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo, Sir Lanka, in August 1976. The Conference, among other things, urged the immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions, called on all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign armed forces and other foreign military presence from Cyprus, and called for the initiation of urgent measures to ensure the safe return of all refugees to their homes. It supported the continuation of meaningful and constructive negotiations between the representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities freely conducted on an equal footing, which should lead to a mutually satisfactory and freely accepted agreement, and emphasized the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In a letter dated 7 September and forwarded by the Turkish representative, Mr. Atalay protested against the candidacy of Andreas V. Mavrommatis, a Greek Cypriot, for membership in the Human Rights Committee established in connexion with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (see also pp. 609-10). He said that the Republic of Cyprus was a binational State, based on the existence of two ethnic communities, and that consequently membership of the Greek Cypriot administration on the Committee, representing Cyprus as a whole, was totally unacceptable to the Turkish Cypriot community.

On 12 October, by a letter forwarded by the Turkish representative, Mr. Atalay transmitted background information concerning Vassos Lyssarides, President of the Greek Cypriot Party, EDEK, who would shortly be leading a delegation in New York of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, of which he was Vice-President.

#### **Communication and reports of Secretary-General (July-October 1976)**

In a letter on 15 July, addressed to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General issued a further appeal for voluntary contributions to meet the costs of maintaining UNFICYP. He said that the accumulated deficit for the period through 15 June 1976 stood at \$39.7 million; it was estimated that \$12 million would be required to maintain the Force during the six-month period ending 15 December 1976.

In connexion with the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, the continuation of which was requested by the Council on 15 June 1976, the Secretary-General reported on 30 October that his special Representative, Ambassador Pérez de Cuéllar, had had discussions with President Makarios and Rauf R. Denktash in Nicosia and had visited Ankara on 13 and 14 July and Athens on 15 and 16 July for talks with the Foreign Ministers of Turkey and Greece and other high officials. Upon his return to Cyprus, the Special Representative had held further talks with the leaders of the two communities.

The Secretary-General said that although both parties in Cyprus had expressed their readiness to send representatives to a sixth round of the inter-communal talks under his auspices, wide differences persisted as to the basis of the prospective talks and both sides considered that it would be counter-productive to convene a sixth round unless those differences were narrowed.

As to the substance of those differences, he said that the Greek Cypriot side considered that the exchange of written proposals referred to in the Vienna communiqué of 21 February 1976 had not been completed by the Turkish Cypriot side with regard to the territorial issue, and that the Turkish Cypriot side would be expected to submit concrete counter-proposals on that issue at the next round of talks, with a view to establishing a common basis at those talks prior to referring the matter to mixed committees.

The Turkish Cypriot side, he went on, considered that the exchange had been completed in April 1976, that substantive discussions at the next round should concern principles and criteria, but that concrete proposals—especially on territorial matters—should be discussed in the mixed committees in the presence of experts.

The Secretary-General also reported that he had invited the two interlocutors, Tassos Papadopoulos and Umit S. Onan to consult with him in New York before the opening of the General Assembly. During these consultations, he said he had put forward the idea of having the main talks, under his auspices, and the mixed committees, which could meet in the presence of his Special Representative,

meet simultaneously. The two interlocutors had reacted positively but with reservations which in effect reintroduced the main elements of their conflicting positions. It was agreed that the Special Representative would continue the consultations at Nicosia.

The Secretary-General went on to report that the condition of the Greek Cypriots in the north continued to be a matter of serious concern not only on humanitarian grounds but also because it was a highly contentious issue between the two communities. They remained restricted to their respective villages and to the immediate surroundings thereof; medical, educational and religious facilities had declined; the movement of the Greek Cypriots to the south continued; and the question of persons still unaccounted for remained unchanged.

The Secretary-General said he continued to believe that, despite all the difficulties, the intercommunal negotiations represented the best hope of achieving an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. He regretted having to report that the difficulties in the way of resuming meaningful negotiations had yet to be overcome and that the differences between the two sides—both as to substance and procedure—had shown little sign of narrowing. The current procedural deadlock reflected the political difficulties of the interlocutors, he said; those difficulties had not been relieved by the passage of time and could be overcome only with the support, understanding and statesmanship of all the parties concerned. He would continue to try to help bring about a resumption of meaningful negotiations.

#### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

By a letter dated 20 July 1976, the representative of Cyprus requested that the question of Cyprus be included as an item in the agenda of the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly. An explanatory memorandum, transmitted by a further letter from Cyprus dated 26 July, reviewed developments pertaining to the Cyprus question during the preceding year and stated that, despite repeated calls by the United Nations for the implementation of its resolutions on Cyprus, Turkey arbitrarily refused to comply with their provisions. While the Turkish side paid lip service to supporting the intercommunal talks, its continuing aggressive actions against Cyprus and its over-all record in the intercommunal negotiations clearly indicated its intent to render them devoid of any substance and meaning, the memorandum said. Turkey was using the talks to neutralize any other initiative which could contribute to a just solution of the problem. In their efforts to prolong and consolidate their military stranglehold over the occupied northern part of Cyprus, Ankara and the

Turkish Cypriot leadership were constantly evading their commitment to submit concrete proposals on all aspects of the Cyprus problem and particularly on the territorial issue.

The Cyprus Government, the memorandum went on to say, viewed the negotiations as the best available means for a peaceful, just and viable solution. It was once again incumbent upon the General Assembly to support action by the Security Council for the effective and long-overdue implementation of the relevant resolutions.

A letter dated 21 September was forwarded by the representative of Turkey from Vedat A. Celik, whom he identified as Deputy Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Mr. Celik said that resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council since 1974 had established the principle of equality between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities. The procedure adopted in 1975 by the Assembly, however, failed to uphold the principle of intercommunal equality, since it enabled the Greek Cypriots to participate in the debate on Cyprus throughout its course, while restricting the Turkish Cypriot side to a short intervention in the Special Political Committee. The Cyprus issue should be allocated to a forum where the two communities could and would fully participate on a basis of equality. Otherwise, the result would be a one-sided monologue, as in the previous year, and the Turkish Cypriot side would have no other alternative but to dissociate itself from the proceedings of the Assembly.

On 24 September, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda and to consider it in plenary meetings, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to express their views in the Committee, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

On 11 October, Nail Atalay, in a letter transmitted by the representative of Turkey, stated that John C. Christophides, who was scheduled to address the Assembly later that week on behalf of Cyprus, could not legally or morally represent the Republic of Cyprus as a whole. Anything said or done by him or any other Greek Cypriot representative was therefore void and could not be binding on the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

In a letter dated 26 October, transmitted by the Turkish representative to the President of the Assembly, Mr. Denktash referred to a ruling made that day by the Assembly President according to which representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Con-



gress of Azania would be able to participate in the plenary discussions of the Assembly on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (see p. 123). The decision of the Assembly's General Committee on the participation of the Cypriot communities in the Cyprus debate was in direct conflict with that ruling, he said, and he asked the President to apply the ruling made in the case of the apartheid item also in the case of Cyprus, thus enabling the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community to participate in the debate in the plenary.

The President of the Assembly replied in a letter dated 27 October to the representative of Turkey that his statement made in the Assembly on 26 October concerned the participation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU. He had consulted on the matter with interested parties; as the Assembly decided that the item on apartheid would be considered in plenary meetings, it was appropriate to permit the observers of the organizations directly concerned to participate in the plenary debate. Given the status of those organizations as observers, the same arrangement was not applicable in the case of the item on Cyprus, the President said.

Replying to that letter on 29 October, the representative of Turkey noted that the Assembly President had consulted with the interested parties concerning participation in the debate on apartheid but had considered consultations unnecessary in the case of the request of President Denktash. The Turkish representative said he did not accept the Assembly President's view that the arrangement applied in the apartheid matter was not applicable in the case of the agenda item on Cyprus. He also said it was not common practice for elected presidents of deliberative assemblies to take a stand before a question came up for discussion and before exponents of different views had had the opportunity to explain their positions.

The President replied on the same date that the General Assembly had, in two successive years, adopted a clear procedure in the case of the item on Cyprus.

On 8 November, when the General Assembly began its debate on the question of Cyprus, the representative of Turkey presented a motion for reconsideration of the decision adopted earlier by the Assembly on the participation of the Cypriot communities in the discussion. He argued that that decision fell significantly short of enabling the two communities to present their views on a basis of equality, since it enabled the Greek community to double its voice and speak in the capacity of the Greek Cypriot community in addition to that of the so-called Government of Cyprus.

Opposing the motion, the spokesman for Cyprus

said that the Assembly's earlier decision gave full opportunity to the Turkish Cypriot community to express its point of view. The position of the Turkish Cypriot community was, he said, clearly different from that of the liberation movements allowed to speak in the plenary in connexion with the apartheid question. It was a minority community in a Member State—Cyprus—and as such could not appear in the Assembly, a forum reserved for Governments.

The Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 23 in favour to 70 against, with 35 abstentions, rejected the Turkish motion for reconsideration of the procedure adopted for the Cyprus question.

The Assembly then decided to invite the Special Political Committee to hold a meeting on 9 November to hear the views of the representatives of the Cypriot communities; the Assembly would resume its consideration of the item on 10 November.

At a meeting of the Special Political Committee on 8 November, the Turkish representative informed the Committee that the Turkish Cypriot representative would not participate in the Committee's meeting on the question of Cyprus.

On 9 November, the Special Political Committee heard a statement by Tassos Papadopoulos, the representative of the Greek Cypriot community, who said he was disappointed and surprised at the absence of the Turkish Cypriot representative. This, he said, was an opportunity for that community to air its views, but it appeared to be setting the stage in order to claim later that there had been a trial without a hearing.

Mr. Papadopoulos went on to observe that, three years after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, there were still 200,000 people lingering behind an arbitrary line without their possessions or homes, which had been taken over by Turks who were being shipped to Cyprus daily in an effort to change the demographic structure of the island. No steps whatever had been taken by the Turkish side for the return of any of the refugees to their homes. Over 2,000 people remained missing. *Faits accomplis* were being carried out daily in a clear effort to bring about a *de facto* partition of the island.

He went on to say that negotiations between the two sides had come to a complete deadlock. In spite of the untiring efforts of the Secretary-General and despite the sincerity with which the Greek Cypriot side had participated in five rounds of talks, a solution was no nearer than when the talks began. That, he said, was because the Turkish side had steadfastly refused to submit any concrete proposals regarding the all-important and vital issue, namely, the territorial aspect of the Cyprus question.

The Special Political Committee's report to the General Assembly on its meeting was noted by the Assembly on 10 November by decision 31/403.

The General Assembly then resumed its consideration of the question during five plenary meetings held between 10 and 12 November, at the conclusion of which it adopted resolution 31/12, by a recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 27 abstentions.

By the preamble to the text—which was sponsored by Algeria, Ghana, Guyana, India, Mali, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Yugoslavia—the Assembly expressed its deep concern over the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which endangered international peace and security, and reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, calling once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs. The Assembly expressed regret that the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus had not been implemented, and said it was aware of the need to solve the problem without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: reaffirmed its resolutions 3212(XXIX) of 1 November 1974<sup>7</sup> and 3395(XXX) of 20 November 1975<sup>8</sup> and demanded their urgent implementation. It called upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in that regard, and asked him to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities.

The Assembly also by this resolution expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider appropriate steps for the implementation of Council resolution 365(1974) of 13 December 1974.<sup>9</sup> It requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second (1977) session; the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" would be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

(For text of resolution 31/12, and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Assembly, the representative of Cyprus said that for the third consecutive year his country was before the Assembly seeking support for its survival as a sovereign, independent, territorially integral and non-aligned country. Its pleas in 1974 and 1975 did not go unheeded: the General Assembly at its 1974 session adopted resolution 3212(XXIX) and, at its 1975 session, resolution 3395(XXX), providing the framework and the guidelines for the settlement of the Cyprus problem. By these and other United Nations resolutions, he noted, the Assembly expressly called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops without delay, for the urgent return of the refugees to their homes in safety, and for meaningful and constructive negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to be freely conducted, with a view to solving the constitutional issue. Tur-

key was also called upon to abstain from unilateral actions, including actions aimed at changing the demographic structure of Cyprus. But the contemptuous disregard shown by Turkey for those resolutions proved beyond any reasonable doubt, he said, that Turkey neither desired nor sought a just and lasting solution; what it wanted was a settlement that in name would be called federation but in reality would be tantamount to partition. It was trying to impose a solution that would permit it to annex de facto the occupied part of Cyprus and, at the same time, create conditions allowing it to occupy the whole of Cyprus at the first opportune date.

He went on to say that not only had Turkey failed to fulfil its own obligations under the United Nations resolutions but it had also prevented a meaningful dialogue by undermining the intercommunal talks through a policy of broken promises and intervening *faits accomplis*. A recent example of the negative attitude of the Turkish side towards the talks, he said, was the breaking of its express commitment to put forward concrete proposals at the negotiating table. Cyprus, the representative said, was struggling for its national and physical survival. Turkey, on the other hand, was engaged in carrying out a premeditated plan for the destruction and dissolution of the Republic of Cyprus.

The representative of Turkey said that his Government's intervention in Cyprus in 1974 was in conformity with the obligation of Turkey under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, of which Greece was also a signatory. The Turkish forces currently in Cyprus were not forces of occupation: they had been sent there to stop the invasion by Greece, to remove the threat to the independence of Cyprus, to pave the way for a new constitutional order and to protect the Turkish community. In all the stages of the Cyprus drama after 1963, he said, the Greek Government and Archbishop Makarios had followed co-ordinated and complementary policies designed to achieve the common goal of enosis—the union of Cyprus with Greece.

The Turkish representative recalled the statement made in the general debate by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the effect that Turkey in no way intended to maintain its forces in Cyprus; it had no wish to impose a solution and had no interest in Cyprus beyond the independence of the island and the prosperity and security of the Turkish community. Turkey wanted Cyprus to remain outside any strategic arrangements and did not want it to become a pawn in the power politics of the major powers. Any solution acceptable to the Turkish community would also be acceptable to

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 4.

Turkey and, as soon as a solution was found, Turkey would without delay withdraw its military forces.

The spokesman for Greece observed that Turkey invaded Cyprus in July 1974 under the pretext of restoring public order and protecting the Turkish Cypriots. Although legality had been restored, the Turkish invasion had not been terminated. Since then, a deadlock had persisted in all matters relating to Cyprus. The world community had expressed its concern over the continuing stalemate on the Cyprus problem. Since July 1974, there had been three resolutions of the General Assembly and 13 resolutions of the Security Council, offering a framework for the settlement of the Cyprus problem in both the political and humanitarian fields. But nothing had been done, and not a single provision had been implemented by the Turkish side. With regard to the Turkish preoccupation with enosis, the Greek representative said that both enosis and partition of the island had been rejected by Greece. The idea was being evoked by Turkey in order to justify its policies in Cyprus, as well as its expansionist tendencies. He wondered how long the Organization would accept the perpetuation of glaringly unjust situations where naked force could reign supreme and impose its will on small and independent States.

In the course of the discussion, it was generally agreed that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus had to be safeguarded. A number of speakers expressed support for the non-aligned status of Cyprus. The representative of Democratic Yemen, for example, recalled that Cyprus was a founding member of the non-aligned movement and it was the responsibility of the United Nations to safeguard its independence by ensuring the withdrawal of foreign troops and bases. India, Mexico and Yugoslavia also held this view.

A number of Members, among them Bhutan, Cuba, India and Malta, deplored the fact that more than two years after the adoption of Assembly resolution 3212(XXIX), calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces and the return of refugees to their homes, none of its provisions had been implemented.

The spokesman for the USSR called for demilitarization of the island as an important prerequisite for a stable settlement. He reiterated his Government's view that the best way to settle the problem of Cyprus would be to convene—within the framework of the United Nations—a representative, international conference on Cyprus, with the participation of Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, States members of the Security Council and also possibly other States—including non-aligned States. Support for this proposal was expressed by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, among others.

The representative of Albania held that the people of Cyprus had become the victims of the aggressive designs of the two imperialist super-powers and of their competition to divide the world into spheres of influence. The Chinese representative expressed similar views, adding that it was the Cypriot people and not one or two super-powers that would decide the destiny of Cyprus.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government regarded the intercommunal talks as representing the best and proper forum for the attainment of a political settlement. He said that if negotiations were to be resumed and have some hope of progress, both sides had to be more constructive in their approach. The Turkish Cypriot side should indicate its willingness to agree to rectifications that would ensure a fairer division of territory between the two communities; the Greek Cypriot side should be prepared to agree to a reordering of the Cypriot Constitution that would ensure the equal constitutional rights of both communities. He went on to say that, together with the other members of the European Communities and with the United States, his Government was actively working for a resumption of the intercommunal talks on a substantive basis.

In that connexion, the representative of the United States said his Government hoped that, shortly after the Assembly concluded its consideration of the Cyprus question, the two parties would come together again under the auspices of the Secretary-General and consider a set of ideas put forward by the United States Secretary of State, aimed at providing a path through the procedural barriers that had impeded progress.

#### **Communications (November-December 1976)**

The Secretary-General received several communications from the parties during November and early December.

In letters of 1 and 26 November, the representative of Cyprus transmitted the texts of a letter by the President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus and a resolution adopted on 18 November by the House of Representatives, respectively. By the first communication, the President conveyed the message that the House urged all Members of the United Nations, in view of the forthcoming debate on Cyprus in the General Assembly, not only to reaffirm previous resolutions but also to take steps for their implementation. By the resolution, the Cypriot House of Representatives appealed to the Security Council and the General Assembly to put an end to the expulsions of the enclaved Greek Cypriots in the Turkish-occupied areas and to the colonization of the occupied part of Cyprus by Turks from Turkey, to press for implementation of the resolutions on Cyprus and to put an end to the partition plans of the Turkish invaders.

In a letter dated 4 November, the representative of Cyprus charged that the Turkish Government continued to refuse to give information on the fate of over 2,000 persons missing as a result of the Turkish invasion in July/August 1974. There was concrete evidence that a great number of these persons had been taken prisoner by the invading forces. The Turkish Government persisted in not agreeing to any procedure for tracing these persons and refused to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to enter the area under occupation by the Turkish army.

The representative of Turkey forwarded a letter dated 24 November from Mr. Atalay with which he transmitted the text of a resolution on foreign policy of the "Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," dated 5 November. The resolution envisaged the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, secular and biregional federal republic no part of which would be annexed to any State. It would pursue a policy of non-alignment. Both communities were to be autonomous in their respective regions, as well as in their communal affairs. The federal status of the two federated States would be guaranteed by the respective motherlands of the two communities.

In a letter dated 10 November, the representative of Cyprus referred to the letters of the representative of Turkey containing letters from representatives of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"—a fictitious entity set up by Ankara on the territory of Cyprus in flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. The settlers from Turkey in the bogus "State" had already exceeded 40,000 in number, in an ongoing process of colonization, the representative stated.

In a letter dated 26 November, the representative of Cyprus called attention to what he described as unthinkable inhuman practices carried out by Turkish occupation troops against the enclaved Greek Cypriots in the north of Cyprus, thus forcing them to abandon their ancestral homes. Three annexes to the letter contained reports by the Head of Services on Humanitarian Matters.

The representative of Turkey forwarded a letter dated 1 December from Nail Atalay in which he stated that the allegations contained in the communication of 26 November and its annexes were totally unfounded. The dissemination of propaganda material by the Greek Cypriot representative on the eve of every Security Council meeting on Cyprus had become a matter of routine, he said. As had been stated in numerous letters in answer to previous allegations, all Greek Cypriots transferred to the south had made voluntary applications to do so and were not in any way being compelled to move.

#### **Report of Secretary-General (9 December 1976)**

Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire on 15 December 1976, the Secretary-General on 9 December submitted a report to the Security Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 6 June to 6 December 1976. He said that the situation in Cyprus had been relatively quiet during the period under review, but tension had persisted. The main problems resulting from the events of 1974 had remained unresolved and on the basic political issues the two Cypriot communities were still deeply divided.

There had been a continuing trend, he said, towards stabilization of military activity along the cease-fire lines; however, attempts to change the military status quo by movements forward of those lines had continued to cause concern to UNFICYP, as had also the measures taken to increase or strengthen positions on the cease-fire lines.

Referring to the buffer area between the two cease-fire lines, which was patrolled exclusively by UNFICYP, the Secretary-General stated that neither side could exercise authority or jurisdiction beyond its own lines. Between the lines, the status quo, including innocent civilian activities and the exercise of property rights, was maintained, with UNFICYP ensuring that legitimate security requirements were met. Local agreements, he said, had been concluded with the Turkish forces to facilitate farming. However, in the area of Avlona village, west of Nicosia, serious incidents had occurred when UNFICYP sought to prevent Turkish Cypriots from taking over land between the lines that belonged to, and had been tilled by, Greek Cypriots. Efforts to resolve the problem were continuing.

The Secretary-General mentioned the continuing rapid decline of the Greek Cypriot population in the north. The agreed procedure for screening Greek Cypriot applicants for transfer to the south had not been implemented, and UNFICYP was usually unable to establish whether those Greek Cypriots wished freely to leave the north. The Turkish Cypriot side denied allegations of pressure to evict the Greek Cypriots from the north. The Secretary-General also reported that UNFICYP's freedom of movement in the northern part of Cyprus continued to be restricted and restrictions were also applied to the United Nations civilian police (UNCIVPOL) teams.

On another question, he said it was a matter of deep concern that, despite the continued efforts of his Special Representative and of the International Red Cross, there had been no progress in making arrangements to trace persons missing since the events of 1974, or in discovering their burial places.

In his concluding observations, the Secretary-General said he believed that the best hope for achieving a lasting settlement of the Cyprus prob-

lem as called for by the Security Council was through negotiations between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities. He appealed to the parties concerned to make a determined effort and show the necessary flexibility in order to make it possible to resume the negotiating process at an early date. He was convinced, he said, that the continued presence of UNFICYP was essential and he recommended to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months. In making that recommendation he said he had again to draw the attention of the Council to the increasingly critical financial situation of UNFICYP: its budget deficit had grown to nearly \$45 million, as a consequence of which he had been unable to meet the reimbursement claims of the troop-contributing Governments. If remedial measures were not taken, he warned, UNFICYP might well find itself unable to continue to function for lack of funds.

In an addendum to his report, issued on 14 December, the Secretary-General reported to the Council that the parties concerned had signified their concurrence with the proposed extension of UNFICYP's mandate.

#### **Consideration by Security Council (14 and 15 December 1976)**

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus at meetings on 14 and 15 December. Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also agreed to extend an invitation to Vedat A. Celik to participate.

The President drew the Council's attention to a draft resolution which he said had been arrived at during the course of consultations. The text was adopted by a vote of 13 in favour to 0 against, as resolution 401(1976). Benin and China did not participate in the vote.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the Council noted from the Secretary-General's report that the further presence of UNFICYP was essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the search for a peaceful settlement, that freedom of movement of UNFICYP and UNCIVPOL was still restricted in the north of the island, and that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement lay in intercommunal negotiations. The Council expressed its concern at actions that increased tension between the communities, emphasized the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of talks, noted the concurrence of those parties with the Secretary-General's recommendation that UNFICYP's mandate be extended for

six months, and noted also the agreement of the Government of Cyprus thereto.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Council reaffirmed earlier resolutions and called once again for their urgent and effective implementation, urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint to refrain from action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations and to accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the Council's objectives. The Council extended once more the stationing of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 June 1977, appealed again to all parties to extend their fullest co-operation so that UNFICYP could perform its duties effectively, and requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, keep the Council informed of progress made and submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 April 1977.

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

The Secretary-General said he wanted to assure the Council that he would continue his efforts to bring about a resumption of the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities at an early date. He said he continued to believe that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem was through negotiations and he was convinced that, if the current impasse was prolonged, the basic issues would inevitably become more and more intractable. He stressed the urgent need to make progress in solving the financial difficulties of UNFICYP.

The representative of Cyprus said that consideration of the question of renewing UNFICYP's mandate could not take place in isolation from the general situation prevailing in Cyprus, which continued to be grim and potentially explosive. Since June, there had been a turn for the worse. A disturbing new element was the effort of Ankara to interfere with the mission of UNFICYP and attempt to change the status quo in the buffer areas between the military areas.

He said that Cyprus was ready to co-operate with any investigative committee of the Council to establish whether the accelerated exodus of the Greek Cypriots from the occupied area was owing to unbearable pressure and intimidation practised by the Turkish occupation forces and colonizers from Turkey, or whether the Greek Cypriots opted to leave their homes of their own free will, as Turkey maintained. He invited the Turkish representative to state that the occupation forces would co-operate with such a committee.

The representative of Cyprus went on to state that after five rounds of talks in Vienna and New York, the Turkish side had managed to evade giving any indication of its intentions on the all-important aspect of the Cyprus problem, namely, the ter-

ritorial issue. He also said that if an investigatory body were designated for tracing missing persons or their burial places, Cyprus would pledge its full co-operation. He asked for Turkey's co-operation in such a specific, humanitarian endeavour.

Mr. Celik said that the Turkish Cypriot side was unable to accept the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 12 November, first, because it had been denied participation in the debate on an equal footing with the Greek Cypriot community; second, because it regarded the resolution as being seriously outdated and therefore unrealistic; and third, because resolutions of the General Assembly should not attempt to influence or prejudice the deliberations of the Security Council.

He went on to say that there had been considerable progress on certain aspects of the Cyprus problem, although the Greek Cypriot side might have reason to conceal that progress. Substantial progress had been achieved in the refugee problem, on constitutional and territorial aspects and on the withdrawal of troops, although a complete withdrawal of Turkish forces was impossible before the security of the Turkish Cypriot community was effectively guaranteed.

As far as the Turkish Cypriot side was concerned, he said, the question of missing persons was a non-issue which was being exploited by the Greek Cypriot side for propaganda purposes. Another issue so exploited was the movement of Greek Cypriots from the north to the south. He stated that there was no forcible expulsion and Greek Cypriots had freedom of movement subject only to minimal security precautions.

Mr. Celik said that the Turkish Cypriot side was accused by the Greek Cypriot side of not having submitted concrete proposals for the solution of the Cyprus problem when it was they themselves who had failed to put forward tangible or even remotely realistic proposals. The Turkish Cypriot side was ready to resume negotiations at any time. Its proposals were perfectly precise and clear, and had been circulated.

The spokesman for Greece reviewed what he called the most distressing and alarming facts in the Secretary-General's report concerning restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP and other matters. He said that the Greek Government would continue as in the past to give its full support to the Secretary-General's mission of good offices. A just and lasting solution would be found only through serious and meaningful negotiations in conformity with the Charter and through implementation of the relevant resolutions. He emphasized that the negotiating process should not be allowed to degenerate into delaying tactics in order to perpetuate *faits accomplis*.

The Turkish spokesman observed that UNFICYP had been in operation for more than 12 years; notwithstanding the dedication of its officers and men, it had been unable to prevent the recurrence of fighting and violence, and had been powerless *vis-à-vis* the *fait accompli* of 15 July 1974 and its consequences. It was the intervention of Turkish forces that saved Cyprus from annexation by Greece, he maintained. Turkey, he said, whole-heartedly supported the call for negotiations made by the Turkish Cypriot representative and Turkey hoped that the negotiating process would be resumed in the nearest possible future.

With regard to the resolution adopted by the Council, he said that Turkey could not concur with any document which referred to the so-called Government of Cyprus. Greek Cypriot representatives had no right to speak on behalf of Cyprus and there was at present no government which represented Cyprus. Turkey, he said, supported the call for a resumption of talks and urged the Secretary-General to convene a meeting between the representatives of the two communities at the earliest possible date.

Most Council members agreed with the Secretary-General that UNFICYP's continued presence in the island was essential and praised the Force for its achievements. The representative of China said he had not participated in the vote on the resolution just adopted because of his Government's well-known position on the Force.

Sweden's representative said that UNFICYP's task was not easy. It had to try to keep the areas between the two cease-fire lines open for innocent civilian activities and it was therefore important that the parties concerned co-operate fully with the Force in keeping intact the military status quo. He went on to note that UNFICYP reimbursements had run years behind the actual payment schedules owing to a shortfall in voluntary contributions. This was of great concern to the troop-contributing countries, of which Sweden was one, as they were in fact financing the deficit. A solution of the problem of reimbursement was therefore a matter of vital importance.

Several speakers commented on the problem of financing UNFICYP. The United Kingdom's representative, for example, said it was easy enough to give the Secretary-General a mandate to sort things out, but if members gave him such a mandate they had a common obligation to give him the means to carry it out.

He went on to say that the nine member States of the European Communities (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) were concerned about the situa-

tion in Cyprus and believed the way out of the impasse was by resumption of the negotiating process. But, in the apparent absence of any willingness to negotiate and with the growing impasse to which the Secretary-General had referred, the question arose in the minds of some whether UNFICYP's presence had provided an excuse for rigidity and inflexibility rather than a framework for negotiation, he added. The view had been expressed that if the Force were withdrawn, the parties, having been left face to face, would have no alternative but to deal with each other and achieve a *modus vivendi*. The United Kingdom rejected that view and believed that UNFICYP was instrumental in maintaining peace in Cyprus. If the Force were withdrawn, the incidents which UNFICYP was able to control could instead result in serious bloodshed, he said, adding that the parties to the dispute should remember that the possibility of withdrawing the Force had been openly voiced, and before they tested the patience of the international community too far, the representatives of the two communities must embark upon a process of reconciliation if Cyprus was not to risk being once again a site of bloodshed.

The spokesman for the United States reaffirmed his Government's continuing strong moral and material support for UNFICYP. The United States, he said, urged all nations materially able to do so to demonstrate their concern for the preservation of peace in the eastern Mediterranean by lending their material support to UNFICYP.

The representative of France agreed that the Force's presence continued to be essential but said that it was not an end in itself; it was intended to create or maintain a situation that would permit a resumption of negotiations. France hoped that the parties would realize that the only real progress towards a lasting peace could come from negotiations without ulterior motives on the substance of the problem—negotiations that were not allowed to become bogged down in prior procedural questions.

The representative of the USSR said that the results of flagrant military interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus were still being felt and certain circles had been trying to turn the island into a stronghold of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the eastern Mediterranean. The internal affairs of Cyprus had to be decided by the Cypriots themselves, he declared. He reiterated his Government's view that an important condition for a lasting settlement was the demilitarization of the island.

He also said that in the existing circumstances the USSR proposal to consider the Cyprus problem at a representative international conference

within the framework of the United Nations was especially timely, as was its proposal to send a Security Council mission to Cyprus to make a first-hand study as to whether United Nations decisions were being implemented there and, if not, why not.

The spokesman for Guyana said that if no progress was reached in the coming six-month period, he would urge the Council when it next considered the Cyprus question to reactivate the idea of sending a fact-finding mission of the Council to the island. He said it was disturbing that the Council, after so many years, was still discussing the renewal of the UNFICYP mandate. The Force had been transformed from an ad hoc creation to an almost permanent fixture, he said, aiding the maintenance of the status quo. In Guyana's view, the parties had to co-operate with UNFICYP in the fulfilment of its tasks, and Guyana also hoped that they would make positive contributions to the creation of a new climate favourable to the resumption of negotiations.

The representative of Benin said his Government felt that the problem of Cyprus was a reflection of attempts by the imperialist powers of NATO to gain control of the region. The existence of UNFICYP should make it possible to normalize the situation in the area, he said, but in fact there had been a dangerous deterioration in the situation because of the attempts of imperialism to force Cyprus to abandon its policy of non-alignment. In Benin's view, the automatic renewal of UNFICYP's mandate might be a chronic error to which the Organization was succumbing. His Government, he said, thus did not participate in the Council's decision to renew the mandate. Those who were truly responsible for the Cyprus crisis—the imperialist powers and members of NATO—had to accept full responsibility for all costs of operating the Force.

CONTINGENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

(by country of origin, as at 6 December 1976)

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Military personnel |       |
| Austria            | 312   |
| Canada             | 515   |
| Denmark            | 360   |
| Finland            | 290   |
| Ireland            | 5     |
| Sweden             | 425   |
| United Kingdom     | 823   |
| Total              | 2,730 |
| Civilian police    |       |
| Australia          | 16    |
| Austria            | 32    |
| Sweden             | 20    |
| Total              | 68    |
| Grand Total        | 2,798 |

**PLEDGES FOR FINANCING THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS**  
(UNFICYP Special Account for the period 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1976)

| Country                         | Total pledges<br>(in US dollar<br>equivalents) | Country                             | Total pledges<br>(in US dollar<br>equivalents) | Country                           | Total pledges<br>(in US dollar<br>equivalents) |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Australia                       | 2,019,875                                      | Lao People's<br>Democratic Republic | 1,500  | Sierra Leone                      | 46,425   |
| Austria                         | 2,190,000                                      | Lebanon                             | 3,194  | Singapore                         | 6,500  |
| Belgium                         | 2,280,376                                      | Liberia                             | 10,155   | Socialist Republic<br>of Viet Nam | 4,000  |
| Botswana                        | 500  | Libyan Arab Republic                | 30,000   | Somalia                           | 1,000  |
| Cyprus                          | 1,516,359                                      | Luxembourg                          | 63,350   | Sweden                            | 4,920,000                                      |
| Democratic Kampuchea            | 600  | Malawi                              | 5,590  | Switzerland                       | 3,173,760                                      |
| Denmark                         | 3,165,000                                      | Malaysia                            | 7,500  | Thailand                          | 2,500  |
| Finland                         | 900,000  | Malta                               | 1,820  | Trinidad and Tobago               | 2,400  |
| Germany,<br>Federal Republic of | 15,500,000                                     | Mauritania                          | 4,370  | Turkey                            | 1,839,253 <sup>a</sup>                         |
| Ghana                           | 54,277   | Morocco                             | 20,000   | United Kingdom                    | 44,698,390 <sup>a</sup>                        |
| Greece                          | 14,150,000                                     | Nepal                               | 400  | United Republic of<br>Cameroon    | 10,107   |
| Guyana                          | 11,812   | Netherlands                         | 1,671,000                                      | United Republic of<br>Tanzania    | 7,000  |
| Iceland                         | 36,657   | New Zealand                         | 42,000   | United States                     | 95,300,000 <sup>b</sup>                        |
| India                           | 10,000   | Niger                               | 2,041  | Uruguay                           | 2,500  |
| Iran                            | 78,000   | Nigeria                             | 10,800   | Venezuela                         | 3,000  |
| Iraq                            | 20,000   | Norway                              | 3,768,251                                      | Yugoslavia                        | 20,000   |
| Ireland                         | 50,000   | Oman                                | 8,000  | Zaire                             | 30,000   |
| Israel                          | 26,500   | Pakistan                            | 32,791   | Zambia                            | 38,000   |
| Italy                           | 5,181,645                                      | Philippines                         | 9,000  |                                   |  |
| Ivory Coast                     | 60,000   | Qatar                               | 7,000  |                                   |  |
| Jamaica                         | 27,303   | Republic of Korea                   | 16,000   |                                   |  |
| Japan                           | 1,740,000                                      | Senegal                             | 4,000  | Total                             | 204,842,501                                    |

<sup>a</sup> Maximum amount pledged.

<sup>b</sup> Maximum amount pledged. The ultimate contribution was to be dependent on contributions of other Governments.

### Documentary references

#### Communication and reports of Secretary-General (January-March 1976)

S/11976. Letter of 30 January 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/11993. Interim report dated 24 February from Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 383(1975) of 13 December 1975.

S/12031. Report dated 31 March from Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 383(1975) of 13 December 1975 and General Assembly resolution 3395(XXX) of 20 November 1975.

#### Communications (January-May 1976)

S/11930. Letter of 12 January from Turkey (transmitting letter of 12 January 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/11933, S/11952, S/11956. Letters of 15 and 29 January and 2 February from Cyprus.

S/11957, S/11958. Letters of 3 February from Turkey (transmitting letters of 3 February 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/11975, S/11982. Letters of 10 and 14 February from Cyprus.

S/11984. Letter of 1 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of 17 February 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 16 February 1976 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/11990. Letter of 18 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of 18 February 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12003. Letter of 5 March from Cyprus.

S/12006, S/12010. Letters of 10 and 11 March from Turkey (transmitting letters of 10 and 11 March 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12014. Letter of 16 March from Cyprus.

S/12015. Letter of 18 March from Turkey (transmitting letter

of 18 March 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12016, S/12032. Letters of 18 and 30 March from Cyprus.

S/12034. Letter of 1 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of 31 March 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 26 March 1976 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12042, S/12048. Letters of 7 and 12 April from Turkey (transmitting letters of 7 and 12 April 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12050. Letter of 12 April from Cyprus.

S/12051. Letter of 13 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of 13 April 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12054. Letter of 17 April from Cyprus.

S/12059. Letter of 22 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of 22 April 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 7 April 1976 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12065, S/12071, S/12077. Letters of 29 April and 11 and 17 May from Cyprus.

S/12082. Letter of 21 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of 20 May 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12085. Letter of 25 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of 24 May 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing resolution adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 15 May 1976).

#### Report of Secretary-General (5 June 1976)

S/12093. Report dated 5 June from Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 9 December 1975-5 June 1976).

#### Consideration by Security Council (11-15 June 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1925-1927.



S/12093. Report of Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (9 December 1975-5 June 1976).

S/12096. Draft resolution.

Resolution 391(1976), prepared following consultations among Council members, S/12096, adopted by Council on 15 June 1976, meeting 1927, by 13 votes to 0 (Benin and China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1976 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 that progress is being made in discussions regarding the stationing, deployment and functioning of the Force, and expressing the hope that those discussions will lead speedily to the elimination of all existing difficulties,

Noting further that, in paragraph 70 of his report, the Secretary-General has 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,

Expressing its concern at actions which increase tension between the two communities and tend to affect adversely the efforts towards a just and lasting peace in Cyprus,

Emphasizing the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and expressing the hope that future talks will be meaningful and productive,

Noting also the concurrence of the parties concerned with 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 1976,

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 as well as of its resolution 367(1975) of 12 March 1975;

3. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint to refrain from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations 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 1976, 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 October 1976.

S/12094. Letter of 11 June from Turkey (transmitting letter of 11 June 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 9 June 1976 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decisions, p. 14.

#### Communications (June-October 1976)

S/12107. Letter of 22 June from USSR (transmitting TASS statement of 21 June 1976).

S/12142. Letter of 13 July from Cyprus (annexing report by Head of Services on Humanitarian Matters, Nicosia, 17 June 1976).

S/12144 and Corr.1 (A/31/151 and Corr.1), S/12145. Letters of 15 July from Cyprus.

S/12160 (A/31/168), S/12162 (A/31/170). Letters of 2 and 3 August from Turkey (transmitting letters of 2 and 3 August 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12179 (A/31/178), S/12184, S/12190, S/12192. Letters of 17, 20, 24 and 31 August from Cyprus.

S/12196 (A/31/206), S/12197 (A/31/207). Letters of 8 September from Turkey (transmitting letters of 7 September 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12204. Letter of 21 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of 21 September 1976 from "Deputy Prime Minister of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12209 (A/31/265). Letter of 12 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of 12 October 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 1 September 1976 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" to Editor of Review of International Affairs).

#### Communication and reports of

##### Secretary-General (July-October 1976)

S/12148. Letter of 15 July 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/12222. Report dated 30 October of Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 391(1976) of 15 June 1976.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Special Political Committee, meetings 15, 16.

Plenary meetings 4, 57, 61-65.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter II.

A/31/1/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, August 1976, Section III.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 3.

A/31/143. Letter of 20 July from Cyprus (request for inclusion of item entitled: "Question of Cyprus").

A/31/143/Add.1. Letter of 26 July from Cyprus (annexing explanatory memorandum).

A/31/250. First report of General Committee (item 118).

A/31/261, A/31/265 (S/12209), A/31/267, A/31/289. Letters of 11, 12, 14 and 26 October from Turkey (annexing letters of 11, 12, 14 and 26 October 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/31/290. Letter of 27 October from the President of Gen-

eral Assembly to the Permanent Representative of Turkey.  
A/31/296. Letter of 28 October from Turkey.

A/31/297. Letter of 29 October from President of General Assembly to Permanent Representative of Turkey.

A/31/298. Letter of 1 November from Cyprus (annexing letter of 29 October 1976 from President of House of Representatives of Cyprus).

A/31/309. Letter of 4 November from Cyprus.

A/31/318. Letter of 4 November from Cyprus (annexing excerpt from Political Declaration adopted by 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/31/327. Letter of 10 November from Cyprus.

A/SPC/31/5. Letter of 8 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/31/L.17 and Add.1. Algeria, Ghana, Guyana, India, Mali, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/31/322. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 31/12, as proposed by 8 powers, A/31/L.17 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 November 1976, meeting 65, by recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, 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, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Turkey

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Deeply concerned over the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which endangers international peace and security,

Reiterating its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and calling once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs,

Deeply regretting that the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus have not yet been implemented,

Mindful of the need to solve the problem of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 3212(XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and 3395(XXX) of 20 November 1975;

2. Demands the urgent implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions;

3. Calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in this regard;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities;

5. Expresses the hope that the Security Council will consider appropriate steps for the implementation of its resolution 365(1974) of 13 December 1974;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

7. Decides to include the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/403).

Communications (November-December 1976)

S/12240. Letter of 24 November from Turkey (transmitting a letter of 24 November 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12241. Letter of 26 November from Cyprus (enclosing text of resolution passed by House of Representatives of Cyprus on 18 November 1976).

S/12243. Letter of 26 November from Cyprus (annexing reports of 19, 23 and 25 October 1976 by Head of Services on Humanitarian Matters).

S/12250. Letter of 1 December from Turkey (transmitting letter of 1 December 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12254. Letter of 7 December from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting resolution 31/12 of 12 November 1976).

Report of Secretary-General (9 December 1976)

S/12253 and Add.1. Report dated 9 December of Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 6 June-6 December 1976).

Consideration by Security Council (14 and 15 December 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1979, 1980.

S/12253 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (6 June-6 December 1976).  
S/12256. Draft resolution.

Resolution 401(1976), prepared following consultations among Council members, S/12256, adopted by Council on 14 December 1976, meeting 1979, by 13 votes to 0 (Benin and China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 9 December 1976 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 that further progress is being made in discussions regarding the stationing, deployment and functioning of the Force, and expressing the hope that ways will be found to surmount the remaining obstacles,

Noting further that the Secretary-General has 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,

Expressing its concern at actions which increase tension between the two communities and tend to affect adversely the efforts towards a just and lasting peace in Cyprus,

Emphasizing the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and expressing the hope that future talks will be meaningful and productive,

Noting also the concurrence of the parties concerned with 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 1976,

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 as well as of its resolution 367(1975) of 12 March 1975;

3. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint to 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 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 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 this resolution by 30 April 1977.

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decisions, p. 14.

## Humanitarian assistance: missing and displaced persons

At the request of the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued throughout 1976 as Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus in consultation with the authorities in Cyprus, the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, other United Nations agencies and programmes concerned and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Secretary-General informed the General Assembly of the High Commissioner's activities in his June and December 1976 reports on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (see section above).

During the year, the High Commissioner continued to provide humanitarian assistance, supported by the World Health Organization through procurement of medical supplies and equipment and the provision of consultant services. The World Food Programme assisted in overseas procurement of food and provision of counsel from local staff experts. The United Nations Peace-keep-

ing Force in Cyprus continued to deliver supplies of food to various areas of the island and to provide logistical assistance.

Major commitments of humanitarian assistance to the displaced and needy population of approximately 200,000 included temporary accommodation and shelter materials, food purchases, medical supplies and health care facilities, and supplies to meet supplementary needs such as handicraft materials, special medical facilities, youth and community facilities, infant care, cash grants to the needy and immediate provision of clothing and footwear.

The situation of displaced and needy persons in the island improved to some extent during 1976, but need for continued humanitarian assistance in Cyprus was still felt at the end of the year. Upon the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, therefore, agreed to continue as Co-ordinator for a limited but unspecified period into 1977.

## Documentary references

A/31/12. Report of UNHCR, Chapter VII C.  
S/12093. Report of Secretary-General dated 5 June 1976 on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 9 December 1975-5 June 1975), Chapter IV.

S/12253 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General dated 9 December 1976 on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 6 June-6 December 1976), Chapter IV.

## Humanitarian problems: missing and displaced persons

During 1976, the question of missing and displaced persons in Cyprus was discussed by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session

held in February/March at Geneva, Switzerland.

During consideration of this item, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General

prepared in accordance with a General Assembly request of 9 December 1975.<sup>10</sup> The report contained information on the tracing and accounting for missing persons as a result of the events in Cyprus, on the good offices by the Secretary-General to the parties concerned, and on United Nations humanitarian assistance to the population of Cyprus. In addition, annexes set forth information on action taken by all parties concerned towards implementation of an appeal by the Commission on Human Rights to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to international instruments in the field of human rights and to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The appeal also called for the full restoration of human rights to the population of Cyprus and urgent measures for the return of all refugees to their homes in safety.<sup>11</sup>

Information on this question was also submitted to the Commission on Human Rights by Cyprus and Turkey.

On 27 February 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution by which it renewed its call upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to facilitate the voluntary return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and to settle all other aspects of the refugee problem and urged all parties to refrain from unilateral actions in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts in respect of missing persons in Cyprus and called upon the par-

ties concerned to co-operate with him in the fulfilment of his task. The Commission also requested him to report on the matter to its 1978 session and decided to consider the question of human rights in Cyprus at that time.

Several communications were addressed to the Secretary-General by the representatives of Cyprus and Turkey for circulation to the Economic and Social Council. By letters of 19 and 30 April 1976, the representative of Turkey transmitted letters from Nail Atalay, whom the Turkish representative identified as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, providing the Council with information on racial discrimination in Cyprus and stating his community's views on political, economic, social and religious discrimination. By a letter dated 7 May 1976, Mr. Atalay protested the efforts of the Greek Cypriot Administration to put forward its candidature for membership in the Human Rights Commission, acceptance of which, it said, could not be regarded as valid or binding on the Turkish Cypriot community.

By letters of 26 April and 6 May 1976, the representative of Cyprus set forth his views on racial discrimination and refuted allegations made by Turkey.

Communications on this subject were also addressed by Turkey and Cyprus to the Secretary-General with the request that they be circulated as General Assembly documents.

(See also p. 564.)

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 306, text of resolution 3450(XXX).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 303.

#### Documentary references

- E/CN.4/1186 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General, prepared in pursuance of Human Rights Commission resolution 4(XXXI) and of General Assembly resolution 3450(XXX).
- E/CN.4/1202. Note verbale of 21 October 1975 from Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva to Chairman of Commission on Human Rights.
- E/CN.4/1206. Letter of 11 February from Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva to Chairman of Commission on Human Rights.
- E/CN.4/1209. Letter dated 25 February from Permanent Representative of Cyprus to United Nations Office at Geneva to Chairman of Commission on Human Rights.
- E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters IX and XX A (resolution 4(XXXII)).
- E/5799. Letter of 19 April from Turkey (endorsing letter of 19 April 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- E/5813. Letter of 26 April from Cyprus.
- E/5815. Letter of 30 April from Turkey (enclosing letter of 30 April 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

- E/5819. Letter of 6 May from Cyprus.
- E/5826. Letter of 7 May from Turkey (enclosing letter of 7 May 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/31/97. Letter of 26 May from Turkey (annexing letter of 26 May 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 6 May 1976 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/31/151 and Corr.1 (S/12144 and Corr.1). Letter of 15 July from Cyprus.
- A/31/168 (S/12160), A/31/170 (S/12162). Letters of 2 and 3 August from Turkey (enclosing letters of 2 and 3 August 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/31/178 (S/12179). Letter of 17 August from Cyprus.
- A/31/206 (S/12196). Letter of 8 September from Turkey (enclosing letter of 7 September 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/C.3/31/7. Letter of 22 October from Turkey enclosing letter of 22 October 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/C.3/31/8. Letter of 2 November from Cyprus.

## Chapter XIV

## Questions relating to the organs and membership of the United Nations

### Admission of new Members and related matters

#### Admissions in 1976

During 1976, the number of United Nations Member States rose to 147. Three more States—the People's Republic of Angola, the Independent State of Western Samoa and the Republic of Seychelles—were admitted to United Nations membership by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation, as indicated in the following table.

| Applicant  | Date of recommendation by Council | Date of admission by Assembly |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Seychelles | 16 August 1976                    | 21 September 1976             |
| Angola     | 22 November 1976                  | 1 December 1976               |
| Samoa      | 1 December 1976                   | 15 December 1976              |

The Security Council resolution by which the Council recommended to the Assembly the admission of Seychelles was adopted unanimously. The Assembly's resolution, proposed by 51 States, by which the Assembly decided to admit Seychelles to membership, was adopted by acclamation. The Council's resolution and the Assembly's 46-power resolution concerning the admission of Samoa were adopted unanimously. (For texts of resolutions, sponsors and supporting documentation, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The application of Angola gave rise to considerable discussion in the Security Council, which considered the matter twice. The Council, as well as the Assembly, also dealt with the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in 1976. Details concerning these applications, and Angola's subsequent admission to membership, are described below.

#### Consideration of applications for membership

##### Application of Angola

On 23 June 1976, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member (the United States), the Security Council failed to adopt a 6-power draft resolution by which it would have recommended to the General Assembly that the People's Republic of

Angola be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The vote was 13 in favour to 1 against. China did not participate in the vote. The sponsors of the measure were Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Romania, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Council had considered the matter in response to a letter of 22 April 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General from the President of the People's Republic of Angola, by which Angola applied for United Nations membership and declared that it accepted all the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertook to fulfil them.

Under Article 4 of the Charter, membership in the Organization is open to all peace-loving States that accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out those obligations; admission is effected by a General Assembly decision upon the recommendation of the Security Council.<sup>1</sup>

The Council held a brief meeting on 22 June 1976 at which, in accordance with procedure, it referred the application of Angola for admission to its Committee on the Admission of New Members. The Committee submitted its report the following day.

The report of the Committee summarized the positions of the Council members. The United States had urged the Committee to defer action on Angola's application to a date not later than 35 days in advance of the Assembly's 1976 session, scheduled to open on 21 September. Such a procedure, the United States believed, would maximize the chances for positive action by the Council and would permit the Assembly to act at the beginning of its session.

France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom had supported the United States suggestion for a deferral. Each said it fully supported Angola's application and would vote for it should it come before the Council. None wished to see its admission delayed.

<sup>1</sup> For text of Article 4 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

They noted, however, that deferment of the Committee's decision as suggested by the United States would not cause a delay in admission and would probably improve the chances of a favourable outcome.

Panama had supported Angola's application for admission, but said it would have no difficulty in agreeing to the United States request for postponement.

Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Romania, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania had opposed the suggestion for a deferral.

At the Council's 23 June meeting, the following Member States were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Portugal and Yugoslavia. At the request of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, a representative of Angola was invited to make a statement.

In the course of the debate, the United States said it felt obliged to vote against Angola's application at that time because Angola did not yet meet the requirements for membership set forth in Article 4 of the Charter. It said that the continuing presence and apparent influence of Cuban troops in Angola, massive in number in that context, was the basis for that view. There was no justification, in the view of the United States, for such a large and armed foreign presence in a truly independent African State.

The United States expressed regret that the Angolan Government had seen fit, in an apparent spirit of confrontation, to press its application before time and developments in Angola might have permitted resolution of remaining concerns. It was particularly regrettable since the application could not be acted upon by the General Assembly in any event until the opening of its regular annual session in September.

China stated that, although Angola had won its independence, its internal affairs were still being subjected to crude interference. The national unity of Angola and its independence and sovereignty were still being seriously encroached upon as a result of the policies of aggression and expansion frantically pushed by what China termed Soviet social-imperialism. China firmly opposed the continued armed intervention in Angola and was against providing the USSR with a pretext for prolonging its acts of aggression and interference.

The USSR said that certain forces described as intervention what was in fact support of a just struggle against imperialism and racism and in defence of freedom and independence. The USSR said it had given assistance to the Angolan people during their national liberation struggle, and currently was continuing to give moral, political, dip-

lomatic and other forms of assistance and support. That was being done on a legitimate basis and was entirely in keeping with the anti-colonial decisions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Assistance to Angola was granted at the request of the lawful Government of that country, against which imperialist aggression had been committed.

Several Members supporting Angola's application said that the presence of foreign troops was irrelevant and extraneous. Many United Nations Member States had foreign troops on their soil, they said, and the requirements for admission said nothing about foreign troops. These Members, which included Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, observed that Angola was an independent and sovereign country and had the right to request assistance from any State.

Cuba and others noted in that connexion that Cuban troops were in Angola at the request of the Government of Angola and that such action was in accordance with the Charter. The representative of Cuba stated that the Cuban troops would be withdrawn as soon as Angola had the capability to defend itself.

Yugoslavia, in supporting the application of Angola for admission, emphasized that the United Nations and the international community had a duty to help Angola strengthen its national sovereignty and ensure its economic development in order to eliminate the legacy of political subjection and colonial exploitation, of the long war for national liberation, and of the aggression committed against it by South Africa in the first days of its independence. Those views were stated in similar terms by India, Romania, Sweden and others.

France, Japan, Panama and the United Kingdom expressed firm support for Angola's admission to membership and regretted that special efforts to avoid a situation of division in the Council had failed.

Portugal said that the admission of Angola would represent the last page of the record of decolonization of the African territories under Portuguese administration. Portugal felt it was a matter of great importance for Angola, as a sovereign, independent State, to take this step towards full participation in international affairs.

Following the Council's vote, Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania denounced the use of the veto to prevent the admission of Angola. The representative of Angola, also speaking after the vote, said that the matter of the Cuban forces, which were composed of civilians and some military personnel, was strictly an internal affair. The Cubans and other friends had come at the request of Angola and would leave the country only when their presence was no longer

necessary. Angola was an independent and sovereign State, the representative said, and it would not tolerate the United States or any other country dictating its domestic and foreign policies.

In accordance with its rules of procedure, the Security Council submitted a special report to the General Assembly on its decision on the application of Angola for membership.

Later in the year, by a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, dated 15 November 1976, Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania requested that the Security Council be convened urgently in order to give renewed consideration to Angola's application for membership. On 19 November, the President referred the application to the Council's Committee on the Admission of New Members.

The Council met again on 22 November, on which date it adopted, on the Committee's recommendation, resolution 397(1976), by which it recommended to the General Assembly that Angola be admitted to United Nations membership. The vote was 13 in favour to 0 against, with 1 abstention (the United States). China did not participate in the vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Cuba, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zambia were invited, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote. A representative of Angola was also invited to make a statement.

Most of the statements made during the debate reflected the view that Angola had fulfilled all the requirements set out in Article 4 of the Charter and therefore was qualified for membership in the United Nations. Italy voiced an opinion shared by others when it said Angola's admission would be an asset to the Organization by enhancing the universality of its representation.

Mauritius, Sri Lanka and the USSR noted that Angola, a newly independent, sovereign country, had received recognition and support from two thirds of the countries of the world. Benin stressed that the Angolan authorities had proved their determination to build their country in total independence and within the framework of the policy of non-alignment.

A number of States, including the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, shared the view that the admission of Angola would mean the end of one of the most decisive chapters in the history of the liberation of Africa from foreign domination and exploitation.

The United Kingdom said it supported the principle of universality of membership in the United Nations and for that reason supported the admission of Angola, and expected it would play a con-

structive role in the work of the Organization.

France, speaking in favour of Angola's admission, expressed the wish that Angola would be able to overcome the difficulties that had surrounded its accession to independence and said it had no doubt that in the future Angola would be able to affirm its international sovereignty, without foreign interference.

China stated that after nearly five months, there was no fundamental change in the situation in Angola. China therefore had again decided not to participate in the vote.

The United States said it still had serious doubts about the true independence of the current Angolan Government. It was hard to reconcile the presence of a massive contingent of Cuban troops, it said, with the claim that Angola enjoyed a truly independent status. The Angolan Government exercised only tenuous control over those parts of the country that still resisted domination by the régime in Luanda. The heavy dependence of that régime on Cuban forces cast doubt on the degree of popular support it could command in the country.

There was absolutely no justification, in the view of the United States, for such a large foreign armed presence in an African State. Nevertheless, the United States had followed a consistent policy of support for African solutions to African problems and respect for the role of OAU. That organization had formally recommended United Nations membership for Angola and its members had asked the United States to facilitate Angola's admission. Out of deference to African views, the United States said, it would not oppose the application.

Cuba said that the presence in Angola of Cuban military personnel was the result of a request made by the Government of Angola, the only authority competent to decide who might lend it that kind of assistance.

Speaking in exercise of its right of reply, the United States rejected Cuba's contention that Cuban military personnel were in Angola at the request of a legitimate government. The first Cuban combat troops, the United States said, left Cuba bound for Angola in early September 1975, more than two months before Angolan independence. The Cuban intervention took place at the same time that OAU was calling on all States to refrain from further involvement in Angola. Regarding the task of the Cuban troops, the United States asserted that their location and displacements made it obvious that their role was to protect the Luanda Government from internal opposition and not from external aggression.

Cuba, in reply, said it did not regard as accurate the information the United States claimed it possessed regarding the exact location of Cuban personnel in Angola.

The representative of Angola, speaking after the

vote, said there had been deliberate attempts to misrepresent the friendship and assistance given to Angola by certain States. Angola was sovereign and was master of its destiny and its policies. The Angolan representative expressed gratitude to Cuba, the USSR and the other countries that participated directly in or contributed indirectly to the defence of Angola's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Angola, its representative said, would join the United Nations to fight the evils and injustices it struggled against within its own borders. It was fully prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of membership.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, decided to admit the People's Republic of Angola to membership in the United Nations. The Assembly acted by adopting resolution 31/44 by a vote of 116 to 0, with 1 abstention. Sponsoring the resolution were 73 Members. (For text of resolution, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Application of Viet Nam

By a letter dated 10 August 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam submitted an application for admission to membership in the United Nations. The letter declared that Viet Nam accepted the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and that it solemnly undertook to carry out those obligations.

On 15 November 1976, the Security Council failed to adopt an 11-power draft resolution by which it would have recommended to the General Assembly that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam be admitted to membership. The draft resolution failed owing to the negative vote of a permanent member (the United States). The vote was 14 in favour to 1 against. The measure was sponsored by Benin, China, France, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Council considered the question briefly on 10 September and later at meetings held on 12 and 15 November. Among the documents before it was a letter of 8 September 1976 from Sri Lanka, to which was annexed a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, strongly supporting the application of Viet Nam for admission.

The following Member States were invited, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote: Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta,

Mexico, Mongolia, Poland, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia. The Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was invited to make a statement after the vote was taken.

Nearly all Members participating in the Council's debate spoke in support of the immediate admission of Viet Nam. Many, China and Romania among them, voiced profound regret concerning the opposition of the United States to Viet Nam's admission, while some, including Cuba and the Libyan Arab Republic, condemned it as a deliberate attempt to frustrate the exercise of Viet Nam's legitimate right to membership.

Most speakers held the view that Viet Nam had met all the requirements for admission set forth in Article 4 of the Charter, which states that membership is open to all peace-loving States that accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out those obligations.<sup>2</sup> India, among others, considered that Viet Nam had fulfilled the conditions for membership and, in the interests of the universality of the Organization and of the maintenance of peace and security, the United Nations was obliged to admit it.

The USSR said that the application of Viet Nam, which had diplomatic relations with almost 100 States, was a logical and legitimate step, long awaited by international public opinion. In its relations with other States, Viet Nam had taken a firm stand in favour of peace. Its admission to membership, the USSR said, would contribute to the further strengthening of peace not only in South-East Asia but in the entire Asian continent and in the world. China, Japan, Pakistan, Romania and Yugoslavia spoke in similar vein.

The United States, explaining its vote, said it opposed Viet Nam's admission not because it doubted that Viet Nam was able to carry out the obligations of the Charter but because it had serious doubts about the willingness of Viet Nam to do so. That lack of demonstrated will, the United States said, led it to conclude that Viet Nam did not meet the standards established by the Charter.

Viet Nam, the United States went on, had failed to manifest satisfactory humanitarian or practical concern regarding United States servicemen missing in action. It had failed, despite the information available to it, to account satisfactorily for United States citizens missing in action and to return the remains of those killed in the recent conflict in Indo-China, despite repeated efforts by the United States to persuade it to do so. The United States believed that Viet Nam was persisting in its attempts to play upon the anguish and uncertainty of the families of those men in order

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.



to obtain some economic and political advantages.

Charter obligations, the United States said, embraced not only the maintenance of international peace and security but also the observance of human rights. Should Viet Nam, by its actions, demonstrate its willingness to carry out fully the Charter obligations, the United States would reconsider its position.

Referring to the United States statement, Bulgaria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Guyana, Mali, Panama and others stressed that the admission of a State to membership in the United Nations could not be conditional upon the degree of progress towards a resolution of bilateral problems. The normalization of relations between the two countries had no bearing at all on Viet Nam's application. The USSR said in that connexion that the artificial difficulties, old and new, raised to impede Viet Nam's admission were not understood by Members of the United Nations or by any people.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic expressed the view that the problem of the persons who disappeared during the war was tragic and urgent not only for the United States, which was responsible for it, but also for Viet Nam, which also had a long list of missing persons. Everyone felt the greatest compassion for the families of those missing in action, but that question was bilateral in nature and had nothing to do with Viet Nam's admission to the United Nations.

Several States, including France and Sweden, observed that it was not in the common interest of the Members of the United Nations to exclude any nation from joining the Organization; membership was of even more importance in cases where serious political differences and problems existed between States. France said it was by no means necessary that two States maintain diplomatic relations in order to meet at the United Nations in the quest for peace and co-operation.

The Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, speaking after the vote, said that Viet Nam categorically rejected the unfounded allegations made by the United States in a vain attempt to justify the erroneous and indefensible policies of its Government. Viet Nam, the representative said, had fulfilled all the requirements under Article 4 of the Charter, and no one could deny its legal status or its desire and ability to make an active contribution to the achievement of the Charter's purposes.

The problem of United States citizens missing during the war in Viet Nam, like the negotiations taking place in Paris between Viet Nam and the United States, was part of the bilateral relations between the two countries and had nothing to do with Charter Article 4, the representative continued. The Vietnamese Government had demonstrated its goodwill by transmitting lists of names

and the remains of several United States soldiers killed in the war. Work was continuing in this effort. The United States, the representative said, must end its hostile policies towards the Vietnamese people and must prove by its actions that it had a sincere desire to settle the problems held over from the war.

At the conclusion of its debate, the Council approved the text of a special report to the General Assembly on its consideration of the application of Viet Nam.

On 26 November 1976, the Assembly considered that report and adopted a resolution sponsored by 81 Members. By the preambular part of the text, the Assembly *inter alia* reiterated its conviction that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was fully qualified for membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and noted that in the general debate of the current Assembly session the admission of Viet Nam to membership had received the unequivocal and widespread support of the Members of the Organization.

The Assembly expressed deep regret and concern that, on 15 November 1976, one negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council prevented the adoption of the draft resolution supported by 14 Council members recommending the admission of Viet Nam to membership.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly considered that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations and accordingly recommended that the Security Council reconsider the matter favourably in strict conformity with Article 4 of the Charter.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 31/21 by a roll-call vote of 124 in favour to 1 against, with 3 abstentions. (For text of resolution, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly discussed this matter at two plenary meetings held on 26 November. In the course of the debate, the Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, who asked for and was given the opportunity to participate in the Assembly's discussion, said that the extensive support shown for the admission of Viet Nam constituted a categorical rejection of the fallacious arguments made by the United States. That country was trying to exploit the sensitive character of the problem of the missing United States citizens; its attitude was a serious affront to the Vietnamese people.

Viet Nam, the representative continued, had often shown its readiness to settle pending problems, which could only be solved on a bilateral and reciprocal basis. The long-term interests of the Vietnamese and American peoples would be served if the United States showed goodwill and

adopted a serious attitude towards the settlement of problems in order to proceed to a normalization of relations.

Sri Lanka, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the 81-power resolution, said it was unacceptable that a nation—albeit a permanent member of the Security Council—which had bilateral problems with another nation should be allowed to prevent that nation from taking its rightful place in the United Nations. If existing procedures permitted that to happen, then the time had come to consider whether those procedures should be reformed.

Bulgaria, Cuba, India, Poland and the USSR described the United States action as a challenge to the international community and its position as totally unjustifiable. Its use of the veto in this case could set an inadmissible precedent. The Security Council, they said, should be reconvened immediately so that positive action could be taken. China said the United States action in the Council was based on an absurd pretext. Views similar to these were voiced by Albania, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Romania, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and others.

Singapore said that, as a matter of general policy, it made a favourable presumption with regard to all applicants because it favoured a United Nations

whose membership was universal. It therefore supported the proposal before the Assembly.

France maintained that there could be no obstacle to the admission of a State whose sovereignty was uncontested and which maintained diplomatic relations with the majority of Member States of the Organization. To keep Viet Nam out of the United Nations was in itself a source of tension, France added.

The United States said that Viet Nam had shown itself unwilling to fulfil basic humanitarian obligations consistent with United Nations membership by its refusal to account for United States citizens missing in action during the recent conflict in South-East Asia. Once an accounting was rendered, there would be no significant obstacle to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The United States opposed the 81-power resolution not because it objected in principle to the issue of Viet Nam's membership being discussed in the Assembly but because it objected to the direct criticism of its vote in the Security Council. The United States had no objection to a further meeting of the Council to consider the application of Viet Nam. It had no new information, however, that would lead it to change its views on the matter.

### Documentary references

#### Admissions in 1976

##### ADMISSION OF SEYCHELLES

Security Council, meetings 1951, 1952.

S/12164 (A/31/173). Note by Secretary-General (circulating letter of 23 July 1976 from President of Republic of Seychelles).

S/12177. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Republic of Seychelles for membership in United Nations (containing draft resolution).

Resolution 394(1976), as recommended by Committee on Admission of New Members, S/12177, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 16 August 1976, meeting 1952, by which Council, having examined application of Republic of Seychelles for admission to United Nations, recommended to General Assembly that Republic of Seychelles be admitted to membership in United Nations.

General Assembly—31st session  
Plenary meeting 1.

A/31/173 (S/12164). Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/176. Letter of 16 August from President of Security Council (transmitting Security Council resolution 394(1976) of 16 August 1976).

A/31/L1 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, France, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/1, as proposed by 51 powers, A/31/L1 and Add.1,2, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 21 September 1976, meeting 1.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 16 August 1976 that the Republic of Seychelles should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Seychelles,

Decides to admit the Republic of Seychelles to membership in the United Nations.

##### ADMISSION OF WESTERN SAMOA

Security Council, meetings 1976, 1977.

S/12245 (A/31/364). Note by Secretary-General (circulating letter of 29 November 1976 from Prime Minister of Western Samoa).

S/12249. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Western Samoa for membership in United Nations (containing draft resolution).

Resolution 399(1976), as recommended by Committee on Admission of New Members, S/12249, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 1 December 1976, meeting 1977, by which Council, having examined application of Western Samoa for admission to United Nations, recommended to General Assembly that Western Samoa be admitted to membership in United Nations.

General Assembly—31st session  
Plenary meeting 100.

A/31/364 (S/12245). Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/369. Letter of 1 December from President of Security Council (transmitting Security Council resolution 399(1976) of 1 December 1976).

A/31/L.32 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/104, as proposed by 46 powers, A/31/L.32 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 1 December 1976 that the Independent State of Western Samoa should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the Independent State of Western Samoa,

Decides to admit the Independent State of Western Samoa to membership in the United Nations.

#### Consideration of applications for membership

##### APPLICATION OF ANGOLA

Security Council, meetings 1918, 1931, 1932, 1973, 1974.

S/12064 (A/31/85). Note by Secretary-General (circulating letter of 22 April 1976 from President of People's Republic of Angola).

S/12109. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of People's Republic of Angola for membership in United Nations (containing draft resolution).

S/12110. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Romania, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, rejected by Council, having received the negative vote of a permanent member, on 23 June 1976, meeting 1932, by 13 votes in favour to 1 against (United States) (China did not participate in voting).

S/12111. Letter of 23 June from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania.

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decision, p. 20.

S/12230. Letter of 15 November from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania.

S/12234. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of People's Republic of Angola for membership in United Nations (containing draft resolution).

S/12236. Letter of 22 November from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania.

Resolution 397(1976), as recommended by Committee on Admission of New Members, S/12234, adopted by Council on 22 November 1976, meeting 1974, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States) (China did not participate in voting), by which Council, having examined application of People's Republic of Angola for admission to United Nations, recommended to General Assembly that People's

Republic of Angola be admitted to membership in United Nations.

General Assembly—31st session  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975—15 June 1976, Chapter 12 H.

A/31/85 (S/12064). Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/113. Special report of Security Council.

A/31/340. Letter of 22 November from President of Security Council (transmitting Security Council resolution 397(1976) of 22 November 1976).

A/31/L.22 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/44, as proposed by 73 powers, A/31/L.22 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 84, by recorded vote of 116 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: United States.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 22 November 1976 that the People's Republic of Angola should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the People's Republic of Angola,

Decides to admit the People's Republic of Angola to membership in the United Nations.

## APPLICATION OF VIET NAM

Security Council, meetings 1955, 1970-1972.

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/12198. Letter of 8 September from Sri Lanka (annexing communiqué issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on application of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership of United Nations, New York, 7 September 1976).

S/12200. Decision of Security Council on application of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in United Nations.

S/12225. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for membership in United Nations.

S/12226. Benin, China, France, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, rejected by Council, having received the negative vote of a permanent member, on 15 November 1976, meeting 1972, by 14 votes in favour to 1 against (United States).

S/12229. Letter of 15 November from Benin, China, France, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, USSR and United Republic of Tanzania.

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decision, p. 22.

General Assembly—31st session

Plenary meetings 79, 80.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI I.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 12 A.

A/31/180 (S/12183). Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/330. Special report of Security Council.

A/31/334. Letter of 17 November from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué of 15 November 1976 from Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries concerning application of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in United Nations).

A/31/349. Letter of 18 November from Permanent Observer of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

A/31/L.21 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/21, as proposed by 81 powers, A/31/L.21 and Add.1,2, adopted by Assembly on 26 November 1976,

meeting 80, by roll-call vote of 124 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, 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, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the special report of the Security Council to the General Assembly,

Taking note of the letter of 18 November 1976 from the Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly,

Convinced of the ability and willingness of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to carry out the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating its conviction that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is fully qualified for membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter,

Recalling that resolution 3366(XXX) of 19 September 1975, in which the General Assembly requested the Security Council to reconsider immediately and favourably the application of Viet Nam, was adopted by 123 votes in favour and none against,

Noting that in the general debate of the current session of the General Assembly the admission of Viet Nam to membership in the United Nations received the unequivocal and widespread support of the Members of the Organization,

Expressing deep regret and concern that, on 15 November 1976, one negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council prevented the adoption of the draft resolution supported by fourteen members of the Council recommending the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to membership in the United Nations,

1. Considers that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

2. Accordingly recommends that the Security Council should reconsider the matter favourably in strict conformity with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

S/12252. Letter of 7 December from Secretary-General (transmitting General Assembly resolution 31/21 of 26 November 1976).

## Appointment of the Secretary-General

After a closed meeting on 7 December 1976 on the question of its recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution by which it recommended to the General Assembly that Kurt Waldheim be appointed Secretary-General for a second five-year term of office from 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1981.

On 8 December, the General Assembly adopted by acclamation a resolution (31/60) appointing Mr. Waldheim as Secretary-General for a second term of office from 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1981. The text of the resolution was proposed by Romania.

(For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES immediately below.)

### Documentary references

Security Council, meeting 1978.

S/PV.1978. Official communiqué of Security Council, meeting 1978 (held in private).

Resolution 400(1976), adopted unanimously by Council by secret ballot on 7 December 1976, meeting 1978.

The Security Council,  
Having considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Kurt Waldheim be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office from 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1981.

General Assembly—31st session  
Plenary meeting 93.

A/31/393. Letter of 7 December 1976 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly (transmitting Council resolution 400(1976)).  
A/31/L.28. Romania: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/60, as recommended by Romania, A/31/L.28, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 8 December 1976, meeting 93.

The General Assembly,  
Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 400(1976) of 7 December 1976, Expressing its appreciation for the effective and dedicated service rendered to the United Nations by Mr. Kurt Waldheim during his first term of office,  
Appoints Mr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 1977 and ending on 31 December 1981.

## Salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly made certain changes in the salary and the retirement allowance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The base salary of the Secretary-General had remained unchanged since 1 January 1974 at \$77,600 gross per annum. The Assembly decided to increase the Secretary-General's salary to \$110,650 gross per annum as from 1 January 1977. In accordance with the provisions of an Assembly resolution of 29 November 1971,<sup>3</sup> which inter alia set the Secretary-General's retirement allowance at one half of his gross annual salary, his retirement allowance increased to \$55,325. The Assembly also decided to adjust proportionately, as from 1 January 1977, pensions in payment to former Secretaries-General or their surviving spouses whenever a

decision was taken affecting the retirement allowance for the Secretary-General.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting section IX of resolution 31/208, without a vote, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which had approved the text without a vote on 21 December 1976. The text was based on an oral proposal by the Fifth Committee Chairman, reflecting the recommendations of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(For text of section IX of resolution 31/208, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

(See also p. 853.)

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 633-34, text of resolution 2772(XXVI).

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 61, 62.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/31/8/Add.24. Report of ACABQ.  
A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee

(part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 90-94.  
A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, section IX, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 61.

Resolution 31/208, section IX, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

IX

1. Concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions con-

cerning the emoluments of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of its report;

2. Approves net additional appropriations of \$12,000 under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, and an increase of \$21,000 for staff assessment under section 25, offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1;

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VIII, X and XI of resolution 31/208.]

## Chapter XV

**Other political and security questions****Complaint of aggression by Israel against Uganda****Communications (4-12 July 1976)**

On 4 July 1970, by a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of Israel submitted excerpts from a statement made that day by the Prime Minister of Israel in the Knesset (Parliament) of Israel with regard to the operation conducted by the Israel Defence Forces to rescue hostages hijacked by Palestinian terrorists on 27 June, and held in captivity in Uganda.

In the statement, the Prime Minister said that, in what he termed a bold and imaginative operation, the Israel Defence Forces had carried out the Government's decision to rescue and liberate the passengers of an Air France aeroplane held prisoner and in danger of their lives in Uganda. The aeroplane had left Israel for France on 27 June and had been hijacked after a stopover in Athens, Greece. The hijackers forced the French pilots to land first at Benghazi, Libyan Arab Republic, and then at Entebbe, Uganda. In the course of the rescue operation, he said, three of the Israeli passengers of the aeroplane were killed and one officer fell in action.

The Prime Minister went on to say that the decision to undertake the rescue operation had been taken by the Government of Israel, on its sole responsibility. No other Government had been consulted in advance. As the hijacked aircraft belonged to the French national airline, it was natural, he said, to regard the French Government as bearing the immediate and principal responsibility to do everything demanded for the release of all the passengers, and Israel immediately contacted the French Government, which accepted this responsibility. In addition, he said, Israel approached other Governments and institutions to do their utmost to ensure that no harm befell the hijacked passengers and to expedite their release. The terrorists transmitted their demands to the Governments of Israel, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Kenya and Switzerland, but it soon became clear that the attack against the Israeli and Jewish passengers was the main objective of the operation. The terrorists' demands were accompanied by the threat that the passengers would be killed if the Governments did not carry out their demand that murderers, terrorists and accessories to terrorism who had been ap-

prehended and imprisoned for their crimes should be freed.

The Prime Minister charged that all indications were that the President of Uganda had co-operated with the terrorists, under a cloak of deception and false pretences. He described the rescue operation as an achievement of great importance in the struggle against terrorism.

By a letter dated 5 July, the representative of Uganda transmitted the text of a message dated 4 July from the President of the Republic of Uganda drawing attention to the very serious incident which had occurred at Entebbe International Airport on the night of 3/4 July. The President stated that at 2120 GMT three Zionist Israel transport planes had landed by surprise and without any authority from the Ugandan Government and had approached the old airport building, where the hostages and the crew of the French airbus were being held by Palestinian commandos. The Israeli invaders had attacked the hijackers, killing seven of them and some of the hostages, as well as a number of Ugandan soldiers, and injuring many others. The Israeli invaders also blasted the old airport building, and destroyed a number of Ugandan aircraft, which were parked nearby, as well as other equipment.

The President charged that the Israeli invasion had been well-planned and rehearsed, with the full co-operation of some other countries, including Kenya and several Western countries. The well-planned international collaboration had resulted in a plot to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda and had interrupted successful negotiations he had undertaken personally for the release of the hostages. It was the intention of the Government of Uganda to claim compensation arising from the aggression and, meanwhile, Uganda requested that Israel be condemned in the strongest possible terms for its aggression.

By a letter dated 6 July 1976, the representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) transmitted the text of a telegram from the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of OAU, stating that on 4 July the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, meeting in Mauritius, had re-

ceived information concerning the invasion of Uganda carried out early that day by Israeli commandos, and considered that that unprecedented aggression constituted a danger not only to Uganda and Africa but to international peace and security. The OAU Heads of State and Government requested that the Security Council meet urgently to consider this wanton act of aggression against a Member State of the United Nations.

In a letter dated 6 July, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the group of African Member States at the United Nations, requested the President of the Security Council to convene a meeting of the Council as a matter of urgency to consider the contents of the telegram of 6 July from the Chairman of OAU.

In a letter dated 7 July, the representative of Kenya replied to the charges contained in Uganda's letter of 5 July, denying that Kenya had been or ever would be used as a base for aggression against any country, least of all Uganda. The Israeli aircraft had been allowed to land at Nairobi airport after the Israeli raid only in response to a last-minute request for medical facilities with respect to the injured persons, purely on humanitarian grounds and in accordance with international law. Kenya could not, therefore, be held responsible in any manner or form for collaborating with those forces hostile to Africa.

By a note dated 8 July, the Permanent Mission of Algeria transmitted a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria denouncing the Israeli raid against Uganda as a violation of Uganda's territorial integrity and an act of aggression against its sovereignty. The act constituted a dangerous precedent in the conduct of international relations, the Minister said, opening the way to all kinds of adventures, and the United Nations and the Security Council in particular should condemn it.

By a letter dated 9 July, the representative of the United States transmitted the full text of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hijacking), signed at The Hague, Netherlands, on 16 December 1970, together with a list of States that had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to it. The letter explained that the Convention had been registered with the United Nations on 8 March 1973, but as it had not to date been published the United States considered that the text should be readily available to Security Council members and other interested representatives.

In a letter dated 9 July, the representative of Mexico set forth the position of his Government with regard to the question before the Council: Mexico reiterated its condemnation of all terrorist acts, particularly when the lives of innocent persons were endangered, as had been the case in the hijacking of 27 June. Nevertheless, Mexico also rejected the use of armed force by any State as a

means of trying to solve conflicts, because such acts were a flagrant violation both of the Charter of the United Nations and of universally accepted principles of international law.

The representative of Somalia, by a letter dated 8 July, transmitted the text of a telegram from the President of Somalia to the President of Uganda, strongly condemning the Israeli action against Uganda as an arrogant insult to the dignity of Africa and as a violation of all norms of international behaviour.

In a letter dated 12 July, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya said that a very serious situation had arisen in the wake of the utterly false and malicious allegations by Ugandan authorities charging Kenya with collaboration in the recent Israeli raid at Entebbe airport. He charged that, since that incident, Ugandan military authorities had engaged in a systematic and indiscriminate massacre of Kenyan citizens in Uganda. The Government of Kenya wished to lodge the strongest possible protest at the wanton disregard by Uganda of its international responsibility to protect the lives and property of foreign nationals lawfully resident in its territory. The letter also charged that Uganda had built up its military forces along the border with Kenya, thus increasing tension and the danger of avoidable incidents in the area.

#### **Consideration by Security Council (9-14 July 1976)**

The Security Council considered the matter at five meetings held between 9 and 14 July 1976. The representatives of Cuba, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, India, Israel, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Qatar, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Secretary-General noted that he had issued a statement on 8 July, immediately after his return from Africa, in which he had given a detailed account of the role he had played in efforts to secure the release of the hostages at Entebbe. The case before the Council raised a number of complex issues because in this instance, he said, the response of one State to the results of an act of hijacking involved an action affecting another sovereign State. He observed that the world community was currently required to deal with unprecedented problems arising from acts of international terrorism, which he had consistently condemned and which raised many issues of a humanitarian, moral, legal and political character for which, currently, no commonly agreed rules or solutions existed. He hoped that the Council would find a way to point the world community in a constructive direction so that it might be spared a repetition of the human tragedies of the past and the type of conflict be-



tween States which was currently before the Council.

The Foreign Minister of Uganda gave a detailed account of the landing at Entebbe on 28 June of the hijacked aircraft and the subsequent actions of Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada in providing security arrangements and his efforts to obtain the release of the hostages. On 30 June, following a report by a medical team and President Amin's persistent appeals, the hijackers agreed to release 47 hostages, including the old, the sick and some children. It was on the same day that for the first time the hijackers issued their demand for the release of 53 persons imprisoned in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Kenya, and Switzerland. On 1 July—the first deadline set by the hijackers—President Amin was not only able to persuade the hijackers to extend the deadline but also continued to plead for the release of the remaining hostages. The response received from the hijackers was the release of 100 hostages belonging to nations other than Israel or having dual nationalities, and the extension of the deadline to 1100 hours GMT on 4 July so that the hijackers could secure their demands. On 2 July, the Foreign Minister said, President Amin had had to go to Mauritius for the opening of the thirteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of OAU; he had returned on 3 July and re-established contact with all concerned, but had hardly settled down when Israel's invading force landed at Entebbe early on 4 July.

The Foreign Minister went on to say that Uganda had never condoned and would never condone international piracy and it was therefore not true, as Israel had alleged, that Uganda had collaborated with the hijackers. The Ugandan Government became involved in the affair accidentally and purely on humanitarian considerations. It had given all the help and hospitality it was capable of giving to all the hostages. The response by Zionist Israel to that humanitarian gesture had been to invade Uganda, kill Ugandans who were trying to protect the hostages and inflict great damage on Ugandan property. Uganda, he said, called upon the Council unreservedly to condemn in the strongest possible terms Israel's barbaric, unprovoked and unwarranted aggression, and it demanded full compensation from Israel for the damage to life and property caused during the invasion.

The representative of Israel said he wanted to make it clear that he was not present as the accused party but as an accuser of terrorist organizations and the countries that collaborated with them and supported them, whether by commission or omission. Israel's action at Entebbe, he said, had given rise to a world-wide wave of approval.

He went on to say that when the airbus landed at Entebbe airport on 28 June, in accordance with a

previously prepared plan, the hijackers had been met by a reinforcement of heavily armed terrorists who were awaiting them at the terminal. President Amin arrived at the airport shortly before the hijacked aeroplane landed; when it did, he embraced the hijackers in a gesture of welcome and a promise of support and assistance. Ugandan soldiers were then positioned with their guns trained not on the hijackers but on the innocent civilians—men, women and children.

During the next days, he said, it gradually became apparent that President Amin was in fact co-operating with the terrorists under a cloak of deception and false pretence. The 100 hostages that were released on 1 July described, on their arrival in Paris, how Ugandan soldiers, under direct orders of President Amin, supervised the separation of Jewish passengers from non-Jewish passengers. Israel's apprehension was heightened by a knowledge of President Amin's attitude towards the Jewish people.

As time passed, the representative continued, the hijackers raised their demands. They announced that Israel would be held responsible for all the terrorists whose release they were demanding, including those terrorists not held in Israel, and they refused to allow the exchange to be made in France or on neutral territory outside Uganda. Israel was left with no alternative, he said, and, on the night of 3/4 July, the Israel Defence Forces rescued the hostages and escorted them to safety. He emphasized that Israel accepted full and sole responsibility for the action: no other Government was at any stage party to the planning or execution of the operation.

The weight of the evidence, the Israeli representative declared, revealed prior knowledge and active connivance on the part of the Government of Uganda in the whole episode. Uganda had violated a basic tenet of international law in failing to protect foreign nationals on its territory, and had violated the 1970 Hague Convention on the Suppression or Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, which had been ratified by both Israel and Uganda. Israel called on the Council to declare war on international terror, to outlaw it and eradicate it wherever it might be.

The representative of Kenya said that the aggression committed against Uganda by Israeli commandos came as a complete surprise to his country, contrary to some baseless accusations that Kenya had had prior knowledge of it and had collaborated with the Israelis. Kenya's first contact with the Israeli aeroplanes was when they requested permission to land on an emergency basis as they were carrying sick and injured people. Kenya, he said, had been duty-bound to allow the aeroplanes to land on purely humanitarian grounds and in accordance with international law.

The spokesman for France said the hijacking started on 27 June over Corfu (Greece) and that the French authorities, when informed of it, alerted some of their embassies, including the one in Kampala, Uganda, asking them to take steps for the aeroplane to be given permission to land, since it was soon going to run out of fuel. The French Ambassador in Kampala approached the Ugandan authorities on the matter, and permission to land was granted immediately. The representative of France then summarized the various stages of negotiations leading up to the Israeli military operation, and said it was clear that the Council was faced by a complex set of circumstances in which the events and the responsibilities were inextricably interwoven. He added that it could not be denied that the tragic affair had been marked by violent and illegal acts. The initial action—the hijacking of a civilian aircraft and the taking of innocent hostages—was in particular an intolerable violation of international morality and of *jus gentium* which could not be justified by any cause and against which the international community had to adopt effective measures and resolve to implement them.

The representative of Qatar, who spoke on behalf of the Arab group of Member States, said the Council was concerned not with the hijacking but with the fact that a Member State had violated the territorial integrity of another Member State by flagrantly landing its troops on that State's territory and menacing its population and security forces. While the Israeli murderers were preparing for their aggression, the Israeli Government was bluffing the rest of the world and declaring its readiness to negotiate, all with the intention of assuring success in its surprise attack on this unsuspecting, peaceful country in the heart of Africa. Equally disturbing, he said, was that this illegal act of state terrorism, endangering world peace and security, had been hailed by some members of the world community despite its flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.

The implication, he went on to say, was that stronger countries could at any time land troops in smaller countries without a declaration of war and commit unpunished aggressions. The Arab States, he said, called upon the Security Council to condemn Israel in the strongest possible terms for its aggression against the Republic of Uganda and show its disapproval of those Governments whose statements might be misunderstood as encouragement of this act of piracy. The Council should also consider sanctions against this long-time violator of the United Nations Charter and of international law, including the suspension of its membership until it pledged to respect all provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the various United Nations bodies.

A number of speakers—Benin, China, Cuba, Guinea, Mauritius, Romania, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and others—made the point that it was inadmissible to react to terrorist acts of individuals or groups, which had been condemned by the international community, by another terrorist attack. Israel's action, they said, was a premeditated and naked act of aggression committed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda; they called on the Council to condemn the action in the most vigorous manner and compel Israel to pay compensation for the damage inflicted on Uganda. It was further pointed out that Israel had prepared and launched a military attack on Entebbe airport while negotiations for the release of the hostages were yielding positive results. Continuation of those negotiations, they felt, could conceivably have avoided the destruction of Entebbe and the loss of lives.

The spokesman for Guyana said that in justification of Israel's action against Uganda it was being argued that the principle of sovereignty was subordinate to the principle of human freedom and that Israel had the right to violate the sovereignty of other States in order to secure the freedom of its own citizens. That, he said, was nothing but a modern-day version of gunboat diplomacy; acceptance of such a principle would send the international community down a slippery path to a situation in which might and power reigned supreme.

The Chinese representative said that China had always disapproved of such adventurist acts of terrorism as assassination, kidnapping and the hijacking of aircraft. However, they could in no way be used as a pretext for Israel to commit armed aggression against a sovereign State. Over a long period, he went on, the Israeli Zionists had subjected the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to frenzied aggression and brutal massacre. Whatever excuses they might find to justify and whitewash their criminal acts of aggression were completely untenable and of no avail. China, he said, held that the Security Council should adopt a resolution in support of the just demand of the African countries and the OAU summit conference, condemning Israeli Zionism for its aggressive atrocities against Uganda and enjoining the Israeli authorities to compensate Uganda for all its losses and to guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents.

Other speakers, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, strongly condemned the act of air piracy and the subsequent holding of over 250 innocent passengers and crew as hostages for several days at Entebbe airport. They deeply deplored the loss of human life which resulted from the action. At the same time, they expressed satisfaction that the lives of so many innocent hostages had been saved as the result of the Israeli operation. They

stressed the need for the international community, and the United Nations in particular, to create effective instruments to combat terrorism and in particular the taking of hostages.

The representative of the United Kingdom said it would seem incredible if the Council were to address itself to what happened at Entebbe without at the same time considering what should be done about hijacking. What was needed now, he said, was first to make the existing international action against hijacking, which had already been taken, as effective as possible and to ensure the maximum compliance with it by all members of the international community. Second, the Council should consider whether there was any further action which the international community, and specifically the United Nations, could take to supplement those measures so as to prevent further acts of hijacking and to punish those responsible. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Sweden expressed similar views.

The representative of the United States said that Israel's action in rescuing the hostages necessarily involved a temporary breach of the territorial integrity of Uganda. Normally, such a breach would be impermissible under the Charter; however, there was a well-established right to use limited force for the protection of one's own nationals from an imminent threat of injury or death in a situation where the State in whose territory they were located was either unwilling or unable to protect them. The right, flowing from the right of self-defence, was limited to such use of force as was necessary and appropriate to protect threatened nationals from injury. The requirements of that right to protect nationals were, he said, clearly met in the Entebbe case.

Two draft resolutions were submitted to the Council, the first of which was sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States.

By the preambular paragraphs of this two-power text, the Council would among other things recall its decision on hijacking adopted by consensus on 20 June 1972,<sup>1</sup> the 1970 Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, and the Standards and Practices Governing Airport Security and Aircraft Safety recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization. It would also remind all States signatory to the Hague and Montreal Conventions of their obligations flowing from their accession to these agreements.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council would:

(1) condemn hijacking and all other acts which threatened the lives of passengers and crews and the safety of international civil aviation and call upon all States to take every necessary measure to prevent and punish all such terrorist acts;

(2) deplore the tragic loss of human life which resulted from the hijacking of the French aircraft;

(3) reaffirm the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law; and

(4) enjoin the international community to give the highest priority to the consideration of further means of assuring the safety and reliability of international civil aviation.

The second draft resolution was put forward by Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. By the preamble to this text, the Council, bearing in mind that all States Members of the United Nations 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 in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations Charter, would, among other things, express its concern at the premeditated military raid committed by Israel against Uganda in violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and its grief at the tragic loss of human life caused by the Israeli invasion of Ugandan territory. Expressing grave concern at the damage and destruction done by the Israeli invading forces in Uganda, the Council would, by the operative paragraphs of the text:

(1) condemn Israel's flagrant violation of Uganda's sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(2) demand that the Government of Israel meet the just claims of the Government of Uganda for full compensation for the damage and destruction inflicted on Uganda; and

(3) request the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution.

Speaking as the representative of Italy, the President stated that the Council had a unique opportunity: firmly to uphold the principle of unconditional respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, and at the same time to propose action against international terrorism, the follow-up of which should be undertaken within the competent organs of the United Nations.

As the Council was completing its discussion, and before it proceeded to the vote, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that, in view of the confrontations which had been exhibited in the Council and in view of the fact that there seemed to be a determination to ignore completely, or at least to gloss over, Africa's legitimate complaint, the sponsors of the three-power draft resolution had agreed not to press for a vote.

The representatives of Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania declared that the two-power draft resolution dealt with a subject-matter—the problem of hijacking—

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 223-24.

which was not on the agenda of the Security Council. They would therefore not participate in the vote on that draft.

On 14 July, the Council voted on the draft resolution sponsored by the United States and the United Kingdom. It received 6 votes in favour (France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States) to 0 against, with 2 abstentions (Panama, Romania) and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required majority of votes. Seven members (Benin, China, Guyana, the

Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania) did not participate in the vote.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the representative of Japan said that, although Japan had supported the two-power draft resolution, it wished to state that the Israeli military action, *prima facie*, constituted a violation of the sovereignty of Uganda which Japan very much deplored. The draft would have been much better if it had taken care of that point.

### Documentary references

Communications (4-12 July 1976)

S/12123 (A/31/122). Letter of 4 July from Israel (annexing excerpts from statement by Prime Minister of Israel, 4 July 1976).

S/12124. Letter of 5 July from Uganda (annexing message of 4 July 1976 from President of Uganda).

S/12126. Letter of 6 July from Assistant Executive Secretary of OAU (annexing telegram from Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of OAU, to Security Council).

S/12128. Letter of 6 July from Mauritania (on behalf of group of African States) (request to convene Council).

S/12131. Letter of 7 July from Kenya.

S/12132. Note verbale of 8 July from Algeria (annexing message from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria).

S/12134. Letter of 9 July from United States. (Annex I: Ratifications, accessions, or notifications of succession to Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hijacking), signed at The Hague, 16 December 1970; Annex II: Text of Convention.)

S/12135. Letter of 9 July from Mexico.

S/12136. Letter of 8 July from Somalia.

S/12140. Letter of 12 July from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya.

Consideration by Security Council (9-14 July 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1939-1943.

S/12138. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 14 July 1976, meeting 1943, having failed to receive the required majority of votes, by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Panama and Romania) (Benin, China, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, USSR and United Republic of Tanzania did not participate in voting).

S/12139. Benin, Libyan Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976, Part I G.

## Complaint by Greece against Turkey

### Communications (August 1976)

During August 1976, Greece addressed several communications to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, alleging violations by Turkey of Greek sovereign rights on its continental shelf in the Aegean Sea.

The letters were dated 10, 11 and 21 August; by the first, Greece asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council. Greece charged that Turkey had been conducting seismological explorations on the Aegean continental shelf, which Greece considered its own. Greece added that it had offered to submit the question of delineating the Aegean continental shelf to the International Court of Justice, but that Turkey had declined to co-operate. Discussions between the two countries on the question of delineation of the continental shelf had proceeded until the recent dispatch by Turkey of a vessel for seismological research in the Aegean Sea. In view of this situation, the Greek Government had decided to address a note of protest to the Government of Turkey, to appeal to the Security Council to avert the threat of disturbing the peace, and to appeal

unilaterally to the International Court of Justice in order to obtain a clarification of the delineation of the Aegean continental shelf.

On 11, 13 and 18 August 1976, Turkey addressed several letters to the Secretary-General in reply to the Greek communications. In them, Turkey rejected as unfounded the allegations made by Greece and protested the harassment and intimidation of the Turkish civilian research vessel by Greek vessels and aircraft.

Such provocations were groundless, according to Turkey, and the Greek claim of violation of Greek sovereign rights was unfounded since the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf between Turkey and Greece had not been effected. Turkey pointed to the peculiar geographic configuration of the Anatolian Peninsula, closely encircled by a number of islands; this configuration necessitated the reconciliation of the sovereignty over those islands with the security imperatives of the Peninsula. Turkey also drew attention to what it called the flagrant violation by Greece of its treaty obligations in the Aegean, and referred to the 1923

Treaty of Peace signed at Lausanne and the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Italy signed at Paris, which stipulated the demilitarization of the eastern Aegean islands. Turkey asserted that Greece, in complete disregard of the treaties, had established military positions on those islands.

#### **Consideration by Security Council (August 1976)**

On 12, 13 and 25 August 1976, the Security Council met to consider Greece's complaint and invited the representatives of Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In the debate, the representative of Greece said that in November 1973, Turkey had published a decision in the official Turkish Gazette, granting permits to the Turkish Petroleum Company to explore and exploit on the continental shelf of the Aegean, including the continental shelf of seven Greek islands. Despite a protest note addressed to the Turkish Government and the offer by Greece to negotiate, Turkey, in June 1974, dispatched a hydrographic vessel under the escort of a fleet of 32 warships and under cover of the Turkish Air Force to carry out magnetometric exploration of the continental shelf. In July 1974, the Turkish Government granted new exploration permits en bloc to the Turkish Petroleum Company, again to the west of other Greek islands and over their continental shelf. Greece had protested those actions.

While consultations were proceeding in order to resolve the dispute, Turkey on 6 August 1976 dispatched a research ship into the Aegean Sea to carry out seismic explorations on those parts of the continental shelf that Greece considered its own.

Greece stated that it was not asking the Security Council to decide on its legal dispute with Turkey since the International Court of Justice had already been seized of that matter, but it requested the Council to call upon Turkey to stop activities that were endangering peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean.

The blame for the threat to peace in the Aegean, according to the representative of Turkey, lay entirely with Greece. He said that Greece started some years ago with the militarization and arming of the Greek islands facing Turkey in the Aegean—some of them only a few miles from the Turkish shores—in flagrant violation of the international treaties pertaining to the status of those islands. Turkey had repeatedly protested those actions.

Greece seemed to consider its allegations and claims over the continental shelf of the Aegean as already acquired and its sovereign rights as established. Yet, by continuing bilateral negotiations on the dispute, Greece implicitly accepted the fact that the continental shelf of the Aegean had not been delimited. Greece also continued negotiations while fully informed about the Turkish research

programme in the Aegean, and it was without any legal right that Greece had resorted to military harassment of a Turkish civilian ship outside Greek territorial waters.

Turkey, as one of the two coastal States of the Aegean, had equal rights to the sea's continental shelf. In that connexion, the representative of Turkey noted that while the Turkish ship was in the Aegean, a Greek vessel was conducting similar activities in the area.

Since Greece possessed no delimited sovereign rights in the Aegean beyond its own territorial waters, the representative of Turkey said, it was impossible to imagine a violation of what was no more than a unilateral claim.

Turkey did not exclude recourse to the International Court of Justice to settle certain relevant aspects of the problem, but maintained that the dispute should first be negotiated between the two countries. Then, those aspects of the problem that could not be resolved through negotiations could be referred to the International Court or to any other legal or judicial instance. Such a referral, however, could only be made jointly.

On 25 August, the President of the Council drew attention to a draft resolution sponsored by France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, by which the Council would: (1) appeal to Greece and Turkey to exercise the utmost restraint in the current situation; (2) urge them to do everything in their power to reduce tension so that the negotiating process might be facilitated; (3) call on those Governments to resume direct negotiations; (4) invite them to continue to take into account the contribution that appropriate judicial means, in particular the International Court of Justice, were qualified to make to the settlement of any remaining legal differences.

All Council members voiced support for the draft resolution and indicated their desire that international disputes be settled peacefully, through direct negotiations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Pakistan, however, expressed a reservation regarding mention of the International Court. Since Greece had proceeded unilaterally to make reference to the International Court, Pakistan said, the Council should have been unambiguous in urging bilateral negotiations. Recourse to the International Court should be taken jointly and only after negotiations.

The Libyan Arab Republic said it would abstain if the draft resolution were put to a vote, as it felt that the text did not fully meet with the satisfaction of the interested parties.

The Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan having asked for a consensus decision, the Security Council adopted the draft resolution by consensus as resolution 395(1976) on 25 August 1976.

After the adoption of the resolution, Turkey said there had been no action on its part that necessitated the adoption of a resolution by the Council. Turkey had violated no international treaties nor infringed the rights of other countries. It did not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court as binding. Turkey was willing to negotiate a peaceful solution to all problems between the two countries, but the resumption of negotiations im-

plied that no unilateral action should be undertaken that would be in contradiction with the concept of negotiation.

Greece thanked the Council for having adopted a resolution which it hoped would help the resumption of a dialogue between the interested parties and lead to a solution by peaceful means.

(See also pp. 813-14.)

### Documentary references

#### Communications (August 1976)

- S/12167. Letter of 10 August from Greece (request to convene Council).  
 S/12168. Letter of 10 August from Greece (containing statement of 9 August 1976 by Prime Minister of Greece).  
 S/12172. Letter of 11 August from Turkey (annexing notes of Turkish Government delivered to Greek Government on 8 and 10 August 1976 respectively).  
 S/12173. Letter of 11 August from Greece (transmitting explanatory memorandum).  
 S/12175, S/12176, S/12182. Letters of 13 and 18 August from Turkey.  
 S/12189. Letter of 21 August from Greece.

#### Consideration by Security Council (August 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1949, 1950, 1953.

- S/12167. Letter of 10 August from Greece (request to convene Council).  
 S/12187. France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

Resolution 395(1976), as proposed by 4 powers, S/12187, adopted by consensus by Council on 25 August 1976, meeting 1953.

The Security Council,  
 Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Greece dated 10 August 1976,  
 Having heard and noted the various points made in the

statements by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Greece and Turkey,

Expressing its concern over the present tensions between Greece and Turkey in relation to the Aegean Sea,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as the various provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter concerning procedures and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Noting the importance of the resumption and continuance of direct negotiations between Greece and Turkey to resolve their differences,

Conscious of the need for the parties both to respect each other's international rights and obligations and to avoid any incident which might lead to the aggravation of the situation and which, consequently, might compromise their efforts towards a peaceful solution,

1. Appeals to the Governments of Greece and Turkey to exercise the utmost restraint in the present situation;

2. Urges the Governments of Greece and Turkey to do everything in their power to reduce the present tensions in the area so that the negotiating process may be facilitated;

3. Calls upon the Governments of Greece and Turkey to resume direct negotiations over their differences and appeals to them to do everything within their power to ensure that these negotiations will result in mutually acceptable solutions;

4. Invites the Governments of Greece and Turkey in this respect to continue to take into account the contribution that appropriate judicial means, in particular the International Court of Justice, are qualified to make to the settlement of any remaining legal differences which they may identify in connexion with their present dispute.

## Communications concerning the question of Icelandic Fisheries Zone

By a series of letters addressed to the President of the Security Council, Iceland and the United Kingdom continued their dispute regarding fishing rights in the waters around Iceland.

By letters dated 23 and 29 January 1976, the representative of Iceland presented additional evidence concerning the incident of 11 December 1975, which was considered by the Security Council on 16 December 1975.<sup>2</sup> The representative of Iceland stated that a maritime inquiry conducted in Iceland regarding the incident—in which two British tugboats one mile off the Icelandic coast were said to have repeatedly rammed an Icelandic Coast Guard vessel that had approached in order to find out the reason for the presence of the British vessels—seemed to give ever stronger reason to conclude that the British vessels entered the interna-

tionally recognized territorial waters of Iceland with the direct intent of creating an incident, possibly with the objective of sinking an Icelandic Coast Guard vessel. It was also clear from the inquiry, the representative of Iceland said, that many of the remarks of the representative of the United Kingdom before the Security Council were either unfounded allegations or purely fictitious. The representative of Iceland also presented evidence to refute the statement by the United Kingdom representative that Iceland had seriously overfished the herring stock around its shores.

More charges against the United Kingdom were raised by letters of 1 April and 11 May 1976. The representative of Iceland stated that British naval

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 318-19.

deployment within the fisheries jurisdiction of Iceland continued to be aggressive and seemed to have been stepped up. He cited ramming attacks by British naval frigates on 27 March and on 6 and 10 May 1976, for which the Government of Iceland reserved the right to claim full reparation for damages. He also stated that British warships and tugboats were continuing to assist British trawlers in their violation of Icelandic fisheries jurisdiction. The Government of Iceland protested the serious attacks in the strongest possible terms.

By letters of 18 February, 9 April and 25 May 1976, the representative of the United Kingdom

stated that his Government totally denied Iceland's allegations. He said that British vessels did not provoke the incident of 11 December 1975, but that they were sheltering from a storm and were fired on by Icelandic Coast Guard vessels.

As to the presence of British frigates, the representative stated that they had a purely defensive role, with no orders to ram Icelandic vessels. Moreover, the United Kingdom Government took a most serious view of the action of the Icelandic Coast Guard vessel that attempted to arrest a British trawler on 12 May and fired shots across the bow and stern of the trawler.

#### Documentary references

S/11944, S/11954. Letters of 23 and 29 January from Iceland (annexing transcripts from the records of Reykjavik and Siglufjörður Maritime and Commercial Courts, 19 and 24 December 1975; and from Cooperative Research Report No. 45 of Liaison Committee of International Council for Exploration of Sea, respectively).

S/11995, S/11996. Letters of 18 February from United Kingdom. S/12035. Letter of 1 April from Iceland.

S/12046. Letter of 9 April from United Kingdom.

S/12072. Letter of 11 May from Iceland.

S/12086. Letter of 25 May from United Kingdom.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-16 June 1976, Part One, Chapter VI G.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 5.

## Communications from Argentina and the United Kingdom

By a letter of 6 February 1976 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the United Kingdom described an incident on the high seas between an Argentine warship and the British research ship R.R.S. Shackleton. He stated that the unarmed Shackleton had been engaged in scientific research connected with theories of continental drift. On 4 February, the Shackleton was intercepted 87 miles south of Cape Pembroke, Falkland Islands, by the Argentine destroyer Almirante Storni. The Shackleton was ordered to stop her engines and accept a boarding party, a command which the captain of the Shackleton declined to obey. The Argentine warship then fired five shots towards the Shackleton, despite the warning that explosives for scientific purposes were aboard the research vessel.

The United Kingdom rejected the Argentine claims to exercise maritime jurisdiction in the area where those acts occurred and maintained that the action of the Argentine vessel would have been unlawful even if it had occurred within the territorial sea or other maritime jurisdiction of Argentina. It deplored the incident, which it termed provocative, and called upon the Argentine Government to refrain from any further harassment. The United Kingdom also reserved the right to request appropriate action by the Security Council.

By a letter of 10 February 1976, the representative of Argentina informed the President of the Security Council of a serious violation of the legis-

lation concerning Argentine maritime jurisdiction.

Argentina claimed that the United Kingdom vessel Shackleton had conducted research directed towards the exploitation of possible hydrocarbons on the Argentine continental shelf. The event was called particularly serious in view of the fact that on 14 November 1975, the United Kingdom Government was notified that it had to comply with Argentine legislation concerning scientific research conducted in maritime areas under Argentine jurisdiction.

On 4 February, the Argentine destroyer Almirante Storni approached the Shackleton for the purpose of inspecting the vessel. Warning shots were fired from small arms when the United Kingdom vessel disregarded the instructions, but in the knowledge that the Shackleton was carrying explosives, the commander of the Argentine vessel was instructed not to use force. Taking note of the United Kingdom letter of 6 February, the representative of Argentina said it was striking that the United Kingdom should appeal to the Security Council when it had been refusing to comply with United Nations resolutions urging it to continue negotiations with Argentina in the dispute concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. This attitude contrasted with that of Argentina, which had always affirmed its resolve to continue the negotiations.

On 23 February, an identical letter addressed to the Secretary-General was sent by the representative of Argentina.

## Documentary references

S/11972. Letter of 6 February from United Kingdom.  
 S/11973. Letter of 10 February from Argentina. (Annex I: Letter of 25 March 1976 from Argentina transmitting press release of 19 March 1975; Annex II: Note verbale of 4 February 1976 from Argentina to United Kingdom.)

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 21.  
 A/31/55. Letter of 23 February from Argentina (identical to S/11973).

## Communications from Ethiopia and Yemen

By a letter of 30 August 1976, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Yemen stated that on 10 August an Ethiopian military boat had stopped a Yemeni sailboat in the Yemeni territorial sea and forced it to proceed to the Ethiopian port of Assab. On 18 August, another Ethiopian military boat apprehended three Yemeni fishermen, also in Yemeni territorial waters. The representative of Yemen protested this violation of Yemen's sovereignty and requested that the sailboat and sailors and the fishermen be released immediately and that an Ethiopian pledge be officially issued to the effect that such acts of aggression would not be repeated.

By a letter of 4 September 1976, Ethiopia transmitted to the President of the Security Council its reply to the Yemen Embassy in Addis Ababa. It stated that the sailing boat and the persons involved were immediately released after an investigation, which had confirmed that the Ethiopian patrol boats had been carrying out their responsibilities within Ethiopian jurisdiction. Because of the traditionally close neighbourly relations between Yemen and Ethiopia, the Government of Ethiopia believed that similar matters should be handled routinely without in any way reflecting on the relations between the two countries.

## Documentary references

S/12193. Letter of 30 August from Yemen Arab Republic.  
 S/12199. Letter of 4 September from Ethiopia.

## Status of intergovernmental organizations in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 10 August 1976, the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea requested the inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's thirty-first (1976) session of an item entitled "Observer status for the Commonwealth Secretariat at the United Nations."

An explanatory memorandum, attached to the request, stated that the Commonwealth Secretariat, established in 1965 as a symbol of the spirit of co-operation among member countries of the Commonwealth, was also dedicated to the goals and objectives of the United Nations. Activities of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the memorandum stated, were concerned with major international issues relevant to the United Nations in the political, economic, social and humanitarian fields. A closer working relationship with the United Nations would therefore advance and strengthen the endeavours of both organizations in all areas of common activities.

On the recommendation of its General Com-

mittee, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda and considered it at a plenary meeting.

On 18 October, the Assembly decided to invite the Commonwealth Secretariat to participate in the sessions and work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer.

This decision was set forth in resolution 31/3, adopted by consensus on the basis of a proposal sponsored by the following 33 States: Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

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



### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Plenary meetings 4, 33.

A/31/191. Letter of 10 August 1976 from Papua New Guinea (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Observer status for the Commonwealth Secretariat at the United Nations").

A/31/200/Rev.1. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in agenda of 31st session of Assembly.

A/31/250. First report of General Committee, item 119.

A/31/L.2 and Add.1. Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland,

Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/3, as proposed by 33 powers, A/31/L.2 and Add.1, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 18 October 1976, meeting 33.

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the States members of the Commonwealth for co-operation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat,

1. Decides to invite the Commonwealth Secretariat to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

# Economic and social questions

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## Chapter I

### **Questions concerning development and international economic co-operation and the establishment of a new international economic order**

At its sixth special session in 1974, which was convened to consider the question of raw materials and development, the General Assembly adopted a wide-ranging Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.<sup>1</sup>

Following this, at its regular 1974 session, the Assembly adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which also dealt with the principles outlined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action and made many specific recommendations.<sup>2</sup>

In 1975, the seventh special session of the Assembly was convened to consider progress in development and international economic co-operation, and a major resolution setting forth further measures for action was adopted.<sup>3</sup>

Thus, in 1976 the main business of the United Nations in the economic and social fields was to consider the question of action on these resolutions.

During 1976, decisions on development and a new international economic order were taken by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly, which on 22 December suspended its 1976 session in order to await the results of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation being held in Paris.

The Economic and Social Council met in Africa for the first time, holding the first part of its mid-year session in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and adopting the Declaration of Abidjan on 9 July.

The General Assembly in December adopted decisions and resolutions on several related matters, including emergency relief and development assistance, the United Nations Special Fund, ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries, debt problems of developing countries, economic co-operation among developing countries, measures in favour of land-locked and island developing countries, and preparations for a new international development strategy.

Also, in June 1976, the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour was held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Details of these and other matters are described in the sections which follow in this chapter.

Information may also be found on pp. 464-69 (food problems), 412-13 (transfer of technology), 362-63 (the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States) and 455-58 (financing of economic development), among the related topics discussed in this volume.

<sup>1</sup>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 on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

## Implementation of General Assembly decisions on development strategy and establishment of a new international economic order

### Decisions of Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council held the first part of its mid-1976 session in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Welcoming representatives to the session, the President of the Ivory Coast said *inter alia* that economic development could lose all significance if it became an end in itself; a consistent policy of sharing the benefits of growth needed to be pursued. The United Nations Secretary-General in his address called upon the Council to assume a revitalized role in enabling the world community to maintain a continuing watch over the whole range of economic and social issues as they related to and interacted with one another.

The Council's discussion of a wide range of issues concerning the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,<sup>4</sup> the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States<sup>5</sup> and a new international economic order<sup>6</sup> was reflected in its unanimously adopted resolution 2009(LXI) of 9 July, entitled the Declaration of Abidjan. The draft resolution was submitted by the Council's Vice-President following consultations among Council members.

By this resolution, the Council among other things urged all countries and international organizations to give added impetus to the efforts towards achievement of the goals of the developing countries, taking fully into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly. It further urged those countries and organizations to pursue with urgency the implementation of agreements reached within the United Nations system, such as those of the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in May 1976, and to search for further agreements.

It reaffirmed the need for special measures in favour of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and expressed its concern over the critical nature of the problems of development in Africa, which contained a large number of these countries. It called for increased food production in the developing countries, particularly those in Africa, and for the necessary political will on the part of all nations for adequate resources to be placed at the disposal of the United Nations. The Council declared its adherence to the principles of national independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, and its faith in co-operation, dialogue and negotiation between developed and developing countries, based on a real political will to promote an equitable and just system of international economic relations.

The Council also noted that this was its first meeting in Africa and welcomed the statement at the opening of the session by the President of the Ivory Coast. It welcomed also the emergence of independent States, the majority of them in Africa, as a result of their struggle for self-determination and national liberation and called for the elimination of all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, alien domination, racial discrimination and apartheid from Africa and elsewhere.

(For text of resolution 2009(LXI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 9 July, on a proposal by its Vice-President, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2010(LXI), expressing its appreciation to the President, Government and people of the Ivory Coast.

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

At the second part of its mid-year session, held in Geneva, Switzerland, the Council continued its consideration, through a sessional Special Economic Committee, of issues related to development and international economic co-operation. The developing States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" introduced a draft resolution, which they subsequently withdrew in favour of a text proposed by the Committee Chairman after consultations. That draft was approved by the Committee without a vote on 5 August and adopted by the Council on the same day, again without a vote, as resolution 2042(LXI).

By this resolution, the Council expressed concern that there had been serious shortfalls in achieving the objectives of the International Development Strategy. It was also concerned at the slow pace of progress in the implementation of the measures specified in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions, the limited nature of the agreements reached at the fourth session of UNCTAD and the current deadlock and lack of concrete results at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation. It expressed the hope that the deadlock would be promptly overcome and called upon all countries, in particular the developed countries, to redouble their efforts to implement the Interna-

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 324-32, resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing texts of Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

tional Development Strategy during the rest of the Second United Nations Development Decade and help offset the shortfalls recorded during the first half of the Decade.

The United Nations Secretariat was urged to respond fully to United Nations resolutions and decisions and to ensure that documentation it prepared was fully consistent with the directives of the relevant legislative texts.

Finally, the Council urged Member States to take appropriate steps to ensure the success of the revision of the International Development Strategy, as called for by the General Assembly in 1975.<sup>7</sup>

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

Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom (speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community) reminded the Council that the reservations they had previously expressed in connexion with the resolutions of the sixth and/or seventh special sessions of the General Assembly remained unchanged. The United States and Australia noted in connexion with the paragraph concerning documentation that their participation in the consensus did not conflict with their support of the Secretariat's impartiality and integrity.

A position paper on international economic and social policy was presented to the Council by the members belonging to the Group of 77. On the proposal of Pakistan, the Council decided, without a vote (decision 158(LXI)), on 9 July to annex the paper to its report to the General Assembly.

The position paper presented proposals which dealt *inter alia* with the basic environment for international co-operation, including the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and with the effective control by developing countries of their natural resources. The paper expressed a deep concern over the absence of a commitment on the part of developed countries to implement General Assembly decisions on the establishment of a new international economic order, on the International Development Strategy, on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and on other decisions concerning development and international economic co-operation. It called upon all countries to demonstrate their political will to reach adequate solutions to problems through dialogue and negotiation in order to facilitate the establishment of a new international economic order. In addition, it emphasized the role of the Economic and Social Council and called upon it to play a more effective role in development and international economic co-operation.

In their debate on general economic and social policy, members touched on many aspects of international development efforts. The fact that recent world events had adversely affected the economies of developing countries in particular, and had

widened the income gap between them and the industrialized countries as well as among the developing countries themselves, was noted by many speakers representing groups of developing, developed market economy and centrally planned economy countries. The urgent need for sufficient resources to be made available to the developing countries, especially the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked, and island developing countries, by the industrialized economies was emphasized, although, as pointed out by Pakistan, speaking for the Group of 77, the developing countries acknowledged that the fundamental development effort must come from themselves. While the concept of interdependence of the world's economies was recognized by most members, several representatives—including those from Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany among the developed market economies, and Ethiopia, Jordan and Zambia among the developing countries—spoke of the special importance of regional co-operation in the development effort. New assistance programmes, including those focusing on agricultural assistance, compensatory financing for fluctuations in export earnings, and a proposed link between the creation of international liquidity and development aid, were called for by many developing-country representatives as well as by China, Denmark, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

Of importance to many members, including the developing countries, as expressed by Pakistan for the Group of 77, was the lack of commitment by the industrialized nations in implementing existing development programmes and the failure to achieve the goals and objectives for the development of the developing countries outlined in previous resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and in other international fora.

### Decisions of the General Assembly

The implementation of decisions on development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order was discussed by the General Assembly at its regular 1976 session, mainly in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

The Second Committee had before it several documents, including: a report of the Secretary-General on the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation; a report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the results of the Conference's fourth session; a report of the Economic and Social Council on its discussion of international economic and social policy; documents of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 374-81, text of resolution 3517(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

Non-Aligned Countries on development and international economic co-operation, submitted by a letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka; and a statement by the USSR on the restructuring of international economic relations, transmitted by a letter of 3 October. The Committee also took into consideration the progress report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the response of the United Nations system to the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its seventh special session in 1975 covering international trade, the transfer of real resources to developing countries, science and technology, food and agriculture, and co-operation among developing countries.<sup>8</sup>

During the debate on questions relating to the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions on world economic relations, many Members took positions similar to those expressed earlier in the year by members of the Economic and Social Council. There was some optimism, though mingled with disappointment with the results of various recent international negotiations.

Finland and the United Kingdom, among others, said that the spirit of the seventh special session had prevailed and the will to negotiate persisted. Zaire, although disappointed with the response of the industrialized countries to some of the proposals of the developing countries, was also glad that a dialogue was being maintained. Venezuela said that the many conferences in 1976 had constituted an unprecedented effort in international co-operation. Algeria and Mexico, on the other hand, while agreeing that dialogue was needed, said that dialogue did not mean merely travelling from one conference to another and that the major economic meetings held thus far in 1976 had contributed little.

Ireland, in response to views expressed by some of the centrally planned economy countries of Eastern Europe, said it did not agree that some developed countries bore less responsibility than others for development assistance. To link this responsibility to a history of colonialism was to perpetuate the indignity of colonialism. Ireland accepted its responsibility to contribute to the best of its abilities.

Many Members expressed particular disappointment with the results thus far of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, among them Cuba, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Yugoslavia. However, Argentina, Kuwait, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and others still hoped for progress in those negotiations.

On the fourth session of UNCTAD, certain Members, including China, Fiji, Mauritania, the Philippines and Somalia, expressed satisfaction with at

least some of its results, while others, such as Afghanistan, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, Iran, Senegal and Tunisia, found the session disappointing.

There was much discussion, by Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Mali, Senegal, Turkey and others, of the defects and need for revision of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Indonesia, Madagascar, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Surinam, Turkey and Yugoslavia, among others, emphasized the need to begin preparations for the Third Development Decade. The Netherlands said it was time to begin formulating a strategy for the rest of the century.

Several centrally planned economy countries, as well as Liberia and Mexico, spoke of the need to reduce military spending. These States said this would free considerable resources for development.

Some countries, including Brazil, France and Jamaica, expressed the view that economic improvements in the poor countries would benefit the wealthy nations as well. Several Members, including Austria, Nigeria and Peru, called attention to the urgency of the international debt problem. The problem of protectionism on the part of the developed industrialized countries was also brought up, in particular by Argentina, Pakistan and Singapore. The United States said it did not agree with those who suggested that the substantial efforts it had made in behalf of development were of little value. It noted that as of January 1976 it had effected a generalized system of preferences covering 2,700 items from about 100 countries.

Following this debate, the Second Committee on 13 December approved a draft resolution proposed by its Vice-Chairman following informal consultations, by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 7 abstentions. The draft was adopted by the Assembly on 21 December as resolution 31/178, by a recorded vote of 128 to 1, with 8 abstentions.

By this resolution the Assembly, *inter alia*, affirmed that its earlier resolutions concerning a new international economic order reflected a commitment on the part of all countries to ensure equitable economic relations between developed and developing countries and a sustained effort to contribute to the development of developing countries. It said that specific serious shortfalls in the implementation of the International Development Strategy had been identified, and that urgent, vigorous and concrete action still needed to be taken to end all forms of foreign aggression and occupa-

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

tion, racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism. It expressed deep concern over the failure of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to achieve concrete results and over the slow pace of progress in the implementation of decisions adopted by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions, as well as the limited nature of agreements reached at the fourth session of UNCTAD. The Assembly urged the international community, particularly the developed countries, to display the necessary political will in the ongoing negotiations in this area.

The Assembly then decided to undertake a detailed assessment, at its 1977 session, of progress made in the implementation of its resolutions on the International Development Strategy, on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and on a new international economic order, and it asked the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to prepare a preliminary assessment for its consideration. The Secretary-General, the heads of United Nations bodies concerned and Member States were asked to take the forthcoming assessment into account when preparing their review and assessment reports on the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

(For text of resolution 31/178, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a similar resolution, introduced and subsequently withdrawn by the Group of 77, developing Member States, the Assembly would, in addition, have expressed the view, in a preambular section, that interdependence did not imply that the development of developing countries should be construed as merely a by-product of growing affluence in the developed countries; in an operative section it would have stated that failure to achieve early and concrete results in negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order would have adverse effects on international economic co-operation.

Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, among others, expressed reservations about the political implications of some paragraphs of the resolution that referred to the obstacles to development arising from foreign aggression and occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Egypt commented that these items had been recognized in previous resolutions concerning a new international economic order and said they were an integral part of the resolution in view of the need to eliminate political obstacles to economic emancipation of the developing countries. Similarly, Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, stated that those paragraphs

took a comprehensive view of the issues relating to economic development and reflected most of the considerations propounded by the developing countries.

Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Japan were among those expressing reservations on the question of the political will of the developed countries; they felt that all countries should display the necessary political will for economic co-operation. These countries, as well as France, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered it inappropriate to pass judgement on the global effort at co-operation. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States reiterated their reservations on some of the elements contained in the concept of the new international economic order referred to in the preambular paragraphs of the resolution.

Spain supported the resolution, though it felt that the reference to a lack of political will on the part of the developed countries did not reflect the compromise necessary for promoting co-operation. Moreover, Spain did not consider the reference to the failure of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to be appropriate.

Canada noted that there was no positive reference to the efforts of the developed countries in the resolution, acknowledgement of which might have helped produce the needed public support for such efforts.

The representative of Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, supported the resolution as an affirmation of the principles embodied in the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the member States of the Warsaw Pact, held in Bucharest, Romania, in November 1976. That declaration called for the restructuring of international economic relations on a basis that would be just and equitable, and it expressed support for the programme of international economic co-operation drawn up by the developing and non-aligned countries.

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly decided not to close the current session and to hold a resumed session solely for the consideration of the question of development and international economic co-operation at a time to be decided by the President. The resumed session would assess the results of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and other relevant negotiations. (See pp. 337-40.)

## Documentary references

## Decisions of Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meeting 1984.

E/L.1688. Draft decision proposed and orally amended by  
Council President.

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Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session  
(decision 140(ORG-76), para. (a)).

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Special Economic Committee, meetings 1-11.  
Plenary meetings 2006-2021, 2032.

E/5860. Address by President of Ivory Coast at opening  
meeting on 30 June 1976 of 61st session of Economic and  
Social Council held at Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

E/5861. Statement by Secretary-General at opening meeting  
on 30 June 1976 of 61st session of Economic and Social  
Council, held at Abidjan.

E/L.1729. Draft declaration submitted by Council Vice-Presi-  
dent following consultations among Council members.

Resolution 2009(LXI), as recommended in E/L.1729, adopted  
unanimously by Council on 9 July 1976, meeting 2020.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Meeting for the first time in Africa, from 30 June to 9 July  
1976, at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of  
the Ivory Coast,

1. Welcomes the important statement of His Excellency the  
President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast before the Council  
at the opening meeting of its sixty-first session, in which he  
eloquently analysed problems of developing countries in  
general and those of Africa in particular;

2. Remains mindful of the fundamental purposes of the  
United Nations, as laid down in the Charter of the United  
Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace  
and security through, *inter alia*, effective collective measures  
for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and for  
the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of  
the peace, the development of friendly relations among nations  
based on respect for the principle of equal rights and  
self-determination of peoples and the achievement of interna-  
tional co-operation in solving international problems of an  
economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character;

3. Welcomes the emergence to independence of States—  
the majority of which are in Africa—as a result of their  
struggle for self-determination and national liberation;

4. Calls for the speedy elimination of all forms of colonial-  
ism, neo-colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, alien  
domination, racial discrimination and apartheid from the African  
continent and from wherever they exist and affirms that this  
should continue to receive very high priority among the major  
preoccupations of the international community;

5. Determines that there is an imperative need to eliminate  
injustice and inequality which afflict vast sections of humanity  
and to accelerate the development of developing countries;

6. Urges all countries and international organizations to give  
added impetus to the efforts of the international community  
towards the achievement of the goals, targets and objectives  
of the development of developing countries through individual  
or collective action, taking fully into account the Declaration  
and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New  
International Economic Order (General Assembly resolutions  
3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974), as well as the  
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General  
Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974), the  
International Development Strategy for the Second United  
Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution

2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970) and General Assembly  
resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development  
and international economic co-operation;

7. Further urges all countries and international organizations  
to pursue with the maximum sense of urgency the implementa-  
tion of agreements reached within the United Nations system,  
including those reached at the fourth session of the United  
Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in other  
international conferences and fora, the search for further  
agreements and the widening of the existing ones where  
appropriate, bearing in mind the need to conduct negotiations  
and, where agreed, preparatory meetings for this purpose, so  
as to provide concrete solutions to the problems of developing  
countries;

8. Reaffirms the need to implement special measures or spe-  
cific action adopted in favour of the most seriously affected,  
least developed, land-locked, and island developing countries;

9. Expresses its concern over the critical nature of the  
problems of development in Africa, reflected by the large  
number of African countries identified as least developed or  
most seriously affected countries, and urges developed coun-  
tries, developing countries which are in a position to do so  
and the appropriate organs of the United Nations system to  
increase assistance to these countries;

10. Affirms the need to increase substantially the level of  
food production in developing countries, particularly those in  
Africa, and to extend adequate assistance to them for this  
purpose;

11. Urges all nations to display the necessary political will  
and place adequate resources at the disposal of the United  
Nations, in order to enable it to fulfil its role in the economic  
and social fields;

12. Finally declares that

The objective of eliminating injustice and inequality and of  
achieving international co-operation for the promotion of  
economic progress and better standards of life, as well as  
social advancement and the encouragement of respect for  
human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without  
distinction, has yet to be achieved in large areas of the world;  
to this end, the Council declares its adherence to the  
principles of national independence, sovereignty, and self-  
reliance and its faith in co-operation, dialogue and negotiation  
between developed and developing countries, based on a real  
political will to promote an equitable and just system of  
international economic relations in conformity with the princi-  
ples of the United Nations Charter.

Resolution 2010 (LXI), as orally proposed by Council Vice-  
President, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 July 1976,  
meeting 2021.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Meeting for the first time on the continent of Africa,  
Conscious of its responsibilities under the Charter of the  
United Nations,

Convinced that its historic meeting at Abidjan has given new  
impetus to fulfil those responsibilities,

1. Expresses its profound appreciation to His Excellency the  
President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast and to the  
Government of the Republic of the Ivory Coast for making  
this meeting possible;

2. Requests the President of the Economic and Social  
Council to convey an expression of its deep gratitude to the  
people of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, and in particular  
to those responsible for the excellent arrangements for the  
meeting, for the generous hospitality and warm welcome  
accorded to the Council on every side.

World Economic Survey, 1975. Fluctuations and Development  
in the World Economy (E/5790/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:  
E.76.II.C.1.

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1975. Fluctuations and Development in the World Economy (E/5873/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.C.2.

E/5793 and Add.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 12th session, Headquarters, New York, 29 March-7 April 1976.

E/5803/Add.1. Annual report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1975/1976, Part Two. Progress report by ACC on response of United Nations system to General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII).

E/5806. Survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1975. Summary.

E/5808. Economic and social survey of Asia and Pacific, 1975 (summary).

E/5823. Summary of economic survey of Europe in 1975.

E/5825/Rev.1. Evolution of Latin American economy in 1975.

E/5827/Rev.1. Summary of data relating to performance under International Development Strategy.

E/5834. Summary of Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries of Western Asia, 1975. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5857. Progress report by Director-General of International Labour Office on outcome of Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and International Division of Labour (attaching Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by Conference, Geneva, 4-17 June 1976).

E/5870. Statement by Secretary-General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on results of 4th session of UNCTAD.

E/AC.63/L.1 and Rev.1. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision.

E/AC.63/L.3. Draft resolution submitted by Chairman of Special Economic Committee following consultations among Committee members, approved without vote by Special Economic Committee on 5 August 1976, meeting 11.

E/5886. Report of Special Economic Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 2042(LXI), as recommended by Special Economic Committee, E/5886, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 3517(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with concern the view of many members of the Council, including the developing countries, that some of the documentation prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, including the World Economic Survey, 1975, is not fully consistent with the spirit and directives of the General Assembly resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order.

Taking note of the summary of the data relating to performance under the International Development Strategy, the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twelfth session, the progress report by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the response of the United Nations system to General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII),

and the report of the Secretary-General on his participation in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation,

Further taking note of the statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the results of the fourth session of the Conference,

1. Expresses deep concern that, during the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade, there have been serious shortfalls, as elaborated in General Assembly resolution 3517(XXX), in achieving the goals, objectives and policy measures specified in the International Development Strategy;

2. Expresses deep concern, despite some progress in certain areas, at the slow pace of progress in the implementation of the measures specified in the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly adopted at its sixth and seventh special sessions and at the limited nature of agreements reached at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. Urges therefore all countries, in particular the developed countries, to continue to press for the achievement of these goals in all sectors, and to agree on concrete and urgent solutions to the pending issues, taking fully into account the relevant decisions and the resolutions of the United Nations on the establishment of the new international economic order;

4. Expresses concern and disappointment, in this context, at the deadlock currently reached in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, accompanied by the lack of concrete results so far in the Conference;

5. Expresses the hope that the deadlock will be promptly overcome and that rapid progress will be made towards the achievement of concrete results by the end of 1976, and also bears in mind the on-going work on international economic co-operation and development within the United Nations system;

6. Calls upon all countries, in particular the developed countries, to redouble their efforts to implement the International Development Strategy during the remaining time of the Second United Nations Development Decade and, in particular, to help to offset the shortfalls recorded during the first half of the Decade;

7. Urges the United Nations Secretariat to respond fully to United Nations resolutions and decisions and to ensure that documentation prepared by the Secretariat be fully consistent with the directives of the relevant legislative texts;

8. Urges Member States, in view of the magnitude of the task, to take appropriate steps to make the exercise provided for in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 3517(XXX) a successful one.

E/L.1728/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Position paper of "Group of 77" in context of consideration of agenda item 3 of 61st session of Economic and Social Council (on general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral development).

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 158(LXI)).

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 3-16, 29, 37-44, 46, 55, 65-67. Plenary meetings 106, 107.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I: Report and Annexes. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and Corr. 1.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II B.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapters II, V and VIII and Annex IV.



A/31/107 and Corr.1, 2. Conference on International Economic Co-operation. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/208. Letter of 9 September from Pakistan.

A/31/230. Joint study on international industrial co-operation. Report of Executive Director of United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting texts of resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/31/276. Evaluation of results of 4th session of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Report of Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

A/31/282. Report of Conference on International Economic Co-operation. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/336 and Add.1. Reports of organizations of United Nations system under paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 3506(XXX) of 15 December 1975. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/2. Letter of 3 October from USSR.

A/C.2/31/7 and Add.1. Letter of 11 October from Mexico (transmitting report of Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, Mexico City, 13-22 September 1976).

A/C.2/31/L.28. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.86. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution in A/C.2/31/L.28, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 66, by recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom.

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/178, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/335/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 128 to 1, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire,

Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, United Kingdom.

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 its resolution 3506(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh special session,

Recalling further its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the goals, targets and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which have been complemented and strengthened by its resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order and its resolution 3517 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy,

Noting the reports on the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Nairobi from 5 to 31 May 1976, and the interim report of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, as well as other relevant reports,

Noting further the pertinent decisions on the establishment of the new international economic order adopted at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Manila from 26 January to 7 February 1976, the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, and the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13 to 22 September 1976,

Considering with deep and increasing concern that parts of the developing world are still subject to foreign aggression and occupation, apartheid, racial discrimination and colonial and neo-colonial domination, which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing countries as a whole as well as major threats to international peace and security,

Noting the regret expressed by the developing countries that the developed countries have yet to display the necessary political will to implement these fundamental decisions of the United Nations and fulfil their commitments and obligations and to adjust their policies for this purpose,

Deeply concerned that during the current Second United Nations Development Decade the terms of trade of the majority of developing countries have deteriorated, together

with unprecedented and growing balance-of-payments deficits, that the burden of debt has reached unmanageable proportions in many developing countries and growth in the developing countries is expected to fall short not only of the 6 percent target of the International Development Strategy but also of the rate of growth achieved in the First United Nations Development Decade and that, for many developing countries, particularly among the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries, real per capita income could, if present trends persist, be lower in 1980 than at the start of the Decade.

Considering that the inequity in economic relations between the developed and the developing countries is one of the primal issues confronting the international community, a situation which could adversely affect international economic co-operation and the promotion of world peace and security,

### I

1. Affirms that its resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order reflect a commitment on the part of all countries to ensure equitable economic relations between developed and developing countries and a deliberate, sustained and planned effort to contribute to the development of the developing countries;

2. Emphasizes the conclusions reached in the midterm review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in its resolution 3517(XXX), which specifically identified serious shortfalls in the implementation of its resolution 2626(XXV) during the first half of the Decade;

3. Expresses its deep concern and disappointment at the failure of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to achieve thus far any concrete results;

4. Reaffirms that urgent, more vigorous and concrete steps and actions still remain to be taken, collectively and individually, by all members of the International community to end without delay all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and neo-colonialism and that it is also the duty of all States effectively to support and extend assistance to the countries, territories and peoples subjected to them so as to restore their national sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their inalienable and fundamental rights in order to promote development and international co-operation, peace and security;

5. Expresses deep concern, despite some progress in certain areas, at the slow pace of progress in the implementation of the measures specified in the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly adopted at its sixth and seventh

special sessions and at the limited nature of agreements reached at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

6. Urges the international community, particularly the developed countries, to display the necessary political will in the ongoing negotiations in different United Nations forums and elsewhere so as to reach the concrete and urgent solutions necessary to promote the establishment of a new international economic order;

### II

1. Decides to undertake during the course of its thirty-second session a detailed assessment of the progress made in the implementation of its resolutions 2626(XXV), 3202(S-VI), 3281(XXIX) and 3362(S-VII) under a single item entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626(XXV), 3202(S-VI), 3281(XXIX) and 3362(S-VII) entitled, respectively, 'International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,' 'Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,' 'Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States' and 'Development and international economic co-operation'";

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to prepare a preliminary assessment, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, bearing in mind the provisions of the preceding paragraphs and the reports at the sectoral and regional level submitted by the United Nations organs and organizations concerned, and such other developments as may take place in the interim;

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the heads of the United Nations bodies and organizations concerned, in preparing for the review and assessment, and Member States, in preparing their national reports on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to take fully into account the provisions of the present resolution, in particular section II, paragraph 1.

A/31/462. Letter of 17 December from Pakistan (annexing communiqué issued by "Group of 77" developing countries).

A/31/472. Letter of 23 December from Bulgaria (annexing statement on behalf also of Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR and USSR).

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/429 A).

## Emergency relief and development assistance

### Report on immediate needs

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General on immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations, prepared pursuant to a 1975 General Assembly resolution.<sup>9</sup> The report described disaster situations, permanent or semi-permanent emergency situations, and disaster-like economic emergency situations and summarized existing arrangements within the United Nations system for dealing with each of these. It observed that there were already far-reaching arrangements for emergency relief of disaster situations and that attention was being focused on the special needs of the least developed countries, which were particularly prone to permanent or semi-permanent emer-

gency situations. It noted that more systematic procedures might be established for mobilizing and co-ordinating the response of the international community to disaster-like economic emergency situations; the United Nations capacity for responding to such situations could be rendered more effective if the Secretary-General had machinery at his disposal that would encompass, on an interagency basis, all appropriate elements of the United Nations system.

The report suggested that a small special unit might be established at United Nations Headquarters to report to the Secretary-General. On the

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 363-64, text of resolution 3510(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

basis of information communicated to it by the organizations of the United Nations system and by appropriate departments of the Government or Governments concerned, the unit would make a rapid assessment of the situation, simultaneously apprising the Secretary-General of the situation to enable him to initiate whatever immediate action might be necessary and to convene an appropriate interagency mechanism to advise and assist him. The unit would also prepare a preliminary report and formulate specific recommendations for remedial action. The unit would then be responsible for co-ordinating any programme of assistance called for by the emergency until the situation either improved or became permanent or semi-permanent, in which case other arrangements would be made.

The report was considered by the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. On 30 July, a draft decision on the Secretary-General's report, sponsored by Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands and Norway, was approved without a vote and subsequently adopted by the Council, also without a vote, on 5 August. By this decision (177(LXI)), the Council recommended that the General Assembly take note of the report, invite the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of proposals, and report to the Council in 1977.

On 21 December, the General Assembly took the action proposed by the Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text of the draft decision, without a vote, on the proposal of the Chairman, on 8 December. This became Assembly decision 31/422 C, adopted without a vote.

### United Nations Special Fund

At its second regular session, from 19 to 23 January, the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund elected its officers for 1976. The President of the Board, Ole Algard (Norway), reported on the contacts he had made and consultations he had carried out with potential donor countries on both an individual and group basis with a view to obtaining contributions to the Special Fund. He informed the Board that Norway and Venezuela would be in a position to make contributions to the Fund totalling \$27 million.

The Board decided to postpone a decision on whether to convene a pledging conference in 1976 until its third (March 1976) session, and to ask the President to make a special appeal to potential donors. The Board also considered requests for assistance from the Central African Republic, Cyprus, El Salvador and Sao Tome and Principe. It further decided, at their request, to include the Gambia and Nepal in the list of countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis as defined in a 1974 General Assembly resolution.<sup>10</sup>

The Board considered other matters, such as the

organization of monitoring operations and rules of procedure, but decided to postpone further consideration of these issues until its third session.

The third session of the Board was held on 31 March 1976. The President announced that Venezuela had made a first contribution of \$16.6 million to the Special Fund and that Norway would make a contribution of \$10 million in the near future. The Board considered and approved the request of Guatemala for inclusion in the list of most seriously affected countries, bringing the number of countries on the list to 45. The Board decided to hold a special session later in 1976, but this session was subsequently cancelled.

The report of the Board was considered by the Economic and Social Council on 15 November 1976. Introducing the report, the President of the Board said, *inter alia*, that the immediate task of the Fund and its responsibility to the two donor countries was to disburse the available resources with minimum delay. By decision 198(LXI), adopted, without a vote, at the suggestion of the President of the Council, the Council took note of the report of the Board and transmitted it to the General Assembly.

On 16 November, the President of the Board addressed the Assembly's Second Committee and reiterated his statement made to the Council the previous day. During the discussion, several Members, including Egypt, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon, expressed appreciation to Norway and Venezuela and regret over the negative attitude of other potential donors. On 30 November, the Committee recommended, without a vote and at the suggestion of its Chairman, that the Assembly take note of the Board's report; the Assembly did so on 16 December, also without a vote. At the same time, the Assembly took note of a decision by the Secretary-General not to appoint an executive director of the Special Fund for the time being. These actions were embodied in decisions 31/412 and 31/311, respectively.

During the Assembly's consideration of world food problems, at the same session, Norway and Venezuela proposed a draft resolution by which the General Assembly *inter alia* would authorize the Special Fund to transfer to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Norway's contribution and \$10 million of Venezuela's contribution. This draft resolution was subsequently withdrawn and the sponsors instead proposed a draft decision by which the Secretary-General would release the contributions from the Special Fund, taking note of the sponsors' declared intention to contribute these amounts to IFAD (for information

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 326-32, text of resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

about IFAD, see pp. 468-69). The Second Committee approved the draft decision by a recorded vote of 52 to 11, with 57 abstentions, on 15 December. The Assembly adopted the decision (31/413) by 56 votes to 12, with 64 abstentions, on the following day.

Speaking in explanation of the vote, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, among others, expressed serious reservations on the principle involved in the proposal, namely the removal of funds already donated to an established United Nations body. Colombia and

the Ivory Coast believed that the proposal should be judged on the basis of the urgency of needs rather than on questions of principle. Canada, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Peru expressed support for the intentions of the sponsors, while others, including Algeria and Mexico, were convinced that the decision would be gravely detrimental to the most seriously affected countries. Argentina, Ghana, Spain, Tunisia, Sierra Leone and others stated that they did not consider the decision as a precedent with regard to other funds.

### Documentary references

#### Report on immediate needs

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 582, 598, 601, 602, 604.  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5843. Immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.538. Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway: draft decision.

E/5878. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision III.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 177(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 62.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.2/31/L.76. Draft decisions proposed by Chairman of Second Committee, draft decision II.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision III.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/422C).

#### United Nations Special Fund

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2036.

A/31/21. Report of Board of Governors of United Nations Special Fund on its 2nd and 3rd sessions, Headquarters, New York, 19-23 January and 31 March 1976, respectively. (Annex I: Decisions adopted by Board of Governors at its

2nd and 3rd sessions; Annex II: List of documents before Board at its 2nd session; Annex III: List of documents before Board at its 3rd session.)

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council at its resumed 61st session (decision 198(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 26, 33-36, 44, 47, 48, 57, 67-69.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter IX.

A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter VI.

A/31/21. Report of Board of Governors of United Nations Special Fund.

A/31/367. Report of Second Committee.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/412).

A/31/448. Confirmation of appointment of Executive Director. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/311).

A/C.2/31/11. Food problems: report of World Food Council. Status of contributions to International Fund for Agricultural Development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.92 and Rev.1. Norway and Venezuela: draft resolution and revision.

A/31/443. Report of Second Committee (on food problems), draft decision, para. 25.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/413).

### Conference on International Economic Co-operation

By a resolution of 15 December 1975,<sup>11</sup> the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to assist the participants in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) and to report on his participation to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council.<sup>12</sup> His report, covering the period through April 1976, described the arrangements made by the Conference regarding its functioning and the participation of observers, listed the organs and organizations of the United

Nations system invited as observers by the four

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 359-60, text of resolution 3515(XXX).

<sup>12</sup> The Conference on International Economic Co-operation was convened on the proposal of the President of France to discuss the international economic situation. It 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, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

commissions (on energy, raw materials, development and financial affairs) and briefly described their contributions to the work of the commissions.

The Economic and Social Council on 5 August 1976 adopted resolution 2042(LXI), which dealt with development and international co-operation. By part of this resolution, the Council voiced concern and disappointment at the lack of results from the Conference thus far and expressed the hope that concrete achievements would be attained by the end of 1976. (For text of resolution, see p. 333.)

In accordance with the 1975 General Assembly resolution cited above, CIEC was invited to report on its conclusions to the Assembly in 1976. Due to its work schedule, the Conference could only submit an interim report on its activities up to mid-September 1976. This report briefly described the arrangements made by the Conference to fulfil its mandate, the activities of the commissions during the first six months and those of the senior officials' meeting held in July 1976. A number of documents were attached to the report, including the work programmes of the various commissions.

Introducing the report on 2 November 1976 in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, Manuel Pérez-Guerrero (Venezuela), speaking as Co-Chairman of the Conference, said that in spite of some positive signs the Conference had lacked so far the political will necessary for its success. He expressed his hope that the Conference would progress in the weeks ahead, so that the international community would not lose that opportunity for dialogue.

The representative of Canada, the other Co-Chairman, said that the first phase of the Conference, devoted to analysis and exchange of information, had helped establish a better understanding and a common ground for the negotiations to come. He added that the Conference would be a useful experiment, even if it were not successful. But no judgement, he said, could be made before the Conference had concluded its work.

On 18 November, the Second Committee approved a draft resolution, submitted by the "Group of 77" developing Member States, by a roll-call vote of 96 to 0, with 30 abstentions.

The General Assembly adopted the draft resolution on 19 November by a recorded vote of 99 to 0, with 30 abstentions, as resolution 31/14.

A modified text of the draft resolution, proposed by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the basis of his consultations, was withdrawn because it was not possible to achieve a consensus on it. Among the ways in which it differed from the text of the Group of 77 was that the Assembly would have expressed concern at the lack of evidence thus far that CIEC would succeed, rather than express deep concern at the failure of the Con-

ference to achieve any concrete results thus far.

By resolution 31/14, the General Assembly inter alia also noted that the developed countries participating in the Conference had yet to demonstrate the necessary political will to achieve concrete results. It urged all participating countries to make the necessary efforts to ensure the success of the Conference and further urged the developed countries to respond positively to the proposals of the developing countries. It affirmed the interrelationship of the four commissions of CIEC and said their work should proceed in a parallel manner and achieve an interrelated, positive and concrete set of results. It decided to consider the results of the concluding Ministerial Meeting of the Conference, scheduled to be held from 15 to 17 December 1976, before ending its current session.

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

The representative of Bulgaria, also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, noted that CIEC was being held outside the United Nations and was of a limited nature. He hoped questions being considered would be resolved taking into account the interests of all countries affected.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Canada, the Netherlands (on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community), Portugal and Spain were among those expressing the view that the text of the resolution was unbalanced. Canada characterized it as a statement of the objectives of the Group of 77. However, Canada, as Co-Chairman of the Conference, and Australia, Sweden, and the United States, as CIEC participants, said that they would continue to make every effort to achieve results in all areas. Japan and the United States were among those that felt that several provisions of the resolution would not be conducive to the success of the Conference. Several of these countries also stated they could not accept the judgement that most of the developed countries at the Conference lacked political will.

In a separate action on 21 December 1976, the Assembly, adopting decision 31/421 C without a vote, took note of the Secretary-General's report on CIEC. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved the text without a vote on 13 December on the proposal of its Chairman.

Following a decision by the member countries of CIEC to postpone the Ministerial Meeting of the Conference, the Group of 77 met and issued a communiqué on 16 December which they transmitted to the President of the General Assembly. They affirmed the hope of the developing countries that substantive results would be reached when CIEC resumed its work, in the early part of 1977. They

stated that the Group wished to emphasize the central role of the United Nations, especially the General Assembly, in the field of international economic co-operation. In view of the postponement of the Ministerial Meeting, the Group considered that the Assembly should not close its current session on the scheduled date but should meet again in the early part of 1977 to discuss the agenda item on development and international economic co-operation, assessing the results of CIEC and other relevant negotiations.

On 22 December, at the suggestion of its President, the Assembly decided without objection (decision 31/429 A) not to close the current session and to hold a resumed session solely for the consideration of this question, at a time and for a duration

to be decided by the Assembly President after consultations with Member States and the Secretary-General.

By the annex to a letter to the President of the Assembly from Bulgaria, dated 23 December, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR expressed doubts on the justification for the convening of a resumed session, citing, among other things, their view that the international economic problems under discussion at CIEC should be treated in broad fora and that the Assembly had decided to consider at its regular 1977 session the question of progress in the establishment of a new international economic order.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 3-16, 29, 41, 46, 66.  
Plenary meetings 72, 106, 107.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II B 4.  
A/31/107 and Corr.1.2. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/31/282. Note by Secretary-General (annexing interim report on work of Conference on International Economic Co-operation).  
A/C.2/31/L.16. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 18 November 1976, meeting 46, by roll-call vote of 96 to 0, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, 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, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.2/31/L.21. Revised draft resolution, proposed by Second Committee Vice-Chairman following consultations on draft resolution in A/C.2/31/L.16.

A/31/335. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session).

Resolution 31/14, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/335, adopted by Assembly on 19 November 1976, meeting 72, by recorded vote of 99 to 0, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, 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, 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 3515 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the Conference on International Economic Co-operation,

Taking note of the interim report of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation on its activities as at mid-September 1976,

Noting with growing concern that most of the developed countries participating in the Conference on International

Economic Co-operation have yet to demonstrate the necessary political will to achieve concrete results,

Considering that the achievement of concrete and substantial results in all areas under consideration at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation is a prerequisite for the success of the Conference and should make a substantial contribution to the economic development of developing countries and constitute a significant advance in international economic co-operation,

1. Expresses its deep concern and disappointment at the failure of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to achieve any concrete results so far and its profound concern at the adverse effect which the failure of the Conference will have on international economic co-operation;

2. Urges all the countries participating in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to make all the necessary efforts to ensure the success of the Conference;

3. Further urges the developed countries participating in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to respond positively to the proposals put forward by the developing countries so as to reach concrete results in all areas at the concluding Ministerial Meeting in December 1976;

4. Affirms the interrelationship of the work of the four Commissions of the Conference, which should proceed in a parallel manner and should achieve an interrelated set of positive and concrete results;

5. Decides to consider during its current session the results of the concluding Ministerial Meeting of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, which will take place from 15 to 17 December 1976.

A/C.2/31/L.91. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman.

A/31/335/Add.I. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft decision III (para. (c)).

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/421 C, para. (c)).

A/31/462. Letter of 17 December from Pakistan (annexing communiqué issued by States Members belonging to "Group of 77").

A/31/472. Letter of 23 December from Bulgaria (annexing statement on behalf of Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR and USSR on proposal to convene resumed 31st session of Assembly to discuss questions related to work of Conference on International Economic Co-operation in Paris).

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/429 A).

#### Other aspects of the implementation of decisions on development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order

##### Energy institute

At its seventh special session in 1975, the General Assembly addressed itself, *inter alia*, to the problem of providing more effective assistance in the energy field to developing countries. It invited the Secretary-General to carry out a preliminary study on the possibility of establishing within the framework of the United Nations system an international energy institute to assist all developing countries in energy resources research and development.<sup>13</sup>

The Secretary-General reported to the 1976 session of the General Assembly that he had consulted the concerned organizations and agencies within the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, and, in view of the ramifications of the question, had convened an interagency task force to discuss the matter.

Those consultations had revealed a considerable divergence of views on the need for an international energy institute. While some organizations felt that the need for such an institute was not fully evident, others were of the opinion that it should be set up as soon as possible. As to the functions of the institute, while certain organizations agreed with the idea that any new mechanism within the United Nations system should complement rather than duplicate or take over work being done elsewhere, others felt that an international energy institute should be a very strong and visible entity within the United Nations system, which would inevitably mean that some of the functions cur-

rently performed by other organs would have to be transferred to the proposed institute. However, it was generally agreed that there was a need for a careful appraisal of the situation before proceeding to consider the desirability of the specific proposal for the establishment of an institute.

In his report, the Secretary-General expressed the view that it would be highly desirable to convene an ad hoc working group on energy resources research and development composed of recognized senior energy specialists nominated by Governments.

The General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report by decision 31/421 C, adopted without a vote on 21 December 1976. The decision was proposed by the Chairman of the Second Committee and approved by the Committee without a vote on 13 December.

##### International economic development law

The question of consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law was considered by the Sixth (Legal) Committee during the 1976 session of the General Assembly. The Committee had before it a working paper containing a draft convention on the topic, and a draft resolution, both submitted by the Philippines. By the draft res-

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September, 1975.

olution, the Assembly would, inter alia, invite Member States to submit their views on the question of embodying the norms and principles relating to international economic development in an appropriate instrument. It would also ask the Secretary-General to study the question and submit a report for the Assembly's consideration in 1977.

On 8 December 1976, at the suggestion of its Chairman, the Sixth Committee agreed without a vote to recommend that the General Assembly include this question in the provisional agenda of its 1977 session.

The Assembly adopted the recommendation without a vote on 13 December as decision 31/409.

### Documentary references

#### Energy institute

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 66.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 53.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/262. Preliminary study on possibility of establishing international energy institute within framework of United Nations system. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.91. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman, para. (a).

A/C.5/31/92. Administrative and financial implications of draft decision in A/C.2/31/L.91.

A/31/460. Administrative and financial implications of draft decisions I and III recommended by Second Committee in A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session), draft decision III.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General

Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/421 C, para. (a)).

#### International economic development law

General Assembly—31st session  
Sixth Committee, meeting 67.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV J.

A/31/172. Consolidation and progressive evolution of norms and principles of international economic development law. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/31/L.7. Philippines: working paper (draft convention on principles and norms of international economic development law).

A/C.6/31/L.18. Philippines: draft resolution.

A/31/398. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/409).

## Questions relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade

### Transfer of real resources to developing countries

#### Accelerating the transfer of real resources

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly, pursuant to a 1975 decision,<sup>14</sup> had before it a report by the Secretary-General which drew attention to the increase in the need of developing countries for financial flows from abroad. The report noted projections by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which indicated that such flows would have to more than double in real terms by 1980 if the growth targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade were to be achieved. It observed that the principal problems encountered in generating a sufficient volume of development assistance did not relate to the ways and means of providing such flows, but stemmed from the relatively low priority that development assistance was accorded in the budgets of a number of developed countries; discussions of ways and means of accelerating financial flows to developing countries would lack relevance so long as the required political commitment was absent.

In view of the extraordinary payments deficits faced by the non-oil-exporting developing countries, the report pointed out the importance of bal-

ance-of-payments financing facilities and attributed major responsibility for discontinuities in the growth process that had occurred in the recent past to the inadequacy of such facilities.

In connexion with providing continuity in aid flows, the report identified several areas within budgeting practices where improvements might be made, such as multiyear programming and the automatic allocation of debt-service reflows to aid agencies. It also suggested that flows of development assistance would be enhanced if agreement could be reached to reduce current military expenditures and to devote these saved resources to financial co-operation for development.

The question of the establishment of a so-called development tax was raised in the report. The success of such a proposal was considered to rely directly upon the extent to which the process of raising funds for development was facilitated by making it highly visible. Other proposals discussed included the establishment of a link between special drawing rights and additional development finance and the use of revenues derived from exploitation of the mineral resources of the sea-bed.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 381, text of resolution 3489(XXX) of 12 December 1975.



Mechanisms which might improve access to private capital were also considered in the report. One idea was the provision of a multilateral guarantee for the debts of developing countries. A further suggestion was the establishment of a mechanism to subsidize the interest rates on borrowings by developing countries in private capital markets—a mechanism of the sort embodied in the Third Window of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).<sup>15</sup>

In connexion with the activities of multilateral financial institutions, the report suggested that there appeared to be scope for improvement of policies affecting the predictability and continuity of the flow of resources through these institutions. The capital subscription underpinning the regular lending of these institutions should be adequate to support a rapid growth in lending; the concessional financing at the disposal of these institutions needed to be forthcoming under more assured conditions; and replenishment procedures needed to be improved and the commitments of donors honoured.

On 21 December 1976, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/174 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis. By this resolution, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and reiterated its appeal to developed countries to meet the target for official development assistance set by the International Development Strategy.<sup>16</sup> It urged developed countries to accelerate the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis and, towards that end, to consider seriously the various suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General, particularly, *inter alia*, the pledging of development assistance on a multiyear basis, appropriation of assistance in a manner which would prevent erosion in real value of aid in terms of the national currency of the donor country, and endowment of assistance with non-lapsing authority. The Assembly recommended that developed countries give serious consideration to the establishment of a development tax and that appropriate policies be developed to increase flows of private capital to developing countries. It requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the resolution in 1977.

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

Resolution 31/174 was sponsored by Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mali, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yemen.

The text was approved in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 13 December 1976

by a recorded vote of 74 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it, on the Committee's recommendation, by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 18 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, many Members, including Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Turkey, expressed reservations about the advisability or feasibility of a development tax. Several developed countries had reservations concerning aspects of the provision of the resolution calling upon States which had not done so to achieve the aid target of the International Development Strategy; these included Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Some countries, such as the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland, said that they would have difficulty, for reasons of their constitutions or established budgetary procedures, in considering seriously some of the proposals in the report of the Secretary-General. Bulgaria, on behalf also of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that the basic recommendations of the resolution were not applicable to economic relations between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia on the one hand and developing countries on the other.

#### Debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly on 21 December 1976 adopted resolution 31/158 on debt problems of developing countries. By this resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with grave concern that several factors in the world economic situation had combined to impose a serious strain on the import capacity and reserves of developing countries and to aggravate their debt burden. It was convinced that the situation could be mitigated and observed that there were sufficient common elements in the debt-servicing difficulties of the developing countries to warrant the adoption of general measures.

The Assembly considered it integral to the establishment of a new international economic order to orient procedures of reorganization of debts owed to developed countries away from a primarily commercial framework towards a developmental approach. It affirmed the urgency of reaching a general and effective solution to the debt problem and agreed that future debt negotiations should be considered within the context of internationally agreed development targets, national development objectives and international financial co-operation.

The Assembly stressed that measures should be considered and implemented in a manner not prej-

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1033.

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

udicial to the credit-worthiness of any developing country. It urged the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to reach an early agreement on the question of immediate and generalized relief of the official debts of the developing countries, in particular of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and on the reorganization of the entire system of debt renegotiations to give it a developmental rather than a commercial orientation. The Assembly also asked the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board to review the results of negotiations on this question in other fora and to reach agreement on concrete measures to provide an immediate solution to the debt problems of developing countries. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD was requested to report thereon to the Assembly in 1977.

(For text of resolution 31/158, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Central African Empire, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon, originally included a detailing of relief measures for particular categories of debt and for particular groups of developing countries. However, the sponsors revised the draft resolution by, *inter alia*, deleting these details; when put to the vote in the Second Committee on 13 December, it was approved by 92 votes to 1, with 28 abstentions.

The Assembly adopted the resolution, as recommended by the Second Committee, by a recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 31 abstentions.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by Australia, Japan, the Netherlands (on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community), Sweden and the United States. These States questioned the appropriateness of the timing of the resolution in view of current and forthcoming negotiations on the question in other fora. Bulgaria (on behalf also of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR) considered that the resolution's recommendations were not applicable to them.

#### **Economic co-operation among developing countries**

Pursuant to a General Assembly decision of 9 December 1975,<sup>17</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to the 1976 session of the Assembly on the activities undertaken by the United Nations and by the organizations of the United Nations system to promote and support economic co-operation among developing countries. The report covered the relevant activities of the Secretariat at Headquarters, the regional commissions, UNCTAD, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organization (ILO), 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 Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The report of the Secretary-General, together with other documents, was considered by the Assembly's Second Committee and a draft resolution on economic co-operation among developing countries was introduced by Pakistan, on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing Member States. The draft resolution was approved without a vote in the Second Committee on 13 December 1976. It was adopted by the Assembly, also without a vote, on 16 December as resolution 31/119.

By this resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, recalled earlier relevant resolutions and took note of the Secretary-General's report and of the programmes and measures adopted by the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven in February 1976, the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in August 1976, and the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in September 1976.

It asked the Secretary-General to study the relevant decisions and programmes with a view to formulating appropriate support measures for the realization of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, and to submit a report in 1977, together with organizational and financial implications, to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Secretary-General was requested to continue to include in the medium-term plan of the United Nations an intersectoral presentation of activities to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions on economic co-operation among developing countries and, in co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system, to secure the same kind of intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis. The specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were urged, in accordance with established procedures and practices, to support measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, including, as and when requested, the continued provision of necessary secretariat services and other suitable arrangements to facilitate the hold-

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 382, text of resolution 3442(XXX).

ing of meetings by developing countries to promote mutual co-operation.

The Assembly welcomed the establishment by the Trade and Development Board in October 1976 of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries. It asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to assist developing countries, at their request and after consideration and appropriate action by the new Committee, in carrying out studies on specific issues relating to trade and development. The Assembly then urged the developed countries to provide appropriate support for the implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries. Finally, it asked the Secretary-General to submit a progress report in 1977 on all relevant measures taken by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

(For text of resolution 31/119, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Statements concerning the resolution were made by a number of Members. Bulgaria, also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia were ready to give the maximum support possible to the developing countries. However, they wished to place on record that they had their own understanding of certain issues such as the concept of interdependence and the question of the responsibility of the developed countries for the economic development of the developing countries. They had stated their position on those issues on previous occasions, and that position remained unchanged.

Australia hoped that, in making the arrangements for secretariat support and other services, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations would exercise an appropriate sense of responsibility and act in accordance with their established financial procedures and regulations. The United States also expressed reservations on this provision of the resolution.

#### **Measures in favour of land-locked developing countries**

##### **Special fund for land-locked developing countries**

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/177) by which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, which it had decided to establish in 1975.<sup>18</sup> The Assembly asked UNDP, in collaboration with the UNCTAD secretariat, to manage the Fund during the interim period. It appealed to all international organizations and financial institutions as well as po-

tential donors to provide the financial resources to make the Fund operational in the interim period, and it called on the Secretary-General to convene a pledging conference. States were called upon to contribute generously.

The Statute provided, *inter alia*, that the Fund would provide resources and assistance to offset the disadvantages of additional transport and transit costs to the land-locked developing countries, to reduce these costs, and to improve transit and transport arrangements. Assistance from the Fund was not to serve as a means of interference in the internal affairs of recipient countries and was not to be influenced by the nature of those countries' economic, social and political systems. The Fund's resources were to consist of voluntary contributions by Governments, international organizations and private sources, and pledging conferences were to be convened by the Secretary-General.

A Board of Governors, numbering 36, would formulate the policies and procedures of the Fund. The Board was to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It was empowered to establish an Executive Committee to supervise operations on a continuous basis. The chief officer of the Fund was the Executive Director, who would be appointed by the Secretary-General.

To carry out its purposes, the Fund was empowered to make grants and loans and, as appropriate, to participate in investments and to allocate assistance in kind. Recipient countries were to ensure the effective utilization of resources provided by the Fund and to report fully on this utilization.

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

Resolution 31/177 was adopted by a recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as recommended by the Second Committee, where it was approved by 82 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions, on 10 December. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, the Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

Speaking in explanation of the vote, several Members, including Canada, Finland and Sweden, expressed reservations about the usefulness of establishing many special funds. The United States said it believed the objectives of the Fund could be better achieved through existing organs. The members of the European Economic Community and New Zealand said that they still held the reser-

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 387-88, text of resolution 3504(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

valions they had expressed at the time the Assembly decided to establish the Fund.

#### Other measures in favour of land-locked developing countries

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/157 proposing specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries. By this resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the land-locked countries and the United Nations specialized agencies, to find ways and means of improving the economic situation in land-locked countries through the urgent implementation of two UNCTAD resolutions by which UNCTAD had, among other things, called for specific actions such as cancellation of the official debts of land-locked developing countries and highly concessional terms of relief for them.

The Assembly asked Member States and the entire international community to give special attention to the trade requirements of land-locked developing countries, including the possible provision of preferential treatment of their goods. It invited the appropriate organs of the United Nations system and the regional development banks to pay particular attention to the transit problems of land-locked countries in financing infrastructural projects. It urged developed countries and others in a position to do so to provide technical and financial assistance as grants or on concessional terms for the construction, improvement and maintenance of transit roads. It called upon all Governments to invite and urge shipowners, members of liner conferences and insurance companies to establish freight rates and premiums for land-locked developing countries that would encourage the expansion of their trade and the promotion of non-traditional exports. Finally, the Assembly invited all Member States and competent international organizations to assist the land-locked countries in facilitating the exercise of their right of access to and from the sea.

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

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 7 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, where it was approved by 85 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions, on 10 December. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, the Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

An oral amendment by the Federal Republic of Germany and a drafting amendment by Colombia were accepted by the sponsors.

A separate vote was taken in the Second Commit-

tee and also in the plenary on the provision by which the Assembly called for assistance to the land-locked developing countries in facilitating the exercise of their right of free access to and from the sea. It was approved in the Second Committee by a recorded vote of 37 to 3, with 78 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it by a vote of 42 to 3, with 84 abstentions.

Speaking on this provision, many Members, including Algeria, the Gambia, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yemen, said that the question of free access to the sea was being negotiated in other fora, in particular the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; some of them considered that the matter should therefore not be taken up by the General Assembly. Others, including India, Kenya, Pakistan and the United Republic of Cameroon, said that the exercise by land-locked countries of free access to and from the sea was contrary to the principle of national sovereignty and was not acceptable. A number of Members expressed the view that the question of access to the sea should be settled on a bilateral basis; these included China, Japan, Morocco, Peru and Turkey.

#### Measures to aid island developing countries

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/156 concerning island developing countries. Recalling earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular a resolution adopted by UNCTAD at its fourth session in May 1976, the Assembly invited the executive heads of organizations in the United Nations system, especially UNDP, to continue their efforts for those countries and to incorporate in their regional and interregional programmes the relevant recommendations adopted by the fourth session of UNCTAD.

The Assembly urged all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to support in their assistance programmes the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries within the framework of those countries' plans and priorities, and it asked the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the subject in 1977.

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

The resolution, sponsored by the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda, was approved without a vote in the Second Committee on 8 December, following oral drafting amendments by the sponsors and the Federal Republic of Germany. It was adopted without a vote by the Assembly, as recommended by the Second Committee.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the representa-

tive of Bulgaria, on behalf also of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, pointed out that reservations which had been expressed by those countries on some of the provisions of the UNCTAD resolution, especially on the debt question, remained unchanged. The United States considered that the resolution would have been more appropriately worded if it had generally urged Governments of countries in a position to do so to lend their support.

(For further information on island developing countries, see pp. 413-14.)

**Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour**

The Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour (also known as the World Employment Conference) was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 to 17 June 1976, in accordance with a 1974 resolution of the International Labour Conference. It was attended by representatives of labour, management and Governments.

The World Employment Conference adopted by acclamation, subject to reservations by some countries, a Declaration of Principles and a Programme of Action.

By the Declaration of Principles, the Conference, *inter alia*, expressed the conviction that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade needed to be complemented by a programme of action to guide international and national development efforts towards fulfilling the basic needs of all peoples, particularly the elementary needs of the lowest income groups. It pointed out that the International Labour Organisation, particularly through its World Employment Programme, had a direct responsibility for elaborating such a strategy with regard to the achievement of full productive employment in decent working conditions, and for ensuring respect for freedoms and rights of association and collective bargaining.

The Programme of Action contained sections on: basic needs; international manpower movements and employment; technologies for productive employment operation in developing countries; active manpower policies and adjustment assistance in developed countries; and the role of transnational enterprises in employment creation in the developing countries.

In the area of basic needs, the Conference recommended that ILO undertake promotion of short-term and quick employment-generating programmes that would have an immediate impact on

the prevailing levels of poverty and waste of human resources. The Conference also recommended that a portion of the \$ 1,000 million International Fund for Agricultural Development (see pp. 468-69) be used for generating employment in the rural sector. It asked that policies required to meet basic needs be incorporated in the strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

In the field of manpower movements and employment, the Conference said that the aim of national and international policies should be: to provide more attractive alternatives to migration in the country of origin; to protect migrants and their families from difficulties and distress which sometimes follow migration; and to take care that neither migration nor its alternatives were prejudicial to the rest of the population or harmful to economic and social development in either the country of origin or the country of employment.

Action on both national and international levels was recommended in regard to technologies for productive employment creation in developing countries. The Conference said that promotion of research should be a fundamental priority to increase the national technological capacity of developing countries and that international agencies, bilateral and multilateral aid programmes and transnational corporations should devote resources and technical assistance to complement the efforts of developing countries.

Concerning manpower policies and adjustment assistance in developed countries, the Conference stressed that the Governments of developed countries should pursue a determined policy to achieve and maintain full employment, while continuing to pursue and expand trade liberalization policies. For its part, ILO should contribute to the exchange of information and experience on the functioning and problems of active manpower policies and to the improvement of an international safeguard system covering employment and income guarantees, fair labour standards and adjustment measures.

The Conference was unable to reach a consensus on the role of transnational enterprises in developing countries. Some Governments stressed their positive aspects, such as direct employment creation, the linkage effects on the economy and the creation of social services. Others stated that transnational enterprises were responsible for worldwide economic imbalance, that they infringed the sovereignty of States and that they sometimes tended to constitute monopolies and engage in market sharing and price fixing.

Employers' representatives said it was not possible for transnational enterprises to solve the problems of employment and meet the basic needs of the world, but that such enterprises had a contribution to make in that field. Although direct creation of employment by transnational enterprises was

limited, the indirect effects were significant and could stimulate national economic development and know-how.

Labour representatives expressed the concerns and preoccupations of trade unions and workers with regard to the effects of the activities of transnational enterprises on employment and on development in general. They considered that ILO, within the framework of a reform of the mechanisms for examining questions concerning violations of trade union freedom, should provide for a procedure to be applied to transnational corporations.

The report of the Conference was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1976 session. In the Council's Special Economic Committee, the Group of 77 developing member States belonging to the Economic and Social Council introduced a draft resolution by which the Council would, *inter alia*, urge ILO to pursue and intensify its activities in line with the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted at the Conference and with the aim of developing and implementing policies for the satisfaction of basic needs, with particular emphasis on the promotion of quick, short-term and adequate productive employment-generating programmes of a lasting character, in the rural, urban and urban informal sectors, that would make an immediate impact on the prevailing levels of poverty and massive waste of human resources.

The Council would, by this resolution, urge the organizations in the United Nations system to co-operate fully with ILO in that endeavour and would ask developed countries to increase aid to and facilitate access to technology by developing countries that were implementing strategies for the satisfaction of basic needs. The Council would also recommend that the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) review, monitor and report annually on the work of the organizations of the United Nations system in those fields.

The sponsors subsequently withdrew the draft resolution and proposed instead a draft decision by which the Council would take note of the report of the Conference and transmit it to the General Assembly. The Committee approved the draft decision without a vote on 4 August, and it was adopted by the Council the following day, also without a vote, as decision 182(LXI).

The General Assembly considered the report of the Conference at its 1976 session. A draft resolution sponsored by Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda and Yemen was approved without objection in the Second Committee on 9 December and

adopted without a vote by the Assembly on 21 December as resolution 31/176.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly referred to earlier relevant resolutions and to fundamental economic and social objectives of the United Nations, such as full productive employment and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Assembly took note with satisfaction of the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the Tripartite World Conference and requested ILO to submit a special report to the Economic and Social Council on measures for implementation of the Programme of Action. It also asked the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, through ACC, with a view to promoting and co-ordinating active participation by the various organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system in implementing the Programme of Action. It further asked the Economic and Social Council to appraise the activities of the system in the light of the Programme of Action and to report to the Assembly thereon in 1977.

The Netherlands and Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic group of countries) expressed their support for the proposed strategies for satisfying basic needs in the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action. They emphasized the need for action by individual countries at the national level. Pakistan said that the developing countries lacked the necessary resources not only to carry out social development programmes but even to survive. Only with the establishment of a new international economic order could they practise policies that would benefit their people. The representative of China observed that his country had not participated in the Tripartite Conference.

#### **World economic survey**

The Economic and Social Council had before it at its mid-1976 session the World Economic Survey, 1975, as well as a summary of data relating to performance under the International Development Strategy and summary economic surveys for 1975 of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America. The Secretary-General provided a note explaining that, due to the disturbed situation in Lebanon, it had not been possible to complete a review of recent economic developments in Western Asia.

The World Economic Survey, 1975 summarized data relating to performance under the International Development Strategy during the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade and examined the implications of the outlook for the second half of the Decade. The instability of world economic conditions in the first half of the 1970s, as compared with those of the 1960s, and the longer-term implications of the pre-em-

inence of short-term problems were highlighted.

The first chapter of the Survey examined the sources of instability in the first half of the Decade, including the wide swings in the business cycles of major industrial countries that affected demand, the external shocks resulting from the breakdown of the international monetary system, the changes that had occurred in the world food and energy situation, and the extraordinary movements in commodity prices. The adverse impact of the economic fluctuations in the developed market economies on the growth of developing countries and on their external balances was also discussed. The second chapter of the Survey looked ahead to the second half of the Decade to examine what efforts might be needed to improve the world economic situation to the point required for fulfilment of the International Development Strategy and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.<sup>19</sup>

The over-all situation in the first half of the Decade, as reported in the Survey, was one of economic upturn at the beginning of the period followed by very rapid growth and ending in deep recession. Price inflation remained a persistent problem due to the combined effects of poor 1972 harvests in some of the centrally-planned-economy and developing countries, rising raw material prices during the 1972-1973 industrial boom, and a dramatic increase in the price of crude petroleum in 1973-1974. Altogether, the combination of declining production, rising unemployment and price inflation that existed in the developed market economies during the 1974-1975 recession not only created problems within those countries but also unfavourably affected development prospects for the developing nations.

The annual growth rate of the world gross domestic product accelerated from 4.4 per cent in 1971 to 6.6 per cent in 1973 and fell to virtually zero in 1975, averaging out to 3.7 per cent a year over the five-year period. This pattern was followed in each country group, although the swings were most pronounced in the developed market economies. The developing countries achieved an average annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent over the 1971-1975 period which, although slightly above that recorded in the 1960s, fell below the 6 per cent target for the 1970s set by the International Development Strategy. Growth in the petroleum-exporting countries, while following the trend, was at a substantially higher rate than that in other developing countries. For the developing countries combined, the increase in agricultural production was less than the population increase in three of the five years examined and grew at only 2.2 per cent per annum over the 1971-1975 period, only slightly more than half the target rate of 4 per cent. Industrial production fared better: manufacturing out-

put in the developing countries rose by 7.8 per cent a year over the first half of the Decade, only slightly below the Strategy target rate of 8 per cent a year.

As reported in the Survey, world trade at current values increased at an average annual rate of almost 23 per cent during the first half of the 1970s, accelerating from 12 per cent in 1971 to 46 per cent in 1974, followed by a sharp deceleration to about 3 per cent in 1975 (representing a decline in real terms) as a result of the recession in the developed market economies.

Export earnings continued to increase in the industrialized economies in 1975 while declining in the developing countries. The deterioration in the terms of trade of the non-petroleum-exporting developing countries contributed to very substantial trade deficits in 1974 and 1975, which were financed by inflows of grants, loans and investments—mainly from developed market economies but also, after 1973, from petroleum-exporting nations—as well as by far greater recourse to Eurocurrency and commercial bank borrowings. The developing countries' external debt rose steeply to an estimated total of \$160,000 million by the end of 1975.

The Economic Survey of Europe in 1975 reviewed the consequences of recession experienced by the industrialized market economies of Europe in 1975: unused capacity and declining industrial production, rising prices and the first significant decline in world trade volume in the post-World War II period. The gross national product of the industrialized Western European countries declined by nearly 3 per cent in 1975 in contrast to an increase of about 2 per cent in 1974, 6 per cent in 1973, and an average growth rate of about 4.5 per cent in the 1960s. Between 1974 and 1975, industrial production declined by about 10 per cent. The components of demand largely responsible for the decline in output in 1975 were stocks and investments.

The Survey reported that prices continued to increase in 1975 but at a slightly lower rate than in the 1973-1974 period. Also, the rise in foreign trade prices decelerated sharply in 1975 following a decline in primary commodity prices as well as a slow-down in the rate of increase in the price of manufactures. This resulted in an improvement in the terms of trade of Western Europe and, combined with a somewhat bigger drop in import than in export volumes, reduced Western Europe's aggregate trade deficit by over \$10,000 million in 1975. Most of this improvement was in trade with oil-exporting countries.

Though in most Western European countries employment did not fall as much as might have been expected on the basis of production declines

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 326-32, resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Programme of Action.

in 1975, unemployment generally reached record levels. In southern Europe especially, unemployment increased rapidly in consequence of the slack labour markets of industrialized Western Europe and the outflow of foreign workers from there.

Because of high inflation rates and fear lest the 1972-1973 experience of overheating be repeated, the economic policies adopted by the Western European Governments remained somewhat cautious in 1975. The Survey warned of the possible consequences of such a stance and suggested further fiscal and monetary stimulation to prevent prolonged stagnation.

The Survey noted that, in contrast to the countries of Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the USSR enjoyed a substantial economic expansion in 1975, although their combined growth rate of 5.1 per cent in net material product fell below the previous year's expansion. A sharp decline in agricultural output, attributable to adverse weather conditions throughout most of the 1974-1975 agricultural year, contributed largely to the slowdown in total growth in the USSR; agricultural production also declined in several other Eastern European countries. The Survey pointed out that the year 1975 marked the conclusion of the five-year plans for 1971-1975 in all the countries of the region. High and sustained growth rates of net material product were achieved throughout the period and the plans' targets were surpassed in all the Eastern European countries. Expansion in industrial production contributed most to the rise in net material product.

The survey of economic and social conditions in Africa for 1975 focused attention on the expected widespread shortfall in the growth of the real gross domestic product in the developing countries of Africa compared with the target figure for the Decade of at least 6 per cent per annum. Average real growth for the developing countries of Africa was 5.1 per cent per year between 1970 and 1974 and estimated at 2 per cent in 1975, giving a five-year average of 4.5 per cent.

The agricultural output of these countries during the period 1970 to 1975 fell well below the target rate of 4 per cent a year set in the Strategy and also below the region's rate of population growth. Severe and extensive drought limited food production, particularly in 1973. The survey concluded that the target was unlikely to be achieved in the 1970s. Manufacturing output expanded by an average annual rate of about 7 per cent over the 1970-1975 period, with much of the growth in the oil-exporting countries.

The survey emphasized the importance of the external sector for African developing countries and pointed out the declining position of their external balances. While import values soared in 1974 and 1975, largely due to higher oil costs, ex-

ports, after rising in 1974 on the basis of favourable commodity prices, fell in 1975. The growth rate of import volumes also exceeded that of export volumes over the 1970-1975 period.

The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975 reviewed recent developments and emerging policy issues in the region in 1974-1975 and examined in depth the specific problem of rural development. In its general review, the Survey reported that in 1974 and 1975 growth in the gross national product of the developing countries of the region fell far below the targets set in the Strategy, reflecting the combined effects of the recession in developed market economies, the reduced availability of imports and stagnant agricultural production.

An adverse shift in the terms of trade, caused by higher import (mainly petroleum and food) costs and lower export volumes and prices, had resulted in more than doubling the combined trade deficit of non-oil-exporting developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, from \$4,400 million in 1974 to \$10,100 million in 1975. The rate of price inflation, which reached record levels in the region in 1974, decelerated in 1975, partly as a result of domestic policies and a fall in foreign-exchange reserves.

The situations in the three developed economies in the region—Australia, Japan and New Zealand—were also influenced by world economic trends, resulting in low rates of real growth and high inflation rates in Australia and New Zealand during 1975. Japan's gross national product fell in 1974 and only negligible growth was secured in 1975.

A report on the Latin American economy in 1975 cited a drop in the rate of economic expansion to 2.6 per cent from an average rate of growth of 6.7 per cent per year over the period 1971-1974. The deceleration in 1975 was most marked in the larger countries of the region, especially Argentina, Brazil and Mexico; the oil-exporting countries (Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela) on the other hand, recorded faster growth in 1975 than in the year before.

Declines in the growth rates in the manufacturing and construction industries were primarily responsible for the drop in the pace of economic expansion in Latin America in 1975. Agricultural production also lagged, although by less than other goods-producing sectors. In 19 of the 22 countries of the region the reduction in the growth rate of productive activity in 1975 was accompanied by a reduction in the price-inflation rate from the extremely high levels of 1974.

The fall in some commodity prices and general economic stagnation halted the expansion in Latin America's external trade in 1975. A 7 per cent drop in the value of exports (compared with a 71 per cent increase in 1974), together with a decline in volume, caused an over-all reduction of about 11



per cent in the value of exports of goods. The rate of increase in the value of imports was 7 per cent in 1975. The resulting deterioration in terms of trade was 16 per cent.

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2042(LXI) dealing with development and international economic co-operation. By one part of the preamble of the resolution, the Council noted with concern the view of many of its members that an inconsistency existed between the spirit and directives of General Assembly resolutions concerning a new international economic order and some of the documentation prepared by the Secretariat, including the World Economic Survey, 1975. (For text of resolution, see p. 333.)

Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom (speaking for the members of the European Economic Community) expressed reservations on this provision. The United States said it supported the Secretariat's impartiality and integrity. Australia did not support the suggestion that Secretariat documentation be made to conform to the spirit of General Assembly resolutions on a new international economic order, since these were not legislative texts and had not been wholly accepted by all Member States. The United Kingdom remarked on the lack of known precedent for the expression of an opinion about a document of which the Council had not been formally invited to take note.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 developing States members of the Economic and Social Council, Pakistan said that while the developing countries appreciated the impartiality and ability of the Secretariat as a whole, they felt that the general tone and thrust of the documents produced over the preceding two years had not been in keeping with the resolutions of the General Assembly on a new international economic order, in that they did not give due weight to the needs and interests of the developing world.

#### **Preparations for a new development strategy**

The General Assembly in 1976 considered the question of preparations for a new international development strategy. On 13 December, on the proposal of its Vice-Chairman following informal consultations, the Second Committee approved, without a vote, a draft resolution on the question, which the Assembly adopted, also without a vote, on 21 December as resolution 31/182.

By this resolution, the Assembly—recalling earlier resolutions on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and on the establishment of a new international economic order, as well as the results achieved at a number of major United Nations conferences on world economic and social problems—expressed its awareness of the need to introduce

profound changes in economic relations between developed and developing countries. It asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, ACC and the organizations of the United Nations system, to collect data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, taking into account inter alia the resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order; he was asked to report on this information to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 1977. He was also asked to ensure that studies and reports in the field of development and economic co-operation were in accordance with the objectives of those resolutions, and to utilize all appropriate research institutions and expertise, especially those of the developing countries, in preparing those studies and reports.

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

A similar draft resolution on the same question, sponsored by the Group of 77, was withdrawn.

Speaking in explanation of vote on resolution 31/182, the representative of the Netherlands expressed regret that the resolution called for only a part of the action he felt was necessary. France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden said that the preparations for a new international development strategy were too important not to be dealt with thoroughly in 1977 by an inter-governmental body, specifically the Economic and Social Council, which could give the Secretary-General valuable guidance. The Netherlands would also have preferred to stress more specifically the interdisciplinary character of the preparations.

The United Kingdom considered that the general guidelines given by the resolution were adequate to enable the technical work for the next development decade to start. Nevertheless, there should be a clear understanding about what work would be undertaken subsequently.

#### **Report of Committee for Development Planning**

The Committee for Development Planning, at its session held from 29 March to 7 April 1976, considered development performance, changes and prospects in the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In its report, the Committee expressed the opinion that over-all performance thus far in the Decade had been disappointing. After a fast start in the first three years, aggregate economic growth of developing countries had been trailing off ominously. Sectorally, growth had been poorly balanced. Agricultural production had been increasing at a slow rate. Worse still were the widening disparities among the developing countries. The position of the poorest countries continued to

worsen relatively. Thus, the International Development Strategy's promise of alleviating hunger and poverty in their grossest and gravest appearances seemed hollow. The Committee said that, considering the targets set in 1970, the performance of the international community in contributing to the development process was the most disappointing of all.

It was the Committee's view, however, that the targets of the Strategy should not be revised for the remaining years of the Decade. The Strategy was a historical compact, made after exhaustive discussions at the technical and political levels. It contained bench-marks that the world had set itself for measuring the adequacy of its efforts in behalf of development. The need was to revise the performance, not the bench-marks against which the performance was to be measured.

The Committee said that a great deal remained to be done with regard to the flow of international funds to developing countries. The Strategy's targets in that respect called for redoubled effort. Especially important was the target for official development assistance. Financial assistance to developing countries needed to be divorced from political considerations and linked unambiguously to the development requirements of recipient countries. A large and growing proportion of official grants and concessional loans needed to be directed to countries facing acute problems of poverty and under-development.

The Committee pointed out that, of the countries that had been sharing the unhappy convergence of low levels of income, slow economic growth and scant resource transfers, all but a few of the smaller among them were located contiguously in two regions, one stretching across the middle of Africa and the other across southern parts of Asia. The case of those two depressed regions was so extreme in terms of the human suffering it entailed that it became a problem involving the conscience of the whole world, calling for concerted and effective action on a new and dramatic scale.

In the discussion of the report in the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1976 session, general agreement was expressed with the views put forward by the Committee for Development Planning regarding the transfer of resources to developing countries and the problems facing countries in the depressed regions of the world. On 20 July, the Economic Committee approved, without a vote, a draft decision proposed by Argentina, which the Council, also without a vote, adopted on 3 August. By the decision (163(LXI)), the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning and drew the attention of Governments to the comments and recommendations made by that Committee on the transfer of resources to developing

countries and on the problems of countries in depressed regions, as well as to the comments made during the Council's deliberations on these subjects.

#### **Budgeting and planning for development**

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report on the meeting of the Expert Group on Budgeting and Planning for Development in Developing Countries held in October 1975. The Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee considered the report and, on 28 July 1976, approved without a vote a draft resolution on the subject sponsored by Bangladesh, Egypt and Pakistan. The Council adopted it, also without a vote, on 3 August as resolution 2018(LXI).

By this resolution, the Council took note of the report and drew the attention of Member States to the importance of early measures being taken to further strengthen and reorient major elements of public financial infrastructures, including public budgeting, taxation, public enterprises, financial institutions and financial management. The Council asked the Secretary-General to formulate specific measures and programme proposals at the international level to assist developing countries in meeting changing demands on their public financial infrastructures and to submit the findings to the Council in 1977. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate measures to assist developing countries in the training of their personnel in various fields of public finance.

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

#### **Tax treaties**

At its April-May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries at meetings held in December 1973 and from 8 to 19 December 1975. The report also summarized the discussions of the Group that had led to the publication in 1974 of Guidelines for Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries. The report indicated that at its 1975 meetings the Group had begun formulating guidelines on two of the most difficult aspects of tax treaties: exchange of information among tax authorities and the allocation of income and expenses in transactions between enterprises that were related or under common control, including the determination of transfer prices.

A draft resolution on the progress report, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, the United

Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, was submitted to the Council in plenary meeting.

During the debate, the representatives who spoke commended the work of the Group of Experts, and the representatives of Austria and Norway, among others, expressed the hope that greater use would be made of this work.

On 13 May the draft resolution was adopted

without a vote as resolution 2007(LX). The Council thereby commended the useful work undertaken by the Group of Experts and recommended that the Commission on Transnational Corporations take account of the Group's work in relevant areas and consider utilizing its services as appropriate.

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

### Documentary references

#### Transfer of real resources to developing countries

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 3-16, 45, 48-54, 58, 60, 61, 65-67.  
Plenary meeting 106.

#### ACCELERATING THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I: Report and Annexes (Part One A (resolution 94(IV))). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum. A/31/186 and Corr.1. Revision of International Development Strategy for 2nd United Nations Development Decade. Ways and means of accelerating transfer of real resources to developing countries on predictable, assured and continuous basis. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.49 and Rev.1. Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/31/L.49/Rev.2. Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mali, Paraguay, Philippines, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Second Committee Secretary, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 66, by recorded vote of 74 to 1, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour\* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

\*subsequently, Botswana, Fiji, Guinea and Norway advised that they had voted in favour, but that their votes had not registered on the voting board.

A/31/436. Report of Second Committee (on revision of International Development Strategy for 2nd United Nations Development Decade).

Resolution 31/174, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/436, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 18 abstentions, as follows.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

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 and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, 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,

Disturbed by the stagnating flows of official development assistance, which during the Second United Nations Development Decade has remained well below the target stipulated in the International Development Strategy,

Recognizing that increased volume, predictability and continuity of such flows are necessary to enhance socio-economic progress and promote more systematic and effective development planning and implementation in developing countries,

Noting with concern that the need for long-term sustained development assistance has become more urgent in the light

of increasing economic difficulties which have hampered the continuity of the economic growth and long-term development plans of many developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 3489(XXX) of 12 December 1975, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a study on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 3489(XXX);

2. Reiterates its appeal to developed countries which have not yet done so to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for official development assistance set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. Urges developed countries to accelerate the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis and, towards that end, to consider seriously the various suggestions proposed in the report of the Secretary-General, including wider implementation of the current practices of some developed countries, particularly:

(a) The pledging of development assistance on a multiyear basis, in order to provide developing countries with more reliable projections of aid on a longer-term basis to facilitate their development planning;

(b) The appropriation of development assistance in such a manner as to prevent the erosion in the real value of aid in terms of the national currency of the individual donor country;

(c) The endowment of development assistance with non-lapsing authority to ensure that budgetary allocations unexpended at the end of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated are carried forward;

(cf) The reallocation to development aid budgets of both interest and amortization receipts derived from development loans;

4. Recommends that developed countries give serious consideration to the establishment of a development tax to be earmarked for international development assistance;

5. Further recommends that appropriate policies be developed further to increase flows of private capital to developing countries, including the examination and where appropriate, the revision of rules and regulations concerning access of developing countries to private money and capital markets to the extent that the situation in each country permits;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session and decides to consider the report at that session under a separate item.

#### DEBT PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A/C.2/31/L.46. Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.46/Rev.1. Bangladesh, Central African Empire, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 67, by vote of 92 to 1, with 28 abstentions.

A/31/231/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on UNCTAD), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/158, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/231/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia,

Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, 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, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

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,

Further recalling resolution 94(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting with grave concern that heavy debt-service payments, current account deficits stemming from maladjustments in the world economy, inadequate balance-of-payments support and long-term development assistance, coupled with tight conditions and the high cost of loans in international capital markets and difficulties of access to markets in developed countries for exports of developing countries, as well as declining real prices of primary commodities exported by developing countries, have, among other things, combined to impose a serious and critical strain on the import capacity and reserves of developing countries, thus jeopardizing their development process,

Aware that the deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries and the high-cost short-term borrowing to which they have had to resort recently have seriously aggravated their debt burden,

Convinced that the situation facing the developing countries can be mitigated by decisive and urgent relief measures in respect of both their official and commercial debts and that these measures are essential to restore the momentum of growth lost during the economic crisis and to achieve the targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Acknowledging that, in the present circumstances, there are sufficient common elements in the debt-servicing difficulties faced by various developing countries to warrant the adoption of general measures relating to their existing debt,

Recognizing the especially difficult circumstances and debt burden of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries,

1. Considers that it is integral to the establishment of the new international economic order to give a new orientation to procedures of reorganization of debt owed to developed countries away from the past experience of a primarily commercial framework towards a developmental approach;

2. Affirms the urgency of reaching a general and effective solution to the debt problems of developing countries;

3. Agrees that future debt negotiations should be considered within the context of internationally agreed development targets, national development objectives and international financial co-operation, and debt reorganization of interested developing countries carried out in accordance with the

objectives, procedures and institutions evolved for that purpose;

4. Stresses that all these measures should be considered and implemented in a manner not prejudicial to the creditworthiness of any developing country;

5. Urges the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to reach an early agreement on the question of immediate and generalized debt relief of the official debts of the developing countries, in particular of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and on the reorganization of the entire system of debt renegotiations to give it a developmental rather than a commercial orientation;

6. Requests the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its ministerial session to be held in 1977, to review the results of negotiations on this question in other fora and to reach agreement on concrete measures to provide an immediate solution to the debt problems of developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

#### Economic co-operation among developing countries

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 30, 36-44, 60, 66.  
Plenary meeting 101.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (Part I A (resolution 92(IV))). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum. A/31/15. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter I B and Annex I (decision 142(XVII)). A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976). A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (enclosing texts of resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976). A/31/304 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General. A/C.2/31/7 and Add.1. Letter of 11 October from President of Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (transmitting report of Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, Mexico City, 13-22 September 1976). A/C.2/31/L.62 and Rev.1. Pakistan (on behalf of Member States belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 66. A/31/428. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 31/119, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/428, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3177(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3241(XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3442(XXX) of 9 December 1975, and resolution 92(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 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 of the non-aligned movement 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 the developing countries have set in motion an irreversible trend towards the consolidation of their unity and mutual co-operation and noting their desire to maintain their efforts to strengthen further such co-operation and solidarity,

Recognizing that, in the context of global economic co-operation, the achievement of the goal of greater co-operation and collective self-reliance espoused by the developing countries will not only promote their economic development, but also facilitate effective and meaningful negotiations with the developed countries on the establishment of a new international economic order,

Stressing that fundamental structural changes in existing international economic relations on the basis of equity and justice are important in providing an enduring solution to the world economic problems so essential for the promotion of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the efforts towards mutual co-operation by the developing countries do not diminish the responsibilities of all other countries for establishing just and equitable economic relations between them and the developing countries and for contributing 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 study the relevant decisions on economic co-operation among developing countries, including the Programme of Action adopted by the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by 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, with a view to formulating appropriate support measures for the realization of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, and to submit a report thereon, together with the organizational and financial implications, to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council;

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 United Nations resolutions on economic co-operation among developing countries and, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, to secure the same kind of intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis;

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 arrangements to facilitate the holding of meetings by the developing countries in pursuance of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries;

5. Welcomes the establishment by the Trade and Development Board, in decision 142(XVI) of 23 October 1976, of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing

Countries as an open-ended main committee of the Board to consider and recommend measures to provide, in the field of competence of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as and when requested, support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, while taking all the necessary measures requested by the Trade and Development Board in its decision 142(XVI), to assist developing countries, at their request and after consideration and appropriate action by the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, in carrying out studies on specific issues relating to trade and development, especially those relating to the promotion of trade and financial co-operation among developing countries, and to make those studies available to all delegations;

7. Urges developed countries to provide appropriate support, as and when requested from them by developing countries, for the implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-second session, on all measures taken by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, Part I A 10.

TD/195 and Add.1. Notes by Secretary-General of UNCTAD (circulating Manila Declaration and Programme of Action, 3rd Ministerial Meeting of "Group of 77," Manila, Philippines, 26 January-7 February 1976).

TD/B/609 (Vols. I and II). Economic co-operation and integration among developing countries. (Vol. I, Part One: Latin America; Vol. II, Parts Two through Four: Africa, Arab States, Asia and Oceania.)

TD/B/609/Add.1 (Vols. I-V). Compilation of principal legal instruments. (Vols. I and II: Latin America; Vols. III and IV: Africa; Vol. V: Arab States, Asia and Oceania.)

#### Measures in favour of land-locked developing countries

##### SPECIAL FUND FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meeting 65.

Plenary meetings 106, 107.

A/31/260. Development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session. United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Draft statute for United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.)

A/C.2/31/L.51. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 65, by 82 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions.

A/C.2/31/L.79. Administrative and financial implications of 23-power draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.51. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session), draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/177, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/335/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3311(XXIX) of 14 December 1974 in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation a comprehensive study on the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of the land-locked developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1755(LIV) of 16 May 1973 in which the Council defined the scope of a complete study on the establishment of a fund,

Recalling further the decision taken at its seventh special session and its resolution 3504(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it decided to establish immediately a special fund for the land-locked developing countries to compensate for their additional transport and transit costs,

Reaffirming that the land-locked developing countries, as a result of their geographical limitations, are doubly disadvantaged, especially with regard to their additional transport, transit and transshipment costs,

Having considered the draft statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries contained in the note by the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3504(XXX),

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the preparation of proposals on the organizational arrangements of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, including the draft statute;

2. Approves the statute of the Fund, annexed to the present resolution;

3. Requests the United Nations Development Programme, in close collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to manage the Fund during the interim period and report on its activities to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Appeals to all international organizations and financial institutions, as well as potential donor countries, to provide

the necessary financial resources in order to make the Fund operational during the interim period;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the pledging conference as envisaged in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute;

6. Calls upon Member States and the entire international community to contribute generously to the Fund.

## ANNEX

### Statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

#### INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) shall operate as an organ of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions set forth below.

#### Article 1 PURPOSE

In order to compensate the land-locked developing countries for their additional transport and transit costs, the Fund shall:

- (a) Provide resources to offset the disadvantages created by the additional transport and transit costs facing the land-locked developing countries;
- (b) Provide financial and technical assistance for projects aimed at reducing the transit and related transport costs incurred by the land-locked developing countries, and at other improvements in the transit and related transport facilities and arrangements for these countries;
- (c) Provide financial support for studies, to be carried out by appropriate United Nations organs, of existing transit and related transport facilities and arrangements for land-locked developing countries, and of ways of improving them;
- (cf) Co-ordinate its activities with:
  - (i) The programme of studies and technical assistance concerning the transit and related transport needs of land-locked developing countries being carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions;
  - (ii) Related programmes in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and other United Nations bodies;
  - (iii) Programmes of technical and financial assistance on behalf of land-locked developing countries in the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies.

#### Article 2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The provision of assistance shall be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Assistance from the Fund shall not serve as a means for economic and political interference in the internal affairs of recipient countries and shall not be influenced by considerations relating to the nature of their economic, social and political systems.

#### Article 3 RESOURCES

1. The resources of the Fund shall consist of voluntary contributions in cash or in kind by Governments. The Fund shall also be empowered to receive contributions from international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and from other private sources.

2. Contributions to the Fund may also be made by means of pledging conferences convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the first pledging conference to be

convened not later than twelve months after the adoption of the statute of the Fund. Contributions as pledged to the Fund shall be payable within the twelve months following the pledge.

3. Cash contributions shall be made in convertible currencies or in currency readily usable by the Fund.

4. Contributions shall be made without limitation to a specific recipient country.

#### Article 4 ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION

1. The policies and procedures of the Fund shall be formulated by a Board of Governors, composed of representatives of thirty-six States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, elected by the General Assembly keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance among the representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, both developed and developing, on the other. States elected to the Board of Governors shall do their utmost to ensure that their representatives possess the expertise required for the efficient operation of the Fund.

2. The members of the Board of Governors shall be elected for a term of three years, provided, however, that, of the members elected at the first election, the terms of one third of the members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of a further one third of the members at the end of two years. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

3. The Board of Governors shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The comments of the Council on the report shall also be transmitted to the Assembly.

4. The Board of Governors shall meet at least once a year and as often as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Fund.

5. The Board of Governors may, in the light of requirements, establish an Executive Committee which shall supervise the operations of the Fund on a continuous basis and report to the Board on its activities at regular intervals. Beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, on the other, shall be represented on the Executive Committee in proportions similar to such representation on the Board of Governors.

#### Article 5 QUORUM AND VOTING

1. A majority of the members of the Board of Governors or of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

2. Each member of the Board of Governors and each member of the Executive Committee shall have one vote.

3. Decisions on all questions shall as far as possible be made on the basis of consensus. In the absence of consensus, decisions shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting. For the purpose of the present article, the phrase "members present and voting" means members present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

#### Article 6 MANAGEMENT

1. The chief executive officer of the Fund, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, shall be the Executive Director of the Fund.

2. The Executive Director shall discharge his functions under the guidance and supervision of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee, if established, in whose deliberations he will participate without the right to vote. He shall exercise over-all responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and shall report directly, on a regular basis, to the Board

of Governors, or through the Executive Committee, if established, on the operations of the Fund.

3. The Executive Director shall be assisted by a small secretariat within the framework of the United Nations Secretariat. The Fund may enter into management contracts with the competent international organizations, including the regional development banks, to conduct its operations. The contracts shall ensure the full and effective control, at all times, of the Fund over the operations. The Executive Director shall make effective use of the existing facilities of the United Nations Secretariat, including those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as those of the United Nations Development Programme. Where appropriate, the Fund may also use the facilities of the specialized agencies.

#### Article 7 MODES OF OPERATION

1. To carry out its purposes as specified in article 1, the Fund is empowered to make grants and loans, including loans on concessionary terms, and, as appropriate, to participate in investments and to allocate assistance in kind under its control and direction.

2. The Fund shall ensure an equitable distribution of its resources, taking into account the needs of each of the land-locked developing countries as well as relevant problems at the regional and subregional levels.

#### Article 8 RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS OF RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

Governments of recipient countries shall ensure the effective utilization of the resources provided by the Fund, shall maintain the records required by the Fund in connexion with the administration of its financial and technical assistance and shall report fully on the utilization of such assistance.

#### Article 9 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

1. The financial regulations for the Fund shall be drafted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Executive Director of the Fund, for approval by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Board of Governors. In the preparation of these regulations, account shall be taken of the special requirements of the operations of the Fund.

2. Pending the approval by the General Assembly of financial regulations for the Fund, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations shall apply.

#### Article 10 FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The General Assembly shall review, in the light of experience, the effectiveness and further evolution of these institutional arrangements with a view to deciding upon such changes and improvements as may be necessary in order to meet fully the purposes of the Fund.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/429 B).

#### OTHER MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 45, 46, 48-54, 60, 64.  
Plenary meeting 106.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976. Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part I A (resolution 98(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E. 76.II.D.10 and Corrigendum. A/31/15, Vol. II. UNCTAD. Report of Trade and Development Board, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter I E and Annex I (decision 149(XVI)). A/C.2/31/L.52. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Colombia, by Federal Republic of Germany and by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 64, by 85 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/31/231/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on UNCTAD), draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/157, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/231/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, 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, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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: None

Abstaining: Burma, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Maldives, Pakistan.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and resolution 63(III) of 19 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling also its resolutions 3169 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and 3311 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and its related organs and by specialized agencies emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

Aware of the need to implement immediately the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly its resolution 98(IV) of 31 May 1976, and other related organs of the United Nations calling for specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries,

Noting with concern that the problems of the land-locked developing countries have not found adequate solutions and that concrete and effective operational measures have not yet been taken in their favour.



Noting further that the difficulties faced by the land-locked developing countries, especially their remoteness from the sea, impede their active and full participation in the world economic life and hamper their development,

1. Requests 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;

2. Calls upon Member States and the entire international community to give special attention to the trade requirements of the land-locked developing countries, including the possible provision of preferential treatment of their goods;

3. Invites the appropriate organs of the United Nations system, as well as the regional development banks, to pay special attention to the particular problems of the land-locked developing countries in their assistance to national, subregional and regional infrastructural projects related to transit;

4. Urges the developed countries and all others in a position to do so to provide technical and/or financial assistance in the form of grants or in the form of concessional loans on appropriate terms to the land-locked developing countries for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transit roads;

5. Calls upon the Governments of developed and developing countries to invite and urge shipowners, members of liner conferences and insurance companies, as far as is feasible, to establish freight rates, and premiums for the land-locked developing countries, which will encourage and assist the expansion of trade of these countries, and to develop promotional rates for non-traditional exports of these countries, which will facilitate the opening up of new markets and the development of new trade flows;

6. Invites all Member States and the competent international organizations to assist the land-locked developing countries in facilitating the exercise of their right of free access to and from the sea.

#### Measures to aid island developing countries

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 45-54, 58, 60, 62.

Plenary meeting 106.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976. Vol. I: Report and Annexes (Part I A: Resolutions, recommendation and other decisions adopted by Conference (resolution 98(IV)); Part II G: Least developed among developing countries, developing island countries and developing land-locked countries). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

A/31/15, Vol. II, Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter I D and Annex I (decision 149(XVI)).

A/C.2/31/L.47. Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda: draft resolution, as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany and sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1976, meeting 62.

A/31/231/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on UNCTAD), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/156, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/231/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3338(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 in which it invited the executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to intensify their efforts with respect to developing island countries, within their fields of competence,

Recalling further its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation in which it, *inter alia*, called for special measures to be undertaken by developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so to assist in the structural transformation of the economy of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries,

Recalling also 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 as supplementary action to the general measures applicable to all developing countries in the spirit of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing the particular impediments hampering the economic development of many developing island countries, especially their difficulties in respect of transport and communications, the smallness of their economies and markets, their low resource endowment and their heavy dependence on a few commodities for foreign exchange earnings,

1. Invites the executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in the continuation of their efforts with respect to developing island countries to incorporate in their regional and interregional programmes the relevant recommendations contained in resolution 98(IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Urges 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;

3. Calls upon the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries.

#### Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Special Economic Committee, meetings 2-10.

Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5857. Development and international economic co-operation: Programme of Action on Establishment of a New International Economic Order and revision of International Development Strategy. Progress report by Director-General of International Labour Office on outcome of Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and International Division of Labour (attaching Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by Conference, Geneva, 4-17 June 1976).

E/AC.63/L.2. Egypt (on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/5886. Report of Special Economic Committee (on development and international economic co-operation: Programme of Action on Establishment of New International Economic Order and revision of International Development Strategy), draft decision.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 182(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 3-5, 8, 13, 15, 60-63.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter V.

A/C.2/31/L.48. Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without objection by Second Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 63.

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/176, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/335/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3509(XXX) of 15 December 1975 relating to the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour,

Recalling further 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,

Taking note of the information contained in chapter V of the report of the Economic and Social Council and of Council decision 182(LXI) of 5 August 1976 relating to the Tripartite World Conference,

Bearing in mind that the fundamental objectives of the United Nations include the creation of conditions of economic and social progress and development, the securing of higher standards of living, full productive employment and universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, held at Geneva from 4 to 17 June 1976;

2. Requests the International Labour Organisation to submit a special report to the Economic and Social Council on the measures which it has taken and which it envisages for the implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, with a view to promoting and co-ordinating active participation by the various specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to report to the Economic and Social Council;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to undertake an appraisal of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the light of the Programme of Action, taking into account, in particular, the relevant discussions and decisions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, as well as the reports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

World economic survey

World Economic Survey, 1975. Fluctuations and Development in the World Economy (E/5790/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.C.1.

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1975. Fluctuations and Development in the World Economy (E/5873/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.C.2.

Economic Survey of Europe in 1975. The European Economy in 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.E.1.

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.F.1.

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.G.1.

Studies on Development Problems in Countries of Western Asia, 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.C.3.

E/5806. Summary of survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1975.

E/5808. Economic and social survey of Asia and Pacific, 1975 (summary).

E/5823. Summary of economic survey of Europe in 1975.

E/5825/Rev.1. Evolution of Latin American economy in 1975.

E/5827/Rev.1. Summary of data related to performance under International Development Strategy.

E/5834. Summary of Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries of Western Asia, 1975. Note by Secretary-General.

World Economic Survey, 1976. Current Trends in the World Economy (E/5995/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.C.1;

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1976. Recent Trends in the World Economy (E/6053). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.C.2.

Economic Survey of Europe in 1976. Part I: The European Economy in 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.E.1; Part II: The

Five-Year Plans for 1976-1980 in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.E.11.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II A 1.

#### Preparations for a new development strategy

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 3-16, 58, 60, 65-67.

Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.2/31/L.36. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.88. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution in A/C.2/31/L.36, as orally amended by Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 66.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/182, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

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 3517(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Strategy,

Gravely concerned that international economic relations face severe problems and that the economic disparities between the developed and the developing countries have further widened,

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 the results achieved at a number of major United Nations conferences held during the Second United Nations Development Decade on world economic and social problems,

Conscious of the need to introduce profound changes in economic relations between the developed and developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning as well as the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and other organs and organizations concerned of the United Nations system, to collect data and information that are relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, taking fully into account the above-mentioned resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order and the other above-mentioned resolutions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the information requested above to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed sixty-third session, and decides to consider at that time appropriate action for the preparations for a new international development strategy;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that research studies and reports in the field of development and economic co-operation, including those that may be necessary for a new international development strategy, are in accordance with the objectives of the above-mentioned resolutions;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to utilize all appropriate research institutions and expertise, especially those of the developing countries, in the preparation of the above-mentioned studies and reports.

#### Report of Committee for Development Planning

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 756-759, 764.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

E/5793. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 12th session, Headquarters, New York; 29 March-7 April 1976. (Annex: List of documents.)

E/5793/Add.1. Statement of programme budget implications of proposal of Committee for Development Planning to convene 3 working groups. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/5869. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision II.

E/5888. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 60th and 61st sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 163(LXI)).

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Journal of Development Planning, No. 9. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.A.3; No. 10. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.1.

International Finance, Depressed Regions and Needed Progress. Views and Recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.A.8.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II C 1.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV A.

#### Budgeting and planning for development

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 592-596, 598.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

Budgeting and Planning for Development in Developing Countries. Report of the Meeting of the Expert Group on Budget Formulation in Developing Countries, United Nations Headquarters, 20-27 October 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.H.2. E/5794. Meeting of Expert Group on Budgeting and Planning for Development in Developing Countries. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.527. Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan; draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 28 July 1976, meeting 598.

E/5881. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on medium-term plan for period 1978-1981), draft resolution II.

Resolution 18(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5881, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolutions 1633(LI) of 30 July 1971 and 1977(LIX) of 30 July 1975,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the Meeting of the Expert Group on Budgeting and Planning for Development in Developing Countries,

Considering that the measures required to further strengthen and reorient government institutions and processes concerned with public finance and public enterprises need to be accorded a position of priority to increase the effectiveness of the formulation and implementation of appropriate government development plans and programmes,

Taking note of the findings of the Expert Group on the subject,

1. Draws the attention of Member States to the importance of early measures being taken to achieve these purposes, including, as appropriate:

(a) The fostering of institutional arrangements, methodologies and operations for enhancing the effectiveness of budgeting as an instrument of planned national development;

(b) The improvement of accounting and auditing systems and standards in order better to serve the purposes of national planning and policy, and also improvements in managerial accountability and performance evaluation;

(c) The strengthening of the administration of tax systems and major taxes to ensure their efficiency and productivity and their consistency with national planned development;

(d) The enhancement of the financial and managerial performance of public sector enterprises and their contribution to national development goals in general and specific objectives in particular;

(e) The promotion of the adequacy and effectiveness of national financial institutions in their participation in international economic relations and in the mobilization of external and internal financial resources for development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme:

(a) To formulate specific measures and programme proposals deemed necessary at the international level to assist the developing countries in meeting changing demands on their government budgeting, financial management, financial institutions and public enterprises stemming from new development requirements, and to submit the findings to the Council at its sixty-third session;

(b) To assist developing countries in the training of their personnel in government budgeting, accounting, auditing, tax administration, planning and public enterprise management by the establishment of new or the strengthening of existing national and regional training institutions, by the development of curricula and the organization of pilot training programmes, and by the organization of training courses and seminars for senior officials.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Policies and Techniques for Mobilizing Personal Savings in Developing Countries. Report of an Interregional Workshop, Santa Maria, Colombia, 17-28 February 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.9.

Government Accounting in Economic Development Management. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.H.2.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VII A.

A/31/38. Report of Committee for Programme and Coordination on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976, Chapter III J.

Tax treaties

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meeting 2003.

E/5761. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries. Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1720. Argentina, Austria, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

Resolution 2007(LX), as proposed by 14 powers, E/L.1720, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1976, meeting 2003.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries at its fifth and sixth meetings, brought to the attention of the Council in accordance with its resolution 1765(LIV) of 18 May 1973,

1. Commends the useful work undertaken by the Expert Group on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;

2. Notes that the Secretary-General is in agreement with the recommendations of the Group of Experts contained in his report;

3. Recommends that the Commission on Transnational Corporations take account of the work of the Group of Experts in relevant areas and consider utilizing its services, as appropriate.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III M.

## Chapter II

**Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States**

The General Assembly in 1975 entrusted the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States<sup>1</sup> and co-ordinating the efforts of the various organs of the United Nations system in this endeavour.<sup>2</sup>

Subsequently, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at its fourth session in May 1976, adopted a resolution by which it requested its Trade and Development Board to establish an appropriate mechanism for the implementation and review functions envisaged in, inter alia, article 34 of the Charter.<sup>3</sup>

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of the implementation of the Charter. On 4 August 1976, it adopted resolution 2027(LXI), by which it requested all States and the relevant bodies of the United Nations to co-operate fully in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the Council by the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Charter. It asked the Secretary-General to prepare progress reports on what had been achieved in the implementation of the Charter by Governments and on the activities conducted in connexion with the dissemination of the Charter. It also requested the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board to report to the Council on the progress achieved towards the establishment of a mechanism for the implementation and review functions envisaged in the Charter.

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

The resolution, sponsored by Egypt on behalf of the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77," was ap-

proved in the Economic Committee on 2 August by 29 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. The Council adopted it by 42 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of the vote, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others, referred to the reservations they had expressed in the past with regard to the Charter and said their positions on it remained unchanged. (The latter two countries had voted against the Charter as a whole.) Brazil specifically mentioned its reservations concerning that part of the Charter dealing with the exploitation of resources shared by two or more countries. Mexico noted that the resolution was the first one regarding the Charter to be passed with no votes against it.

In October 1976, the Trade and Development Board decided that special sessions of the Board were the appropriate mechanism for review of the progress achieved in the implementation of, inter alia, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 390-91, resolution 3486(XXX) of 12 December 1975.

<sup>3</sup> Article 34 of the Charter states: "An item on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States shall be included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, and thereafter on the agenda of every fifth session. In this way a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter, covering both progress achieved and any improvements and additions which might become necessary, would be carried out and appropriate measures recommended. Such consideration should take into account the evolution of all the economic, social, legal and other factors related to the principles upon which the present Charter is based and on its purpose."

**Documentary references**

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 770, 771, 775, 779.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at 30th session. Note by Secretariat (part I A, para. 8).

E/AC.6/L.583. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Economic Committee on 2 August 1976, meeting 779, by 29 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

E/5882. Report of Economic Committee.

Resolution 2027(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5882, adopted by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031, by 42 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, by which it adopted and solemnly proclaimed the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it stressed that the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3486(XXX) of 12 December 1975, by which it entrusted the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, with

a view to preparing adequately its systematic and comprehensive consideration by the Assembly,

Bearing in mind its mandate to define the policy framework and co-ordinate the activities of all organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Taking note of resolution 90(IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 30 May 1976, by which, inter alia, the Conference requested the Trade and Development Board to establish at its sixteenth session an appropriate mechanism for the purposes envisaged in section IX of General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI), article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 3486(XXX), paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 3506(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and paragraph 2 of Council resolution 1911(LVII) of 2 August 1974,

1. Affirms its determination to carry out its mandate fully and effectively;

2. Invites all States to co-operate fully in the discharge of its mandate;

3. Requests all specialized agencies and international organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully and effectively in implementing its mandate;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the progress achieved in the implementation by Governments of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and to submit the report to the Council at its sixty-third session, in order to facilitate the review that the General Assembly, under a separate agenda item, will conduct at its thirty-second session in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3486(XXX);

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its sixty-third session on the activities conducted in connexion with the dissemination of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in fulfilment of the mandate contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3486(XXX);

6. Requests the Trade and Development Board to report to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed sixty-first session on the progress achieved towards the establishment of the appropriate mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 (a) of section II of resolution 90(IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to consolidate in a single document the reports of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional commissions on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in their respective fields of competence, and to submit it to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session.

#### Other documents

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV C.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I: Report and Annexes (Part One A, resolution 90(IV)).

## Chapter III

## 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

In 1975, the General Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System<sup>1</sup> to prepare detailed action proposals, with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>2</sup> as well as to those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.<sup>3</sup> During 1976, the Ad Hoc Committee held three sessions.

At its session from 11 February to 4 March 1976, the Ad Hoc Committee held a general debate and identified the subjects and areas to which it would give priority consideration. Almost all of the executive heads of United Nations organizations and organs, including the regional commissions, programmes and specialized agencies, and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), as well as senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat, participated in the general debate. The speakers advanced views on the objectives and substance of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and on the priorities they attached to the various questions within the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee.

Following consultations based on ideas expressed in the general debate, the Ad Hoc Committee decided that during its future deliberations it would concentrate its attention on the following areas: (1) the General Assembly; (2) the Economic and Social Council; (3) other United Nations fora for negotiations; (4) structures for regional and interregional co-operation; (5) operational activities of the United Nations system; (6) planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation; (7) inter-agency co-ordination; and (8) Secretariat support services.

The Ad Hoc Committee also decided that the informal working group set up at its first session in 1975 should hold a series of meetings, and invited

the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to submit to that group options and possible alternative courses of action in respect of the identified programme areas. The group met from 12 to 29 April and received preliminary and informal views from States on areas of inquiry identified by the Ad Hoc Committee. It also received a paper prepared for ACC by a special interagency task force on options and possible courses of action in respect of those areas.

At its session from 2 to 11 June 1976, the Ad Hoc Committee received an oral report from the Chairman on the progress made in the informal working group. The Committee also had before it the results of the deliberations on institutional arrangements of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its April 1976 meeting and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session in May 1976. During the June session, the Committee continued to consider the eight areas previously identified and exchanged views on the informal proposals submitted by its members. On the basis of this discussion, the Ad Hoc Committee invited its Chairman to prepare a consolidated text which would attempt to bring together all the proposals made and the views expressed.

This consolidated text served as a basis for further informal consultations by members of the Ad Hoc Committee during the mid-year session of the Economic and Social Council and at the following session of the Ad Hoc Committee, from 23 September to 29 November 1976. Throughout these sessions, the Ad Hoc Committee held mainly informal meetings conducted within the framework of a contact group open to the participation of all Committee members under the leadership of the Chairman.

As a result of extensive consultations on the Chairman's text, a substantial measure of agreement emerged; in particular, a close convergence

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

of views on the draft recommendations relating to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, other United Nations fora, structures for regional and interregional co-operation, and planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation. The Chairman was asked to prepare a revised version of the consolidated text in these areas. The Committee was unable, however, to discuss in equal detail the proposals contained under the other three headings (operational activities, inter-agency co-ordination and Secretariat support services) and accordingly decided to recommend to the General Assembly that its mandate be extended with a view to enabling it to submit final recommendations and proposals in 1977.

#### Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

At its April-May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council decided to review and consolidate the terms of reference of its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and received a number of proposals relating to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. On 14 May, the Council decided (a) to take note of and transmit to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System the documentation submitted to it on that subject and (b) to consider later in the year, in the context of its consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the terms of the report on the rationalization of the work of the Council requested by the Gen-

eral Assembly in 1974.<sup>4</sup> These actions were contained in Council decision 153(LX), adopted, without a vote, on a proposal by the United Kingdom.

Later in 1976, the Council considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee. It took note of it and transmitted it to the General Assembly together with the Council's comments, and informed the Assembly that the report on the rationalization of its work would be submitted after the Council had considered the definitive conclusions of the Ad Hoc Committee. This was set forth in decision 203(LXI) of 9 December 1976, adopted, without a vote, on a proposal by the Council President.

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

The General Assembly, on 21 December 1976, decided to extend the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate with a view to enabling it to submit final recommendations in 1977. By the same decision (31/421), the Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to continue the process of rationalization and reform and to submit in 1977 the report it had requested in 1974.<sup>5</sup> The decision was adopted without a vote on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it had been approved, without a vote, on the proposal of the Chairman on 9 December. (See also pp. 507-9 and 645.)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 729-30, resolution 3341(XXIX) of 17 December 1974.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

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## Chapter IV

**United Nations operational activities for development****The United Nations Development Programme**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) came into existence in 1965 through the merger of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, established in 1950, and the United Nations Special Fund (which began operations in 1959), for the purpose of assisting developing countries to build long-term self-sustained development capacities. The Programme works closely with Governments and over 24 international agencies in support of some 8,000 development assistance projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and parts of Europe. Through its network of more than 100 country offices, UNDP helps to co-ordinate strategic development planning and United Nations field development activities with national development endeavours and other forms of external assistance.

The funds required to finance UNDP's development projects come from annual voluntary contributions by Member countries of the United Nations and are allocated through five-year projections known as indicative planning figures, which conform to UNDP's five-year country programming cycles.

Following a 1970 decision of its Governing Council, UNDP established the five-year country programming cycles, which were to emphasize greater coherence and more responsiveness to the needs of developing countries and to establish a more integrated, forward-planning approach to development. At the conclusion of the first programming cycle (1972-1976), UNDP considered that it had attained those designated goals, despite reorganizational problems and a cash-flow crisis in 1975. A target of \$1,537.5 million had been set for country and intercountry programme expenditures, and actual expenditures at the end of 1976 coincided with that amount. During the cycle, UNDP sent to the field an average of 10,000 experts annually, provided 28,200 fellowships, and spent nearly \$238 million for project equipment and another \$188 million in project subcontracts. Together, these development activities stimulated over \$19,000 million in follow-up investment commitments between 1972 and 1976.

Country programming planning during the first

cycle gave many developing countries a means to identify and systematically structure their technical co-operation requirements over a five-year period. It also helped them to determine which needs UNDP could meet and which could be met by other sources of development assistance, thereby facilitating the Governments' over-all co-ordination of technical assistance activities.

Also, during the first cycle, the so-called new dimensions in technical co-operation were introduced.<sup>1</sup> These were designed to increase UNDP's flexibility and receptivity to the needs of developing countries and they led to modification of traditional programming methods. The Programme shifted towards a comprehensive forward-planning approach for its regional, interregional and global projects by linking them to global development priorities and integrating them at the country level.

The tables on the following pages summarize UNDP's first-cycle performance in financing and project expenditure.

Most project expenditures during the 1972-1976 programming cycle were for country and intercountry programmes which were planned to total \$1,537.5 million. For that period, the total expenditure was \$1,536.8 million.

Although the largest portion of UNDP expenditures were for country and intercountry programmes, funding in other categories increased. At the beginning of the first programming cycle the Governing Council had established a Programme Reserve to meet unforeseen needs and requirements of the Special Industrial Services programme and to supplement available resources to least developed countries. The Reserve expenditures for 1972-1976 were \$38.1 million.

In addition, the Governing Council authorized the UNDP Administrator to use a planning figure of \$35 million for 1973-1976 to finance special measures in least developed countries. The Special Measures Fund received \$38.2 million in contributions from both developing and developed countries and was supplemented by \$9 million from the Programme Reserve.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 406.

**FIRST CYCLE PROGRAMME FINANCING: 1972-1976**  
(in millions of US dollars)

|                                   | 1972         | 1973         | 1974         | 1975         | 1976*        | Total<br>1972-1976* |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| <b>Resources</b>                  |              |              |              |              |              |                     |
| Voluntary contributions           | 268.4        | 307.6        | 337.5        | 406.5        | 466.3        | 1,786.3             |
| Assessed programme cost           | 12.6         | 14.8         | 14.8         | 14.5         | 15.5         | 72.2                |
| Other income                      | 13.6         | 18.8         | 9.5          | 8.5          | 8.4          | 58.8                |
| Other contributions               | 5.9          | 14.4         | 21.3         | 27.5         | 47.3         | 116.4               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>300.5</b> | <b>355.6</b> | <b>383.1</b> | <b>457.0</b> | <b>537.5</b> | <b>2,033.7</b>      |
| <b>Expenditures</b>               |              |              |              |              |              |                     |
| Field programme activities        | 269.5        | 286.5        | 328.2        | 436.2        | 406.1        | 1,726.5             |
| Agency overhead costs             | 33.9         | 34.1         | 44.0         | 57.7         | 55.4         | 225.1               |
| UNDP administrative/support costs | 33.0         | 36.4         | 43.8         | 52.5         | 56.8         | 222.5               |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>336.4</b> | <b>357.0</b> | <b>416.0</b> | <b>546.4</b> | <b>518.3</b> | <b>2,174.1</b>      |

\*Provisional.

**FIRST CYCLE PROJECT EXPENDITURE: 1972-1976**  
(in millions of US dollars)

|  | 1972         | 1973         | 1974         | 1975         | 1976*        | Total<br>1972-1976* |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| <b>Participating and executing agency</b>                              |              |              |              |              |              |                     |
| United Nations   | 45.8         | 45.9         | 49.8         | 63.5         | 59.3         | 264.3               |
| International Labour Organisation                                      | 30.4         | 30.2         | 32.6         | 40.4         | 32.4         | 166.0               |
| Food and Agriculture Organization<br>of the United Nations             | 81.6         | 81.7         | 86.4         | 119.9        | 101.6        | 471.2               |
| United Nations Educational,<br>Scientific and Cultural<br>Organization | 40.1         | 39.1         | 39.1         | 44.6         | 37.6         | 200.5               |
| World Health Organization  | 12.5         | 13.5         | 16.3         | 21.6         | 18.3         | 82.2                |
| International Bank for<br>Reconstruction and<br>Development            | 11.0         | 15.6         | 14.7         | 13.3         | 14.2         | 68.8                |
| International Civil Aviation<br>Organization                           | 5.8          | 7.3          | 10.5         | 16.6         | 17.1         | 57.3                |
| Universal Postal Union   | 0.8          | 1.3          | 1.8          | 2.1          | 1.3          | 7.3                 |
| International Telecommunication<br>Union                               | 7.9          | 10.4         | 12.5         | 16.7         | 15.7         | 63.2                |
| World Meteorological<br>Organization                                   | 5.8          | 5.2          | 6.1          | 6.9          | 6.5          | 30.5                |
| Inter-Governmental Maritime<br>Consultative Organization               | 0.6          | 1.5          | 1.7          | 2.5          | 2.2          | 8.5                 |
| International Atomic<br>Energy Agency                                  | 2.1          | 2.0          | 3.3          | 3.8          | 2.9          | 14.1                |
| United Nations Industrial<br>Development Organization                  | 16.3         | 16.9         | 22.2         | 31.6         | 32.1         | 119.1               |
| United Nations Conference on<br>Trade and Development                  | 3.0          | 4.3          | 5.4          | 8.0          | 8.8          | 29.5                |
| Asian Development Bank   | 0.0          | 0.8          | 0.9          | 1.3          | 1.4          | 4.4                 |
| International Development Bank   | 0.6          | 0.4          | 0.2          | 1.2          | 1.7          | 4.1                 |
| United Nations Development<br>Programme                                | 1.9          | 3.7          | 13.9         | 25.4         | 18.8         | 63.7                |
| <b>Subtotal</b>  | <b>266.2</b> | <b>279.8</b> | <b>317.4</b> | <b>419.4</b> | <b>371.9</b> | <b>1,654.7</b>      |
| Cost sharing   | —            | 1.4          | 4.0          | 10.7         | 27.5         | 22.8                |
| Government cash counterpart<br>expenditures                            | 3.3          | 5.3          | 6.8          | 6.1          | 6.7          | 49.0                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>269.5</b> | <b>286.5</b> | <b>328.2</b> | <b>436.2</b> | <b>406.1</b> | <b>1,726.5</b>      |

\*Provisional.

## PROJECT EXPENDITURES BY COMPONENT: 1972-1976

| COMPONENT         | PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES |      |      |      |       |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|-------|
|                   | 1972                                      | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976* |
| Project personnel | 64.7                                      | 64.3 | 61.1 | 61.0 | 62.0  |
| Subcontracts      | 11.8                                      | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 11.4  |
| Training          | 7.6                                       | 8.2  | 8.7  | 7.4  | 8.1   |
| Equipment         | 12.8                                      | 11.5 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 15.9  |
| Miscellaneous     | 3.1                                       | 3.1  | 3.0  | 2.2  | 2.6   |

\*Provisional.

## SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES: 1972-1976

| ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTOR                  | PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES |      |      |      |       |
|---|---|------|------|------|-------|
|   | 1972                                      | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976* |
| Agriculture, forestry, fisheries            | 29.3                                      | 27.5 | 25.9 | 27.4 | 27.8  |
| Cultural, social and human sciences         | 0.7                                       | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.5  | 0.8   |
| Education                                   | 8.5                                       | 8.0  | 6.9  | 6.9  | 6.8   |
| General economic and social policy planning | 10.4                                      | 10.4 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 13.1  |
| Health                                      | 5.3                                       | 5.7  | 5.7  | 5.8  | 5.8   |
| Industry                                    | 15.8                                      | 14.5 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 15.7  |
| International trade                         | 1.6                                       | 1.8  | 1.8  | 2.2  | 2.1   |
| Labour, management and employment           | 3.5                                       | 3.5  | 3.7  | 3.7  | 3.9   |
| Natural resources                           | 4.8                                       | 5.1  | 5.0  | 5.3  | 4.8   |
| Population                                  | 0.3                                       | 0.2  | 0.1  | 0.1  |       |
| Relief activities                           | 0.3                                       | 0.1  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.3   |
| Science and technology                      | 6.9                                       | 6.7  | 7.0  | 5.8  | 4.6   |
| Social security and other social services   | 2.3                                       | 2.1  | 1.8  | 2.0  | 2.0   |
| Transport and communications                | 10.4                                      | 13.6 | 13.4 | 11.4 | 12.4  |

\*Provisional.

The amount of provisional estimated expenditures for the 1973-1976 period totalled \$27.4 million. The unexpended balance of \$19.8 million in the Special Measures Fund, plus an additional \$3 million to be made available in 1977 from the Programme Reserve, were to be utilized in the second cycle (1977-1981).

Another source of funding was cost sharing, whereby recipient Governments contributed additional funds to meet a portion of UNDP project costs. The first cost-sharing arrangement occurred

in 1973 and since then this method of funding steadily increased. In 1976, cost-sharing expenditures amounted to about \$27.5 million.

The Programme, throughout the first cycle, responded to and gave particular attention to such outstanding global concerns as food production, trade promotion, water resources, energy, pollution control, employment, indigenous technology, commodities and the role of women in development.

## Activities in 1976 under the United Nations Development Programme

As the result of a financial liquidity problem in 1975 caused by inflation and higher rates of programme approvals and delivery, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) began 1976 with a deficit of \$40 million, a nearly exhausted operational reserve and a high inflationary spiral which was eroding its remaining resource base. Consequently, measures were taken to reduce administrative expenditures and 1976 programme expenditures by curtailing new project approvals, rephasing many on-going projects and cancelling

others. The UNDP Governing Council approved a 1976 level of expenditure of \$370 million, \$66 million less than 1975.

A number of steps were taken during this period to minimize any adverse effects from the curtailment of project activities. Country expenditure ceilings were established within which Governments allocated funds among those individual projects which reflected their own development priorities. Also, efforts were made to protect the more economically vulnerable countries, such as the

least developed countries, those which had been most seriously affected by the world economic crisis, or newly independent countries.

Financial initiatives designed to preserve planned and on-going projects included the provision of additional resources by recipient countries and the assumption of a portion of UNDP project costs by the recipient country on a cost-sharing basis. Such cost-sharing schemes were usually undertaken by countries at the upper end of the per capita gross national product (GNP) scale; however, the Gambia and the Sudan, which are among the least developed countries, also provided cost-sharing funds. In addition, other countries made advances against their second cycle (1977-1981) planning figures to maintain the progress of their programmes. The United Nations executing agencies also provided additional financial resources in 1976 by deferring reimbursement requests; among these agencies were the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Arab Fund. Under other arrangements, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organisation, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Council of Arab Economic Unity made advances.

Through these and other arrangements, such as special bilateral aid to UNDP-supported projects, the projected deficit for the end of 1976 was met, the short-term liquidity situation was resolved and UNDP ended the year with a reasonably satisfactory level of liquid assets.

Various steps were also taken during the year to improve Programme management.

In 1976, UNDP expenditure came to \$478.9 million, as follows (in millions of United States dollars):

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Field programme                                 |             |
| Country projects                                | 279.3       |
| Intercountry projects                           | 62.8        |
| Programme Reserve                               | 12.1        |
| Special measures for least developed countries  | <u>12.2</u> |
| Subtotal  | 366.4       |
| Agency overhead costs                           | 55.3        |
| UNDP administrative and programme support costs | <u>57.2</u> |
| Total   | 478.9       |

In addition, the equivalent of \$6.5 million was spent from Governments' cash counterpart contributions in support of UNDP-assisted projects. During 1976, UNDP provided over 57,000 man-months of expert services to 127 developing nations and 22 territories at a cost of \$247.7 million. At the same

time it supplied \$63.4 million in project equipment, \$32.5 million in training fellowships and \$45.5 million in consulting and subcontracted services.

The number of experts on assignment in UNDP-supported projects during 1976 was 8,595, of whom 29 per cent were recruited from developing countries. At the same time, 12 per cent of the \$42.4 million worth of equipment purchased, 27.6 per cent of the \$32.5 million worth of subcontracts and 30 per cent of the 5,198 fellowships awarded also went to developing countries.

The year showed a substantial increase in investment commitments originating directly or indirectly from UNDP-supported projects. The reported commitments were \$4,557 million, which represented a 38 per cent increase from 1975. The total of such reported investment commitments for the first cycle was \$19,045 million.

More than \$5,833 million in reported investment commitments for the first cycle were in the transport and communications sector while \$3,764 million were for natural resources, primarily hydro-electric and nuclear power development; \$3,554 million for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries development; \$2,787 million for industrial schemes; and \$1,141 million for projects in health.

The UNDP Office of Project Execution (OPE) introduced a number of restrictive measures in 1976 because of the financial difficulties; several activities were transferred to other bodies. Also, it began to classify its projects in 1976 as technical and non-technical, the former being projects in which it oversaw substantive and technical functions, and the latter those in which it was primarily responsible for administrative and financial monitoring. In 1976, OPE delivered a total of \$15.2 million in projects, of which 58 per cent were classified as non-technical.

Also during the year, OPE was selected as coordinator and contracting agent for a number of large-scale multilateral and bilateral projects, particularly in Africa. It expanded its functions to include construction activities and the provision of information to Governments, businesses and institutions on methods of supplying goods and services to the United Nations development system, methods of utilizing non-convertible currencies, and means for achieving equitable distribution of purchase orders and contracts. Finally, OPE was serving as a focal point for initial efforts for establishment of interagency procurement services.

Another area of active UNDP involvement during 1976 was in technical co-operation among developing countries, referred to as TCDC. It has actively promoted developing countries' co-operative efforts and increased the utilization of such co-operation in the execution of its own projects. Also, UNDP established an information referral service

designed to provide developing countries with information on what technical assistance resources were available for bilateral or multilateral co-operation with other developing countries.

In preparation for the 1978 Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, UNDP and the United Nations regional commissions organized regional meetings in 1976 in Bangkok (Thailand), Lima (Peru) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). These meetings provided a forum for countries to become aware of each other's capabilities, to identify specific regional problems to which technical co-operation among developing countries could apply, and to consider methods for extending such co-operation.

### Expenditures in 1976

Expenditures of UNDP in 1976 for field programmes totalled \$366.4 million; these are broken down by economic and social sector, by region and by executing agency in the tables below (amounts are in millions of United States dollars).

| Economic and social sector                    | Amount       |
|---|--------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries           | 102.2        |
| Education                                     | 23.9         |
| Policy and planning                           | 48.1         |
| Health  | 20.6         |
| Industry                                      | 55.9         |
| International trade                           | 7.8          |
| Labour, management and employment             | 13.9         |
| Natural resources                             | 18.7         |
| Science and technology                        | 18.0         |
| Social security and other social services     | 7.5          |
| Transport and communications                  | 45.6         |
| Other   | 4.2          |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>366.4</b> |
| <b>Region</b>                                 |              |
| Africa  | 97.9         |
| Asia and the Pacific                          | 75.4         |
| Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East | 61.5         |
| Latin America                                 | 67.3         |
| Regional                                      | 53.0         |
| Interregional                                 | 7.7          |
| Global  | 3.6          |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>366.4</b> |

| Participating and<br>executing agency                                  | Field<br>programme<br>costs | Overhead<br>costs | Total |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| United Nations   | 56.0                        | 8.7               | 64.7  |
| International Labour<br>Organisation                                   | 30.3                        | 5.0               | 35.3  |
| Food and Agriculture<br>Organization of the<br>United Nations          | 105.4                       | 15.6              | 121.0 |
| United Nations Educational,<br>Scientific and Cultural<br>Organization | 35.1                        | 5.7               | 40.8  |
| International Civil Aviation<br>Organization                           | 17.3                        | 2.5               | 19.8  |
| World Health Organization  | 20.0                        | 2.7               | 22.7  |
| International Bank for<br>Reconstruction and Development               | 13.4                        | 1.6               | 15.0  |
| Universal Postal Union   | 1.4                         | 0.3               | 1.7   |
| International Telecommunication<br>Union                               | 14.9                        | 2.5               | 17.4  |
| World Meteorological<br>Organization                                   | 6.5                         | 1.4               | 7.9   |
| Inter-Governmental Maritime<br>Consultative Organization               | 2.4                         | 0.4               | 2.8   |

| Participating and<br>executing agency                 | Field<br>programme<br>costs | Overhead<br>costs | Total        |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| International Atomic Energy Agency                    | 2.9                         | 0.4               | 3.3          |
| United Nations Industrial<br>Development Organization | 30.5                        | 4.7               | 35.2         |
| United Nations Conference<br>on Trade and Development | 8.1                         | 1.4               | 9.5          |
| Asian Development Bank                                | 1.4                         | 0.2               | 1.6          |
| International Development Bank                        | 1.6                         | 0.2               | 1.8          |
| United Nations Development<br>Programme               | 19.2                        | 2.0               | 21.2         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>366.4</b>                | <b>55.3</b>       | <b>421.7</b> |

### Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel

Under a plan established for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel in the field of public administration, experts were appointed as officials of recipient Governments while at the same time remaining in the employ of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies participating in this type of scheme. The United Nations, or the agency concerned, recruited the experts and supplemented their salaries paid by the recipient Governments should they be too low to attract experts with the desired level of experience and expertise. These experts were responsible for training designated national counterparts to take over from them as quickly as possible.

In 1976, UNDP financed 190 operational experts, of whom two were sent on a regional basis to Africa. The remaining 188 were sent to the following 44 countries or territories: Antigua (2), the Bahamas (2), Barbados (1), Belize (5), Botswana (18), the Cayman Islands (2), Cyprus (1), Democratic Kampuchea (1), Dominica (1), El Salvador (1), Fiji (2), Gabon (3), the Gambia (4), Ghana (3), the Gilbert Islands and Tuvalu (1), Indonesia (1), Jordan (6), Kenya (4), Lesotho (13), Malawi (15), Mali (1), Malta (7), Mauritania (3), Mauritius (1), Morocco (7), Nepal (1), the Netherlands Antilles (4), the Niger (1), Nigeria (6), Oman (7), Qatar (1), Rwanda (1), Samoa (6), St. Lucia (3), Sierra Leone (2), the Sudan (6), Swaziland (21), Tonga (4), Trinidad and Tobago (4), Uganda (2), the United Republic of Tanzania (5), the West Indies (2), Yemen (2) and Zambia (5).

### Extra-budgetary activities in 1976

#### United Nations Volunteers

At the conclusion of 1976, 285 United Nations Volunteers were working in 52 developing countries. The least developed countries were the major recipients, with over 65 per cent of the total placements. There was an increase in the number of volunteers from developing countries, who by 1976 were more than 50 per cent of the total.

United Nations Volunteers activities normally occurred within the framework of UNDP-supported projects. However, a few placements were made

under the regular programmes of the United Nations agencies or on Government projects.

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly designated the United Nations Volunteers to be a major operational unit for the execution of programmes to increase youth participation in development and it expanded the terms of reference of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to include any youth programmes requested by developing countries (see page 377). In this connexion, a joint UNDP/United Nations Volunteers-funded regional project was initiated in 1976 with the participation of eight Latin American countries to promote youth participation in development.

The General Assembly also requested the UNDP Administrator to expand United Nations Volunteers activities in the field of domestic development services (see page 377). In this regard, an Asian and Pacific Forum of Domestic Development Services, consisting of governmental and non-governmental organizations, was established as an advisory group to the United Nations Volunteers.

#### United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration was established in 1974 to provide assistance to developing countries for locating and assessing natural resources, and undertaking exploration projects which those countries were unable to undertake because of the high degree of risk involved.

The Revolving Fund began field operations in 1976 with the implementation of a mineral exploration project in Ecuador intended to determine if sufficient reserves of silver, gold and base-metal minerals at San Bartolomé and Río Angas existed to warrant exploitation. The first phase of the project was to cost \$1.2 million and, should encouraging results be obtained, an additional \$1.2 million had been authorized.

Also in 1976, a project agreement was signed and ratified by the Government of Sudan to explore the precious and base-metal mineralization potential in Jebel Sabidana. The Revolving Fund was to expend \$125,000 for a minimum work phase and up to \$325,000 for possible additional work.

Pledged contributions rose in 1976 to \$5.81 million: Belgium, \$400,000; Canada, \$1.5 million; Iraq, \$10,000; Japan, \$3.5 million; and the Netherlands, \$400,000.

#### Assistance to colonial countries and peoples

In 1974, a trust fund to assist the national liberation movements in Africa was established within UNDP. Maintained through voluntary contributions, the Fund was designed to provide greater impetus to project formulation for the benefit of national

liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Among the assistance projects under way in 1976 was support for the Institute for Namibia, which was training a cadre of civil servants in preparation for independence.

At the end of 1976, the resources of the Fund were \$4.2 million, which was entirely committed to projects of various national liberation movements. However, there existed a wide gap between project approval and project implementation due to the scarcity of trained manpower and organized institutions among those movements being assisted. Therefore, actual expenditure in 1976 amounted to \$1.2 million. In co-operation with OAU, UNDP was trying to accelerate project implementation rates.

#### The United Nations Sahelian Office

In October 1976, the UNDP Administrator was given responsibility for the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities and for the United Nations Sahelian Office.

The Sahelian Office supported medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and its member States. In 1976, the original 52 priority projects established in 1975 had increased to 90, with a total financial requirement of \$400 million. About \$180 million was available either through commitments of bilateral donors or by contributions from the Trust Fund. The Trust Fund balance as at 31 December 1976 was \$22,375,786. (See also pp. 510-11.)

#### Fund for the development of Irian Jaya

Full-scale operations under this trust fund ended in 1974; however, residual activity continued in 1976 with allocations totalling \$36,713. The balance as at 31 December 1976 was \$1,108,009.

#### Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire

Full-scale operations under the United Nations Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire were concluded in 1971. However, an allocation of \$410,400 against residual funds was issued in 1976. The balance as at 31 December 1976 was \$358,906.

#### United Nations Trust Fund for an Operational Programme in Lesotho

Established to finance operational and administrative experts in Lesotho, the United Nations Trust Fund for an Operational Programme in Lesotho covered a variety of fields from educational planning and tourism to industrial development and transportation, including the development of a sound Government infrastructure.

Allocations made in 1976 totalled \$349,978 and the balance as at 31 December 1976 was \$416,544.

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 projects in Swaziland similar to those under the Trust Fund for Lesotho. Allocations in 1976 totalled \$259,764 and the balance as at 31 December 1976 was \$438,653.

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency—residual assets

No new allocations were made in 1976 and the balance of the trust fund for the United Nations

Korean Reconstruction Agency as at 31 December 1976 totalled \$29,528.

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 United Nations Secretary-General transferred most of the unexpended funds of UNROB to the UNDP Administrator. These funds were being utilized specifically for Government-proposed projects pertaining to relief and rehabilitation activities. The balance as at 31 December 1976 totalled \$672,725.

### Finances of the United Nations Development Programme for 1976

Programmes assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are financed through the voluntary contributions of Member States of the United Nations and/or members of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme. Contributions pledged for 1977 amounted to \$515 million.

#### Allocations of funds for 1977

As at 31 December 1976, funds allocated for UNDP expenditure in 1977 were \$356.8 million of which \$238.9 million was for the field programme, including \$199.5 million for country projects, \$30.6 million for intercountry projects, \$3.9 million for the Programme Reserve and \$4.9 million for special measures for the least developed countries. Also, \$57.7 million was earmarked for agency overhead costs and \$60.2 million for UNDP administrative and programme support costs.

#### Contributions pledged for 1977

Contributions pledged in November 1976 for UNDP's activities in 1977 totalled \$515 million, including voluntary contributions for assessed programme costs. This represented a 6.8 per cent increase from the previous year's pledging conference.

Of the \$466.3 million in paid pledges for 1976, \$457.3 million was paid during the year and \$1.5 million was paid in January 1977, which together represented 98 per cent of the total pledged.

As decided by the UNDP Governing Council, the operational reserve was to be restored to a fully liquid state for 1980. To accomplish this, \$15 million was to be set aside in 1977, followed by \$35 million in 1978, \$50 million in 1979 and \$50 million in 1980.

The table below lists the contributions pledged for 1977 by country. It includes certain estimates for countries which had not specified amounts as at 28 March 1977.

### CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1977<sup>a</sup>

(As at 28 March 1977)

| Country     | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollar<br>equivalent) | Country            | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollar<br>equivalent) | Country             | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollar<br>equivalent) |
|-------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Afghanistan | 153,501                                   | Bulgaria           | 442,387                                   | Egypt               | 562,228                                   |
| Albania     | 7,317                                     | Burma              | 774,000                                   | Ethiopia            | 126,060                                   |
| Algeria     | 500,000                                   | Byelorussian SSR   | 179,045                                   | Fiji                | 91,000                                    |
| Argentina   | 1,155,000                                 | Canada             | 33,333,333                                | Finland             | 5,584,416                                 |
| Australia   | 4,375,000                                 | Chad               | 4,000                                     | France              | 10,000,000                                |
| Austria     | 3,680,000                                 | Chile              | 700,000                                   | Gambia              | 4,581                                     |
| Bahamas     | 10,000                                    | Colombia           | 500,000                                   | German              |   |
| Bahrain     | 14,820                                    | Costa Rica         | 110,000                                   | Democratic Republic | 833,333                                   |
| Bangladesh  | 86,350                                    | Cuba               | 484,422                                   | Germany,            |   |
| Barbados    | 19,838                                    | Cyprus             | 84,843                                    | Federal Republic of | 38,083,333                                |
| Belgium     | 12,324,324                                | Czechoslovakia     | 610,820                                   | Ghana               | 338,310                                   |
| Bhutan      | 2,600                                     | Democratic Yemen   | 3,042                                     | Greece              | 460,000                                   |
| Bolivia     | 15,000                                    | Denmark            | 46,665,031                                | Guatemala           | 189,000                                   |
| Botswana    | 9,227                                     | Dominican Republic | 150,000                                   | Guyana              | 140,439                                   |
| Brazil      | 1,530,000                                 | Ecuador            | 150,000                                   | Haiti               | 4,000                                     |



| Country                          | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollar<br>equivalent) | Country           | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollar<br>equivalent) | Country                     | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollar<br>equivalent) |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Holy See                         | 2,000                                     | Monaco            | 4,440                                     | Sri Lanka                   | 200,000                                   |
| Honduras                         | 19,864                                    | Mongolia          | 180,300                                   | Surinam                     | 60,000                                    |
| Hungary                          | 408,065                                   | Morocco           | 322,222                                   | Swaziland                   | 8,074                                     |
| Iceland                          | 84,211                                    | Nepal             | 38,500                                    | Sweden                      | 60,714,286                                |
| India                            | 6,250,000                                 | Netherlands       | 48,097,931                                | Switzerland                 | 9,100,000                                 |
| Indonesia                        | 1,641,000                                 | New Zealand       | 1,500,000                                 | Syrian Arab Republic        | 33,846                                    |
| Iran                             | 4,320,000                                 | Nicaragua         | 120,000                                   | Thailand                    | 1,012,672                                 |
| Iraq                             | 508,475                                   | Niger             | 10,000                                    | Togo                        | 8,800                                     |
| Ireland                          | 581,197                                   | Nigeria           | 1,534,452                                 | Trinidad and Tobago         | 125,000                                   |
| Israel                           | 242,000                                   | Norway            | 28,298,279                                | Tunisia                     | 490,000                                   |
| Italy                            | 4,161,850                                 | Oman              | 70,000                                    | Turkey                      | 1,085,765                                 |
| Ivory Coast                      | 100,000                                   | Pakistan          | 1,193,606                                 | Uganda                      | 54,152                                    |
| Jamaica                          | 133,113                                   | Panama            | 323,000                                   | Ukrainian SSR               | 447,613                                   |
| Japan                            | 22,000,000                                | Papua New Guinea  | 153,685                                   | USSR                        | 3,580,902                                 |
| Jordan                           | 350,000                                   | Paraguay          | 10,317                                    | United Arab Emirates        | 525,000                                   |
| Kenya                            | 90,253                                    | Peru              | 530,000                                   | United Kingdom              | 34,188,034                                |
| Kuwait                           | 500,000                                   | Philippines       | 1,088,000                                 | United Republic of Cameroon | 103,300                                   |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 19,665                                    | Poland            | 1,190,508                                 | United Republic of Tanzania | 84,236                                    |
| Lesotho                          | 35,460                                    | Portugal          | 30,000                                    | United States               | 100,000,000                               |
| Libyan Arab Republic             | 1,000,000                                 | Qatar             | 200,000                                   | Upper Volta                 | 4,550                                     |
| Luxembourg                       | 87,027                                    | Republic of Korea | 600,000                                   | Uruguay                     | 434,221                                   |
| Madagascar                       | 28,240                                    | Romania           | 411,667                                   | Venezuela                   | 2,000,000                                 |
| Malawi                           | 17,293                                    | Rwanda            | 10,000                                    | Yemen                       | 4,945                                     |
| Malaysia                         | 100,000                                   | Saudi Arabia      | 2,660,000                                 | Yugoslavia                  | 1,896,400                                 |
| Maldives                         | 1,000                                     | Senegal           | 160,000                                   | Zaire                       | 56,557                                    |
| Malta                            | 44,382                                    | Sierra Leone      | 75,000                                    | Zambia                      | 132,236                                   |
| Mauritania                       | 3,800                                     | Singapore         | 220,000                                   | Estimated pledges           | 438,375 <sup>b</sup>                      |
| Mauritius                        | 88,450                                    | Somalia           | 5,000                                     | Total                       | 514,973,816 <sup>c</sup>                  |
| Mexico                           | 1,000,000                                 | Spain             | 840,000                                   |                             |   |

<sup>a</sup> Excludes pledges totalling \$1.8 million to the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries

<sup>b</sup> Pledges not yet announced but anticipated.

<sup>c</sup> Does not include voluntary contributions totalling \$9.8 million in respect of programme costs.

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- A/CONF.76/1 and Corr.1. Final Act of United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund.  
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### Decisions of deliberative organs

#### Operational activities for development

At its June/July 1976 session, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) decided to request the Economic and Social Council to recommend that the United Nations organizations take steps to maintain and improve co-ordination at both the headquarters and the country levels. Also, within the context of UNDP's role as the central funding and co-ordinating body in the field of technical assistance, it requested the Economic and Social Council to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly in order to stimulate thorough consideration by the whole United Nations membership of maintaining the spirit of the Assembly's resolution of 11 December 1970<sup>2</sup> on the capacity of the United Nations development system, taking into account the efforts to rationalize the system, particularly those

of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, without prejudicing the results of the restructuring exercise.

On 9 July 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 159(LXI), by which it transmitted the UNDP decision on the coherence of the United Nations development system to the executive heads of the specialized agencies with the request that it be circulated at the next session of their legislative bodies. The Council took this decision on the proposal of Iran, without voting.

In addition, on 4 August 1976, the Council, with the adoption of resolution 2024(LXI), requested all international organizations in the United Nations development system to strengthen co-ordina-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 350-55, text of resolution 2688(XXV).

tion between headquarters and in recipient countries to improve technical assistance integration at the country level and to enable UNDP resident representatives to act as the central co-ordinating authorities in the field for United Nations development assistance programmes. It also requested those organizations to take steps to strengthen their co-operation with the United Nations field office network, including, where feasible, joint arrangements on the functioning of technical advisers to UNDP resident representatives. The Council requested the UNDP Governing Council to report the following year on the progress achieved in securing such headquarters and field co-ordination. The Economic and Social Council also reaffirmed the desirability of having additional voluntary contributions to the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system channelled through UNDP as the body for central funding and co-ordination of the country programming system, and it invited all donor countries to assist in the achievement of the dynamic growth of UNDP's activities for the next programming cycle (1977-1981).

Resolution 2024(LXI) was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which approved the text, also without vote, on 30 July on the proposal of Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden. Drafting amendments made by Brazil at the plenary meeting were accepted. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly, after considering the reports of the UNDP Governing Council on its two 1976 sessions, noted with appreciation that the Administrator of UNDP and the heads of the agencies and programmes that were members of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board were taking steps to strengthen their mutual co-ordination, both between headquarters and in recipient countries, with a view to improving the integration of technical assistance. The Assembly requested all organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen their co-operation and to ensure an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to operational activities. It looked forward to the report which the Governing Council was to submit to the Economic and Social Council on the subject.

Finally, the Assembly invited all countries to help promote a properly co-ordinated approach to operational activities and to assist in achieving a dynamic growth of UNDP activities in 1977-1981, based on the need for an equitable sharing of the total effort required with regard to the level, timeliness and usability of contributions to UNDP.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/171, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and

Financial) Committee, which approved the text without vote on 6 December. The resolution was sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden and Uganda. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### **Technical co-operation among developing countries**

#### **United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries**

Reporting to the Governing Council at its 1976 sessions, the UNDP Administrator noted that UNDP had assisted Governments in effectively initiating and participating among themselves in various technical co-operation schemes, as well as promoting and co-ordinating such activities within the United Nations development system.

Working with the United Nations regional commissions, UNDP had developed plans for regional meetings related to technical co-operation among developing countries (see p. 371). Other activities had included a programme to organize and place into operation both the information referral system and improved publicity for the possibilities of technical co-operation among developing countries.

Following its consideration of the question, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly that it: convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in August/September 1977 in Buenos Aires, Argentina; designate the UNDP Governing Council's sessional Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as the preparatory committee; request the Secretary-General to convene in January 1977 the first session of the preparatory committee; request the Secretary-General and the UNDP Administrator to consult regarding adequate servicing for the Conference; request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary funds from the United Nations regular budget for the costs of providing conference servicing facilities for meetings of the preparatory committee and the Conference itself; take note of the provisional agenda, which should be made final by the preparatory committee at its first session; request the Administrator to involve the executing and participating agencies in the preparatory process for the Conference; request these agencies and the regional commissions to participate fully in the Conference preparations and to submit reports to the preparatory committee on their activities for promoting technical co-operation among developing countries; call upon Governments, particularly those of developing countries, to participate actively in the Conference

preparations; request the Secretary-General and the Administrator to take measures for the inclusion of technical co-operation among developing countries as a main feature in the 1977 activities of the United Nations Office of Public Information and the regular information activities of UNDP; and request the Secretary-General to invite all Member States and United Nations organizations to participate in the Conference.

These recommendations were set forth in resolution 2023(LXI), adopted by the Council without vote on 4 August 1976. The Council acted on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which approved without vote on 30 July a text sponsored by Argentina. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 31/179, endorsed most of the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly decided to convene the Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries from 27 March to 7 April 1978 at Buenos Aires. It also: requested the UNDP Administrator to act as Secretary-General of the Conference; decided that the Governing Council's sessional Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries was to function as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and was for that purpose to be open to all Member States; requested a programme of public information to ensure global awareness of and interest in the Conference; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to enlist the co-operation of the agencies and regional commissions in the substantive preparations for the Conference and to establish an interagency task force for this purpose; requested the agencies and regional commissions to contribute to the development by the Conference of a practical plan of action for furthering technical co-operation among developing countries; and called upon Member States to prepare national reports on their experience and capacity as well as needs on a global and sectoral basis in regard to technical co-operation among developing countries.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to invite: all States to participate in the Conference; representatives of those organizations having 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; representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, as observers; the United Nations Council for Namibia, as an observer; the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional commissions

and interested United Nations organs, to be represented; interested intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as observers.

Resolution 31/179 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which approved a 45-power text without vote on 10 December. At the plenary meeting 44 Members presented an amendment intended to secure the broadest participation of Member States in preparations for the Conference; it was accepted without vote. (For text of resolution, and list of sponsors of resolution and of amendment, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Reports on technical co-operation among developing countries

The Economic and Social Council by decision 168(LXI), adopted without vote on 4 August 1976, took note of reports of the participating and executing agencies of the United Nations development system and of the regional commissions on technical co-operation among developing countries. The Council acted on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which approved the text on 30 July, without a vote, on the proposal of the Chairman.

#### Assistance to the Palestinian people

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council invited UNDP, the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to intensify their efforts to identify the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people.

The Council requested these agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to establish and implement concrete projects to improve social and economic conditions of those people. It urged the heads of these bodies to submit proposals to this end to their respective governing bodies and it requested the Secretary-General to report on implementation in 1977.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2026(LXI), adopted by a roll-call vote of 36 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The text was approved by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July by a roll-call vote of 37 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The sponsors were the States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" as well as Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Borrowing authority of the UNDP Administrator

At its June/July 1976 session, the UNDP Governing Council requested authorization for the Ad-

ministrator of UNDP to borrow moneys until the end of 1977 to maintain the stability of the Programme until an adequate and fully liquid operational reserve could be built up. The conditions governing this borrowing authority were set forth, and authorization was also requested for the Secretary-General to lend moneys from appropriate voluntary trust funds in his custody to UNDP for the stated purposes and conditions; in all such cases a consensus decision was to be required of the Governing Council.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend that the General Assembly approve this borrowing authority as a contingency measure, and it approved the text of a resolution for adoption by the Assembly. These actions were set out in decision 164(LXI) adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee which approved without vote on 30 July a text forwarded by the Governing Council.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted the recommended text as its resolution 31/165. It thereby gave the Governing Council authority to permit the Administrator to borrow funds until the end of 1977 to meet immediate cash requirements subject to the purposes and under the conditions it set forth. Resolution 31/165 was adopted without vote. The Second Committee approved the text by consensus on 30 November. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **United Nations Volunteers**

During 1976, the role of the United Nations Volunteers in the promotion of youth and domestic volunteer services received greater emphasis.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council approved a decision (165(LXI)) by which it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution concerning the development and expansion of United Nations Volunteers activities in domestic development services. Decision 165(LXI) was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which approved the text without vote on 30 July. The text had been proposed by the UNDP Governing Council.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted the recommended text as its resolution 31/166. It thereby requested the UNDP Administrator to develop further and expand the activities of the United Nations Volunteers in the field of domestic development services and to ensure that the Volunteers programme actively promoted the formation of and co-operated with regional advisory groups for domestic development services. He was also asked to ensure the publication of relevant material on such services. The Assembly then ap-

pealed to Governments for increased contributions to support the growing activities of the United Nations Volunteers.

Resolution 31/166 was adopted without vote; it had been approved by the Second Committee without vote on 29 November. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the terms of another resolution (31/131), the General Assembly designated the United Nations Volunteers programme as a major operational unit of the United Nations for the execution of youth programmes, especially of pilot projects to increase youth participation in development activities and training programmes for youth workers—such programmes to be undertaken only after consultation with the Governments of recipient countries concerned.

It decided to expand the terms of reference of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to include the receipt of additional contributions for implementing youth programmes requested by developing countries, and appealed to Governments and all other potential sources to help finance such programmes. The Assembly also set down procedures for intersecretariat consultations on such programmes and called for a report in 1977 on implementation.

Resolution 31/131 was adopted, without vote, on 16 December 1976 on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text, also without vote, on 9 December on the proposal of Austria, Iran and the Netherlands. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Aid to colonial countries and peoples**

At its twenty-first session (15 January to 4 February 1976) the UNDP Governing Council took a decision by which it agreed that UNDP should continue its active support for the humanitarian programmes of the African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It requested the Administrator to utilize Namibia's indicative planning figure for financing requests submitted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and to continue responding to requests for assistance submitted by the South West Africa People's Organization by utilizing available resources for humanitarian assistance programmes to African liberation movements.

The Governing Council also appealed to Member States to provide additional resources to the fund established to provide aid to such groups so that UNDP might discharge its obligations.

At its twenty-second (15 June to 5 July 1976) session, the Governing Council requested the Administrator to invite representatives of OAU-recognized African liberation movements to participate in the Governing Council's work as observers and

to ensure that UNDP assistance to these liberation movements was provided quickly and with maximum flexibility. It further decided that the Administrator should utilize, in addition to liberation-

movement trust funds, funds available in respect of undistributed indicative planning figures provided for future participants during the 1977-1981 period, not to exceed \$6 million.

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E/5779. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 21st session, Headquarters, New York, 15 January-4 February 1976.

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976.

E/AC.24/L.537. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 603.

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 2024(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5880, and as orally amended by Brazil, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the basic consensus on the functions and operations of the United Nations development system as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970, in particular the continued need for a co-ordinated and integrated approach to technical assistance rendered by the system according to the priorities of recipient countries,

Reaffirming further that the implementation of multilateral technical co-operation is a common endeavour of the entire United Nations system, recognizing the central role of the United Nations Development Programme,

Taking note with approval of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, and in particular of its decision on the coherence of the United Nations system,

1. Requests all international organizations participating in the United Nations development system:

(a) To strengthen their mutual co-ordination, both between headquarters and in recipient countries, with a view to improving the integration of technical assistance at the country level in keeping with the consensus as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV), and this, in particular, to enable the resident representative to act as the central co-ordinating authority on behalf of the organizations for the development assistance programmes of the system at the field level, as foreseen in paragraph 63 of the consensus;

(b) In particular, to take the necessary steps to strengthen their co-operation with the United Nations field office network, including, wherever feasible, joint arrangements on the functioning of technical advisers to the resident representatives, in order to ensure an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to operational activities;

2. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session a report on the progress achieved in securing such improved headquarters and field co-ordination, with, if necessary, recommendations thereon;

3. Reaffirms the desirability of additional voluntary contributions to the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations development system to be channelled through the Programme as its central funding and co-ordinating body for the benefit of the country programming system;

4. Invites all donor countries to assist in the achievement of the dynamic growth of the Programme's activities for 1977-1981, based on the need for an equitable sharing of the total effort required with regard to the level, timeliness and usability of voluntary contributions to the Programme.

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 30, 36-44, 60.

Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI A and C.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VII D.

A/C.2/31/L.56. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Uganda: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 6 December 1976, meeting 60.

A/31/411. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 31/171, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/411, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, as well as the statement of the Administrator of the Programme and the views expressed during the debate on operational activities at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly,

Reiterating the principle reflected in the consensus on the functions and operations of the United Nations development system as embodied in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970,

Endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 2024(LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Stressing the continued need for a co-ordinated and integrated approach to technical co-operation activities carried out by the United Nations system according to the priorities of the recipient Governments, as well as General Assembly resolution 3405(XXX) of 28 November 1975 on new dimensions in technical co-operation,

Stressing further that the implementation of multilateral technical co-operation is a common endeavour of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system,

1. Notes with appreciation that, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2024(LXI), the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of the agencies and programmes members of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board are taking steps, in a spirit

of partnership, to strengthen their mutual co-ordination, both between headquarters and in recipient countries, with a view to improving the integration of technical assistance in line with the above-mentioned consensus;

2. Requests all organizations of the United Nations system to pursue actively their consultations in order to develop the measures required to strengthen their co-operation and to ensure, through an efficient United Nations development field network, an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to operational activities, and looks forward to the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to be submitted through the Economic and Social Council, on the steps taken and results achieved;

3. Invites all countries to help promote a properly co-ordinated approach to operational activities and to assist in the achievement of the dynamic growth of the activities of the United Nations Development Programme for 1977-1981 based on the need for an equitable sharing of the total effort required with regard to the level, timeliness and usability of voluntary contributions to the Programme.

#### Technical co-operation among developing countries

##### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings  
597-600, 602.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

DP/202. Organization of Conference. Report of Administrator of UNDP.

E/5779. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 21st session, Headquarters, New York, 15 January-4 February 1976, Chapter IX (decision of 30 January 1976).

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapters XII (decisions I and II of 5 July 1976), XIII and XIV.

E/AC.24/L.535. Argentina: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsor, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 602.

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2023(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5880, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3251 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974 and 3461 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, and other pertinent resolutions of the Assembly,

Recalling further the relevant decisions adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions,

Taking note with appreciation of the statement made by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme giving reassurance of Programme support for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and of his interest in its success,

1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-second session;

2. Decides to recommend to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session that it:

(a) Convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 23 August to 6 September 1977;

(b) Designate the sessional Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries of the Governing Council of the Programme as the Preparatory Committee for

the Conference, which should be open to the participation of all members and hold two, and if necessary three, sessions before the Conference;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to convene the first session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference in January 1977;

(d) Request the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the Programme to consult as to the best means of ensuring the adequate servicing of the Conference, taking into account the experience gained by the United Nations, and especially by the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council, in the organization of world conferences;

(e) Request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary funds under the regular budget of the Organization to cover the costs of providing conference servicing facilities for the meetings of the Preparatory Committee, as well as for the Conference itself, including the provision of facilities for the Conference in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, so as to ensure the effective organization of such meetings and of the Conference;

(f) Take note of the provisional agenda contained in the report of the Administrator on the organization of the Conference, which should be finalized by the Preparatory Committee at its first session in the light of the comments and suggestions made at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the Programme and of the results of the regional intergovernmental meetings held in preparation for the Conference;

(g) Request the Administrator of the Programme to involve the participating and executing agencies in the preparatory process for the Conference, including the preparation of the main documents, and to this end approve the convening of an interagency task force within the framework of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board;

(h) Further request the participating and executing agencies and the regional commissions to participate fully in the preparations for the Conference, in close co-operation and co-ordination with the Programme, and to submit reports on their activities for promoting technical co-operation among developing countries to the Preparatory Committee, together with suggestions and recommendations for possible inclusion in the plan of action to be prepared for the Conference;

(i) Call upon the Governments of Member States, in particular those of developing countries, to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference and, to this end, to designate a Co-ordinator or liaison officer at the national level and make other arrangements, as appropriate, in order, inter alia, to prepare national documents on their experience and capacity in regard to technical co-operation among developing countries for submission to the Conference; for this latter purpose, the Programme is to prepare standards to facilitate uniformity in the format of the documents;

(j) Request the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the Programme to take all necessary measures to include the question of technical co-operation among developing countries as a main feature in the activities of the Office of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and in the regular public information activities of the United Nations Development Programme in 1977, in order to ensure world-wide awareness of and interest in the Conference and its objectives;

(k) Request the Secretary-General to invite all Member States of the United Nations, and organizations of the United Nations system, to participate in the Conference, as well as other participants, as enumerated in General Assembly resolution 3438 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1982 (LX) of 19 April 1976.

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 30, 36-44, 62, 65.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 56.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization,

16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI A 6. A/31/82. Letter of 12 April from Argentina.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/C.2/31/7. Letter of 11 October from Mexico (transmitting report of Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, Mexico City, 13-22 September 1976).

A/C.2/31/L.53. Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.53/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 65.

A/C.2/31/L.72. Administrative and financial implications of 23-power draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.53. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/93, A/31/8/Add.22, A/31/463. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/31/416. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/L.34 and Add.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/31/416.

A/31/416. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 31/179, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/416, and as amended by 44 powers, A/31/L.34 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3251 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974 and 3461 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, and other relevant resolutions of 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,

Noting the recommendations made at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, and at the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13 to 22 September 1976, Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 2023 (LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Recalling further the relevant decisions adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions,

Taking note with appreciation of the statement made by

the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme emphasizing the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries as an integral part and a new dimension of mutual co-operation for development and of his assurance of making a great success of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Further taking note of the reports on the first and second sessions of the sessional Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, contained in the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-second session, of the reports of the participating and executing agencies of the United Nations development system and of the conclusions of the regional meetings on technical co-operation among developing countries, held in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Africa,

1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires from 27 March to 7 April 1978;

2. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in view of the importance of the Conference, to act as the Secretary-General of the Conference;

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, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, 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 as an observer;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional commissions, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers;

(g) Interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers;

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. Decides that the sessional Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme shall function as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, that, for that purpose, it shall be open to the participation of all Member States as full members and hold three sessions, and that the Preparatory Committee shall elect its own bureau to be composed, in accordance with regional geographical distribution, of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

6. Also decides to establish a small secretariat to assist the Secretary-General of the Conference in discharging his functions, composed of the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries for substantive purposes and the concerned services of the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council for organizational preparations, taking fully into account the need to maintain close interrelationship between these two aspects of the preparatory work for the Conference;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the first session of the Preparatory Committee in January 1977;

8. Further decides that requisite funds for the preparation of the Conference in 1977 over and above those already approved by the United Nations Development Programme for the preparations for, and organization of, the Conference, including those which may be necessary to strengthen existing services, shall be provided under the regular budget of the United Nations and that the Preparatory Committee shall prepare detailed recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the total budget of the Conference to be financed by the regular budget of the United Nations;

9. Decides to include Arabic among the languages of the Conference;

10. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference to mobilize the assistance of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and of the Division of Information of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as of the concerned services of the organizations of the United Nations system, to undertake a programme of public information activities designed to ensure world-wide awareness of and interest in the Conference and its objectives;

11. Agrees that the provisional agenda contained in the report of the Administrator on the organization of the Conference should be finalized by the Preparatory Committee in the light of the comments and suggestions made at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and at the regional meetings on technical co-operation among developing countries;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to enlist the fullest co-operation of the participating and executing agencies, including the regional commissions, in the substantive preparations for the Conference and, to this end, to establish an interagency task force within the framework of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board;

13. Requests the participating and executing agencies, including the regional commissions, in close co-operation and consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to continue to give priority to activities to promote technical co-operation among developing countries and to contribute fully to the development by the Conference of an effective and practical plan of action to intensify further such co-operation on a continuing basis;

14. Requests further the interagency task force to report to the Preparatory Committee at each session, through the Secretary-General of the Conference, on the progress made and the activities undertaken for the implementation of paragraphs 12 and 13 above;

15. Calls upon the Governments of Member States, in particular those of developing countries, to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference and, to this end, to designate a Co-ordinator or liaison officer at the national level and make other arrangements, as appropriate, in order, inter alia, to prepare national reports on their experience and capacity as well as needs on a global and sectoral basis, in regard to technical co-operation among developing countries, for submission to the Conference, taking into account the standards which the Secretary-General of the Conference should prepare with a view to facilitating uniformity in the format of the documents;

16. Also calls upon the developed countries to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference and, in particular, in the identification of their measures and policies aimed at promoting and intensifying technical co-operation among developing countries.

#### REPORTS ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 597-600, 603.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

DP/148 and Add.1-5. Technical co-operation among developing countries (reports by participating and executing agencies and regional commissions).

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision V.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 168(LXI)).

DP/TCDC/RBLA/10. Final report of regional intergovernmental meeting on technical co-operation among developing countries organized by UNDP in co-operation with ECLA, Lima, Peru, 10-15 May 1976.

#### Assistance to the Palestinian people

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 600-602.

Plenary meeting 2031.

E/AC.24/L.528. Bulgaria, Egypt (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"), German Democratic Republic: draft resolution, approved by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 602, by roll-call vote of 37 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom.

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2026(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5880, adopted by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031, by roll-call vote of 36 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, 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 resolution 1978(LIX) of 31 July 1975,

1. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system 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. Requests these agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to establishing and implementing concrete projects to ensure the



improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people;

3. Urges the heads of the organizations and agencies concerned to formulate and submit to their respective governing and/or legislative bodies proposals for ensuring the implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its sixty-third session on the steps taken to implement the provisions of the present resolution.

#### Borrowing authority of the UNDP Administrator

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 597-599, 602.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapter II (decision II of 29 June 1976, containing draft resolution for adoption by General Assembly).

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision I.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 164(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 30, 37-44, 56, 57.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.2/31/L.2. Note by Secretariat, reproducing text of draft resolution contained in Economic and Social Council decision 164(LXI) for adoption by Assembly, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 30 November 1976, meeting 57.

A/C.2/31/L.42. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution contained in A/C.2/31/L.2. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/411. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/165, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/411, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the part of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-second session relating to the granting of short-term borrowing authority to the Administrator of the Programme, Recognizing the urgent need for the United Nations Development Programme to replenish its Operational Reserve on a funded basis, fully mobilizable at sight or on short notice, to a level sufficient to ensure the financial integrity of the Programme,

Recognizing the urgent need for participating Governments to pay promptly outstanding pledges and obligations to the United Nations Development Programme and to co-operate fully in measures undertaken by the Administrator of the Programme in conjunction with the executing agencies to use accumulated currencies,

Recognizing that, in the meantime, it may prove necessary to assist the United Nations Development Programme to meet short-term cash requirements, arising exclusively out of unavoidable fluctuations between the payment of announced voluntary contributions and the immediate cash requirements of the Programme in any one year, which might jeopardize its approved programme,

1. Authorizes the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to grant to the Administrator of the Programme, until the end of 1977 and on a case-by-case basis, authority to borrow moneys for the purpose stated above and subject to the conditions and specifications indicated below:

(a) In order to borrow, the Administrator shall in each case

seek the prior approval of the Governing Council at a regular or special session;

(b) The sources from which such funds can be borrowed are limited to voluntary-funded trust funds of organizations within the United Nations system, provided that the borrowing of such moneys shall be made with the agreement, where appropriate, of the executive directors of the voluntary funds and shall in no way adversely affect the operations of the trust funds to which the moneys have been contributed or the speedy implementation of the programmes concerned, it being understood that borrowings shall be made, in the first instance, from trust funds under the aegis of the Governing Council;

(c) The Governing Council shall only grant borrowing authority to the Administrator as an exceptional measure, if, after a thorough examination of the financial situation of the Programme on the basis of comprehensive information provided by the Administrator, it is satisfied of the need to borrow and is satisfied also regarding the repayment schedules of the anticipated borrowings; such comprehensive information shall include particulars of the status of assessed-programme costs, of voluntary contributions, including the status of accumulated currencies and shared programme costs, of accounts payable and of cash requirements for completing first-cycle programmes and initiating second-cycle programmes, including allocations to programme and administrative support costs and agency overheads;

(d) Such borrowings shall not be used as a means to raise additional funds for the Programme over and above the pledged voluntary contributions and other approved income for any one year;

(e) Repayments shall be made only from the funds voluntarily contributed to the Programme and shall be effected within 60 days of the borrowing;

(f) If possible, borrowing should be free of interest, but if there is a need to pay interest the rate paid should be the lowest possible and in no case higher than that paid by the World Bank for its short-term borrowing and, to the extent possible, the interest shall be paid from earned interest;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to lend moneys to the United Nations Development Programme from appropriate voluntary trust funds in his custody for the purpose and under the conditions specified in paragraph 1 above, on the understanding, however, that in all such cases a consensus decision of the Governing Council of the Programme shall be required.

#### United Nations Volunteers

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 596, 597, 599, 602.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapter IV (decision of 30 June 1976, containing draft resolution for adoption by General Assembly).

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision II.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session, (decision 165(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 30, 37-40, 42-44, 56.  
Third Committee, meetings 69, 70, 75, 76.  
Plenary meetings 102, 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI B 2.

A/C.2/31/L.4. Note by Secretariat, reproducing text of draft resolution contained in Economic and Social Council decision

165(LXI) for adoption by Assembly, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 56. A/31/411. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/166, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/411, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2659(XXV) of 7 December 1970 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1966(LIX) of 30 July 1975,

Noting the expanding role of the United Nations Volunteers in the field of domestic development resulting from the decision taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in 1974 to set up a unit within the United Nations Volunteers programme to deal with the activities in question,

Aware that the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service is in the process of being liquidated under the direction of an interim board appointed by the Council of the International Secretariat and that it has terminated its activities in the field of international volunteer work and domestic development services,

Noting that a number of the activities of the International Secretariat have already been taken over, at the request of the interim board, by the United Nations Volunteers,

1. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme:

(a) To develop further and expand the activities of the United Nations Volunteers in the field of domestic development services;

(b) To ensure that the United Nations Volunteers programme actively promotes the formation of regional advisory groups for domestic development services and subsequently co-operates to the fullest possible extent with such groups;

(c) To ensure that the United Nations Volunteers programme prepares and publishes relevant material on volunteer and domestic development services activities;

2. Appeals to Governments to take into account the growing number and widening scope of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers and, consequently, to consider contributing, or increasing their contribution, as the case may be, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers.

A/C.3/31/L53. Austria, Iran, Netherlands: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/406. Report of Third Committee (on policies and programmes relating to youth), draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/131, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/406, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2497(XXIV) of 28 October 1969, 2659(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2770(XXVI) of 22 November 1971, 3022(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3125(XXVIII) of 13 December 1973 and 3140(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1966(LIX) of 30 July 1975 on youth policies and programmes relating to the role of the United Nations Volunteers programme,

Recognizing the important role of youth in the realization of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, especially those concerning economic and social progress and development,

Convinced that the active participation of the younger generation should be an integrated component of the over-all development process,

Believing that the United Nations must intensify its efforts to implement practical programmes to assist younger people

to play constructive roles in the development of their societies, including the means of financing such programmes,

Acknowledging the role in the achievement of national and international development goals that has been entrusted to the United Nations Volunteers programme and the potential of that programme for the advancement of the role of youth in development,

1. Considers the United Nations Volunteers programme to be a major operational unit of the United Nations for the execution of youth programmes, especially of pilot projects to increase the participation of youth in development activities and training programmes for youth workers, such programmes to be undertaken only after consultation with the Governments of the recipient countries concerned;

2. Decides to expand the terms of reference of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to include the receipt of additional contributions for the purpose of implementing youth programmes requested by developing countries;

3. Appeals to Governments and all other potential sources for contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to help finance such youth programmes;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme:

(a) To hold joint intersecretariat consultations at least once every year to discuss the implementation of the programmes described above on the basis of principles and programme objectives laid down by the relevant policy-making bodies;

(b) To take whatever administrative action is necessary within existing resources to implement the course of action described above with effect from 1 January 1977;

(c) To study the best ways and means of ensuring the participation, to the fullest extent possible, of youth and youth organizations in the planning and implementation of youth programmes launched by the United Nations Volunteers;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution with recommendations for further action.

#### Aid to colonial countries and peoples

E/5779. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 21st session, Headquarters, New York, 15 January-4 February 1976, Chapter VII (decision of 28 January 1976).

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapter VI (decision of 25 June 1976).

#### Reports of Governing Council

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 597-600, 602.

Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5779. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 21st session, Headquarters, New York, 15 January-4 February 1976.

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976.

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision III.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 166(LXI)).

#### Other documents

E/5890. Reports of JIU. Latin American integration: report on technical co-operation provided by United Nations system. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

DP/255. Report of Administrator of UNDP for 1976.

Development Forum, Vol. IV, Nos. 1-9 (January-February, March, April, May, June, July-August, September-October, November, December 1976).

## 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, in addition, by funds-in-trust.

### Activities in 1976

During 1976, obligations for the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation were \$92.5 million, as compared with obligations of \$96.2 million in 1975.

The expenditures during the year 1976 were as follows:

(1) regular-budget programmes, that is, financed under the United Nations regular budget—\$6.4 million;

(2) allocations under the United Nations Development Programme—\$61.9 million;

(3) extrabudgetary operations financed by United Nations trust funds—\$6.9 million: these included projects financed by recipient Governments, the provision of services of associate experts, the special educational and training programmes for Africa, the Sudano-Sahelian activi-

ties, the provision of the United Nations development advisory teams, and projects financed by non-governmental organizations;

(4) extrabudgetary operations financed by UNDP trust funds—\$17.3 million; these were mainly operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The largest expenditures made during 1976 were in the fields of: resources and transport; development planning; statistics; public administration; housing, building and planning; population; and social development—in that order.

The percentage of obligations incurred, by region, were: Africa, 41.0 per cent; the Americas, 22.4 per cent; Asia and the Far East, 23.4 per cent; Europe, 2.2 per cent; Middle East, 6.2 per cent; and interregional, 4.8 per cent.

The number of experts assigned during 1976 totalled 2,145, as compared with 2,272 assigned during 1975.

The number of fellows placed in 1976 totalled 1,028, as compared with 1,419 fellows placed during 1975.

The two tables below show, respectively, the number of experts and fellowships provided by the United Nations and the amount of United Nations technical assistance expenditures by field of activity during 1976.

### EXPERTS AND FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1976

(E = Experts; F = Fellowships)

| Field of activity   | Regular programme |     | UNDP component |     | Funds-in-trust |     | Total |       |
|---|-------------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|-------|-------|
|   | E                 | F   | E              | F   | E              | F   | E     | F     |
| Development planning, projections and policies                        | 35                | —   | 300            | 64  | 45             | 1   | 380   | 65    |
| Resources and transport   | 20                | 24  | 536            | 193 | 110            | —   | 666   | 217   |
| Ocean economics   | —                 | —   | 2              | —   | —              | —   | 2     | —     |
| Science and technology  | —                 | —   | —              | 2   | —              | —   | —     | 2     |
| Statistics  | 6                 | 25  | 115            | 88  | 136            | 20  | 257   | 133   |
| International trade   | 9                 | —   | 2              | —   | —              | —   | 11    | —     |
| Legal   | —                 | —   | 5              | —   | —              | —   | 5     | —     |
| Social development  | 24                | 26  | 44             | 35  | 26             | 1   | 94    | 62    |
| Population  | —                 | —   | 2              | 1   | 135            | 169 | 137   | 170   |
| Housing, building and planning  | 7                 | 25  | 246            | 54  | 49             | —   | 302   | 79    |
| Public administration and finance                                     | 14                | 8   | 246            | 127 | 27             | —   | 287   | 135   |
| Narcotic drugs control  | —                 | 5   | 1              | 2   | —              | —   | 1     | 7     |
| Human rights activities   | 2                 | 34  | —              | 1   | —              | —   | 2     | 35    |
| United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa | —                 | —   | —              | —   | 1              | 123 | 1     | 123   |
| Total   | 117               | 147 | 1,499          | 567 | 529            | 314 | 2,145 | 1,028 |

**UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1976**  
(in US dollars)

| Field of activity   | Regular programme | UNDP component    | Funds-in-trust    | Total             | Percentage of total |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Development planning, projections and policies                        | 1,529,687         | 13,076,617        | 723,254           | 15,329,558        | 16.6                |
| Resources and transport   | 996,565           | 26,171,066        | 3,033,177         | 30,200,808        | 32.7                |
| Ocean economics   | —                 | 95,740            | 90,465            | 186,205           | .1                  |
| Science and technology  | —                 | 105,534           | —                 | 105,534           | .1                  |
| Statistics  | 355,259           | 4,245,000         | 9,599,285         | 14,199,544        | 15.4                |
| International trade   | 339,445           | —                 | 1,650             | 341,095           | .4                  |
| Legal   | —                 | 316,010           | —                 | 316,010           | .3                  |
| Social development  | 1,462,404         | 1,537,531         | 1,003,728         | 4,003,663         | 4.3                 |
| Population  | —                 | 22,648            | 6,541,559         | 6,564,207         | 7.1                 |
| Housing, building and planning  | 566,206           | 7,461,725         | 962,418           | 8,990,349         | 9.8                 |
| Public administration   | 918,165           | 8,774,426         | 463,887           | 10,156,478        | 11.0                |
| Narcotic drugs control  | 14,693            | 11,930            | —                 | 26,623            | —                   |
| Human rights activities   | 104,605           | 2,222             | —                 | 106,827           | .1                  |
| United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa | 100,000           | 102,442           | 1,736,842         | 1,939,284         | 2.1                 |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>6,387,029</b>  | <b>61,922,891</b> | <b>24,156,265</b> | <b>92,466,185</b> | <b>100.0</b>        |

**Provision of operational assistance personnel**

During 1976, under projects administered by the United Nations for the provision of operational assistance personnel, there were 60 officers filling posts in the following 24 countries and territories: Antigua, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Botswana, Dominica, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Oman, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen and Zambia.

The operational assistance officers were appointed as officials of the Governments being as-

sisted, with the task of training nationals to fill their positions as rapidly as possible.

**Decisions of the General Assembly**

The budget appropriations for the United Nations for the biennium 1976-1977 included an appropriation of \$11,433,500 for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation in the fields of economic and social development, public administration, human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control. The amount of \$4,303,400 was provided for regional and subregional technical advisory services.

**Documentary references**

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Financing of Public Enterprises in Developing Countries: Co-ordination, Forms and Sources. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.H.2.  
Customs Organization and Administration in Developing Countries: Major Considerations. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.H.3.  
Handbook on Government Auditing in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.H.4.  
A Practical Guide to Performance Improvement Programming in Public Organizations. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.H.5.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI A 3.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VII D.  
E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapter XIII.  
DP/RP/17. United Nations technical co-operation activities. Report of Secretary-General.

**Pre-investment and technical aid received and provided during 1976 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 1976 through UNDP and also through the United Nations and its related agencies under those tech-

nical assistance programmes financed under their regular budgets.

The listings and regional groupings follow those used by the United Nations Development Programme.

| COUNTRY, TERRITORY<br>OR REGION | TOTAL PROJECT<br>EXPENDITURE*<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                            | NUMBER OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup> |               |                   |               | NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup> |               |                   |               | EQUIPMENT<br>ORDERED<br>FOR UNDP<br>PROJECTS*<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                     |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------------|
|                                 | UNDP <sup>a</sup>  | Reg.<br>prog. <sup>1</sup> | By country<br>of assignment    |               | By<br>nationality |               | By host<br>country                 |               | By<br>nationality |               | Sup-<br>plied<br>by  | Re-<br>ceived<br>by |
|                                 |  |                            | UNDP                           | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP              | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP                               | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP              | Reg.<br>prog. |  |                     |
| Afghanistan                     | 5,741  | 1,451                      | 111                            | 20            | 5                 | 4             | 21                                 | —             | 59                | 63            | 16   | 818                 |
| Albania                         | 98   | 30                         | —                              | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 1                 | —             | —  | 96                  |
| Algeria                         | 2,558  | 165                        | 119                            | 6             | 11                | 1             | 30                                 | 3             | 31                | 24            | —  | 87                  |
| American Samoa                  | —  | 36                         | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 1             | —                 | 7             | —  | —                   |
| Angola                          | 11   | 72                         | 1                              | 1             | —                 | —             | 1                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Antigua                         | 173  | 4                          | 9                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 11                | —             | —  | —                   |
| Argentina                       | 3,989  | 319                        | 101                            | 15            | 206               | 58            | 122                                | 31            | 98                | 49            | 37   | 1,010               |
| Australia                       | —  | —                          | —                              | 1             | 220               | 32            | 87                                 | 117           | 2                 | 17            | 225  | —                   |
| Austria                         | —  | —                          | 7                              | 6             | 57                | 14            | 49                                 | 21            | —                 | 8             | 1,018  | —                   |
| Bahamas                         | 395  | 50                         | 14                             | 3             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 2             | 5                 | 1             | —  | (2)                 |
| Bahrain                         | 585  | 90                         | 31                             | 3             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 11                | 8             | —  | 83                  |
| Bangladesh                      | 4,264  | 964                        | 96                             | 42            | 12                | 10            | 41                                 | 45            | 87                | 105           | 35   | 1,607               |
| Barbados                        | 1,078  | 116                        | 27                             | 2             | 2                 | 1             | 7                                  | 9             | 23                | 9             | —  | 50                  |
| Belgium                         | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 275               | 38            | 123                                | 49            | —                 | 3             | 905  | —                   |
| Belize                          | 272  | 74                         | 9                              | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 9                 | 9             | —  | 23                  |
| Benin                           | 2,987  | 660                        | 48                             | 8             | 6                 | 9             | 1                                  | —             | 26                | 13            | 46   | 586                 |
| Bermuda                         | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 1             | —  | —                   |
| Bhutan                          | 1,427  | 11                         | 19                             | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 12                | 3             | 27   | 580                 |
| Bolivia                         | 3,331  | 158                        | 91                             | 8             | 35                | 5             | —                                  | 1             | 62                | 18            | 10   | 802                 |
| Botswana                        | 1,844  | 51                         | 54                             | 2             | —                 | —             | 1                                  | —             | 31                | 5             | 3  | 37                  |
| Brazil                          | 8,523  | 1,077                      | 215                            | 32            | 45                | 41            | 33                                 | 60            | 40                | 47            | 16   | 683                 |
| British Virgin Islands          | 17   | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 1                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Brunei                          | 39   | —                          | 2                              | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Bulgaria                        | 1,618  | 106                        | 20                             | 1             | 23                | 11            | 7                                  | 11            | 64                | 41            | —  | 720                 |
| Burma                           | 3,963  | 870                        | 85                             | 19            | 6                 | 3             | 59                                 | 47            | 106               | 95            | —  | 1,273               |
| Burundi                         | 3,271  | 247                        | 66                             | 6             | 1                 | 2             | —                                  | —             | 17                | 8             | 48   | 440                 |
| Byelorussian SSR                | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 3             | —  | —                   |
| Canada                          | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 206               | 54            | 115                                | 50            | —                 | 10            | 629  | —                   |
| Cape Verde                      | 1,143  | 32                         | 13                             | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 33                | —             | 82   | 376                 |
| Cayman Islands                  | 143  | —                          | 4                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 1             | 5                 | 1             | —  | —                   |
| Central African Empire          | 2,119  | 456                        | 49                             | 15            | —                 | 1             | 2                                  | —             | 21                | 16            | 25   | 183                 |
| Chad                            | 2,171  | 249                        | 49                             | 4             | 1                 | —             | 4                                  | —             | 42                | 10            | 29   | 360                 |
| Chile                           | 3,605  | 262                        | 116                            | 24            | 227               | 27            | 42                                 | 24            | 78                | 46            | 72   | 1,186               |
| China                           | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 22                | 1             | —                                  | 7             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Colombia                        | 5,034  | 212                        | 111                            | 6             | 99                | 23            | 19                                 | 56            | 63                | 10            | 24   | 612                 |
| Comoros                         | 423  | 306                        | 5                              | 7             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 3                 | 9             | 18   | 176                 |
| Congo                           | 1,357  | 464                        | 31                             | 10            | —                 | 1             | 9                                  | 6             | 16                | 7             | 6  | 37                  |
| Cook Islands                    | 157  | 30                         | 5                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 1             | 2                 | 8             | —  | 11                  |
| Costa Rica                      | 1,011  | 391                        | 37                             | 8             | 11                | 4             | 19                                 | 21            | 10                | 50            | 5  | 23                  |
| Cuba                            | 2,037  | 333                        | 21                             | 8             | 7                 | 2             | —                                  | 14            | 14                | 31            | —  | 1,083               |
| Cyprus                          | 812  | 167                        | 24                             | 3             | 13                | 2             | —                                  | —             | 3                 | 24            | —  | 76                  |
| Czechoslovakia                  | 352  | 49                         | 13                             | —             | 66                | 23            | 10                                 | 89            | 85                | 16            | —  | 66                  |
| Democratic Kampuchea            | 110  | 117                        | 1                              | —             | 2                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 3                 | 14            | —  | 9                   |
| Democratic Yemen                | 2,523  | 1,316                      | 64                             | 9             | 1                 | 1             | —                                  | 23            | 25                | 72            | 23   | 301                 |
| Denmark                         | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 94                | 20            | 61                                 | 61            | —                 | 5             | 509  | —                   |
| Dominica                        | 80   | —                          | 4                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 5                 | 6             | —  | —                   |
| Dominican Republic              | 1,096  | 179                        | 30                             | 11            | 5                 | 2             | —                                  | 1             | 7                 | 14            | —  | 29                  |
| Ecuador                         | 4,238  | 432                        | 128                            | 12            | 30                | 9             | 3                                  | 3             | 52                | 22            | 7  | 301                 |
| Egypt                           | 6,807  | 638                        | 128                            | 10            | 223               | 35            | 117                                | 177           | 110               | 112           | 2  | 2,466               |
| El Salvador                     | 1,604  | 183                        | 70                             | 4             | 10                | 5             | 1                                  | 2             | 16                | 15            | 6  | 69                  |
| Equatorial Guinea               | 347  | 60                         | 13                             | 2             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 2                 | —             | —  | 24                  |
| Ethiopia                        | 4,843  | 1,264                      | 104                            | 18            | 10                | 4             | 10                                 | 3             | 47                | 23            | 86   | 420                 |
| Fiji                            | 1,258  | 254                        | 36                             | 5             | 1                 | —             | 13                                 | 35            | 9                 | 27            | 23   | 39                  |
| Finland                         | —  | 33                         | —                              | —             | 53                | 7             | 10                                 | 17            | 1                 | 8             | 19   | —                   |
| France                          | —  | —                          | 4                              | 4             | 806               | 130           | 454                                | 306           | 2                 | 10            | 2,299  | —                   |
| French franc area               | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | 491  | —                   |
| French Guiana                   | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 1             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |

| COUNTRY, TERRITORY<br>OR REGION     | TOTAL PROJECT<br>EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup><br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                            | NUMBER OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup> |               |                   |               | NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup> |               |                   |               | EQUIPMENT<br>ORDERED<br>FOR UNDP<br>PROJECTS <sup>d</sup><br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------------|
|                                     | UNDP <sup>e</sup>  | Reg.<br>prog. <sup>f</sup> | By country<br>of assignment    | Reg.<br>prog. | By<br>nationality | Reg.<br>prog. | By host<br>country                 | Reg.<br>prog. | By<br>nationality | Reg.<br>prog. | Sup-<br>plied<br>by  | Re-<br>ceived<br>by |
| French Polynesia                    | —  | 14                         | —                              | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 3             | —  | —                   |
| Gabon                               | 1,694  | 306                        | 36                             | 7             | —                 | —             | 1                                  | —             | 6                 | 8             | 19   | 80                  |
| Gambia                              | 878  | 154                        | 19                             | 4             | 2                 | 1             | —                                  | —             | 27                | 3             | 9  | 44                  |
| German Democratic Republic          | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 3                 | 2             | 9                                  | 67            | —                 | 12            | 52   | —                   |
| Germany, Federal Republic of        | —  | —                          | 1                              | —             | 279               | 55            | 228                                | 157           | —                 | 5             | 4,924  | —                   |
| Ghana                               | 4,634  | 312                        | 102                            | 5             | 19                | 13            | 24                                 | 11            | 55                | 19            | —  | 876                 |
| Gilbert Islands and Tuvalu          | 159  | 59                         | 2                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 14            | —  | 24                  |
| Greece                              | 926  | 118                        | 36                             | 8             | 20                | 6             | 4                                  | 4             | 35                | 15            | 1  | 82                  |
| Grenada                             | 470  | —                          | 5                              | —             | —                 | —             | 1                                  | —             | 4                 | 3             | —  | 42                  |
| Guam                                | —  | 13                         | —                              | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 1                 | 10            | —  | —                   |
| Guatemala                           | 2,660  | 66                         | 64                             | 5             | 15                | 7             | 1                                  | 17            | 14                | 8             | 20   | 190                 |
| Guinea                              | 3,301  | 420                        | 36                             | 7             | 2                 | 1             | 1                                  | 1             | 62                | 3             | 10   | 1,580               |
| Guinea-Bissau                       | 1,618  | 313                        | 32                             | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 22                | 3             | 11   | 777                 |
| Guyana                              | 1,335  | 44                         | 21                             | 1             | 9                 | —             | 16                                 | —             | 13                | 7             | 40   | 437                 |
| Haiti                               | 2,766  | 216                        | 51                             | 8             | 27                | 6             | —                                  | —             | 8                 | 11            | 16   | 422                 |
| Honduras                            | 2,185  | 131                        | 60                             | 8             | 7                 | 2             | —                                  | 4             | 17                | 18            | 58   | 159                 |
| Hong Kong                           | 28   | 88                         | —                              | 1             | —                 | —             | 7                                  | 6             | 2                 | 22            | 63   | 14                  |
| Hungary                             | 1,836  | 217                        | 50                             | 2             | 45                | 9             | 16                                 | 28            | 180               | 18            | 16   | 668                 |
| Iceland                             | 270  | 29                         | 10                             | 2             | 20                | —             | —                                  | —             | 5                 | 2             | —  | 109                 |
| India                               | 10,259   | 2,174                      | 153                            | 46            | 465               | 81            | 133                                | 685           | 331               | 602           | 273  | 4,764               |
| Indonesia                           | 8,426  | 1,763                      | 272                            | 41            | 10                | 7             | 3                                  | 185           | 39                | 225           | 17   | 604                 |
| Iran                                | 2,448  | 354                        | 246                            | 11            | 4                 | 4             | 10                                 | 84            | 47                | 77            | 84   | 524                 |
| Iraq                                | 833  | 445                        | 84                             | 11            | 12                | 4             | 6                                  | 71            | 61                | 58            | —  | 1,508               |
| Ireland                             | —  | 20                         | —                              | 1             | 40                | 7             | 7                                  | 8             | —                 | 5             | 17   | —                   |
| Israel                              | 1,613  | 171                        | 32                             | 5             | 118               | 9             | 6                                  | 2             | 96                | 16            | 77   | 739                 |
| Italy                               | —  | —                          | 1                              | —             | 169               | 26            | 194                                | 138           | —                 | 6             | 761  | —                   |
| Ivory Coast                         | 3,675  | 120                        | 112                            | 6             | —                 | —             | 29                                 | 14            | 47                | 5             | 12   | 388                 |
| Jamaica                             | 1,289  | 175                        | 35                             | 8             | 9                 | 5             | 37                                 | 36            | 26                | 2             | 52   | 238                 |
| Japan                               | —  | 69                         | —                              | —             | 146               | 23            | 57                                 | 54            | 1                 | 17            | 1,602  | —                   |
| Jordan                              | 3,099  | 441                        | 87                             | 13            | 35                | 11            | 2                                  | 2             | 53                | 32            | 30   | 305                 |
| Kenya                               | 2,229  | 422                        | 72                             | 10            | 12                | 4             | 48                                 | 19            | 17                | 13            | 179  | 54                  |
| Kuwait                              | (52)   | 18                         | 16                             | 2             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 2                 | 10            | —  | 15                  |
| Lao People's<br>Democratic Republic | 1,426  | 579                        | 57                             | 9             | 1                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 13                | 5             | 10   | 212                 |
| Lebanon                             | 506  | 609                        | 28                             | 6             | 21                | 9             | —                                  | —             | 1                 | 10            | 13   | (7)                 |
| Lesotho                             | 2,599  | 205                        | 64                             | 7             | 3                 | 1             | 1                                  | —             | 35                | 9             | 58   | 205                 |
| Liberia                             | 2,003  | 416                        | 63                             | 7             | 1                 | 3             | —                                  | 2             | 26                | 20            | 8  | 44                  |
| Libyan Arab Republic                | 19   | 122                        | 21                             | 11            | 1                 | —             | 1                                  | —             | 2                 | 11            | —  | (14)                |
| Luxembourg                          | —  | 10                         | —                              | —             | 4                 | 1             | 2                                  | —             | —                 | 1             | 1  | —                   |
| Madagascar                          | 1,947  | 172                        | 34                             | 3             | 5                 | 2             | 3                                  | —             | 13                | 14            | 194  | 447                 |
| Malawi                              | 1,525  | 121                        | 43                             | 3             | 1                 | —             | 55                                 | —             | 22                | 2             | 17   | 70                  |
| Malaysia                            | 1,548  | 721                        | 62                             | 20            | 14                | 4             | 30                                 | 116           | 28                | 63            | 36   | 71                  |
| Maldives                            | 476  | 203                        | 8                              | 14            | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 4                 | 11            | —  | 179                 |
| Mali                                | 2,857  | 542                        | 74                             | 8             | 6                 | 2             | 1                                  | 4             | 31                | 22            | 50   | 514                 |
| Malta                               | 1,197  | 40                         | 24                             | 1             | 4                 | 2             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 2             | —  | 68                  |
| Mauritania                          | 1,474  | 417                        | 35                             | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 1             | 68                | 16            | 9  | 61                  |
| Mauritius                           | 1,201  | 36                         | 22                             | 3             | 5                 | 6             | 9                                  | —             | 15                | 3             | 1  | 319                 |
| Mexico                              | 5,131  | 383                        | 141                            | 21            | 16                | 16            | 52                                 | 101           | 14                | 51            | 36   | 614                 |
| Monaco                              | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 2             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Mongolia                            | 2,060  | 574                        | 35                             | 31            | —                 | —             | 25                                 | —             | 34                | 63            | —  | 556                 |
| Montserrat                          | 117  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 8                 | 2             | —  | 33                  |
| Morocco                             | 5,386  | 170                        | 158                            | 2             | 2                 | —             | 42                                 | 14            | 41                | 13            | 1  | 313                 |
| Mozambique                          | 1,466  | 89                         | 25                             | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 1             | 33   | 756                 |
| Namibia                             | 390  | 20                         | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Nepal                               | 5,880  | 992                        | 103                            | 31            | 3                 | 9             | —                                  | 167           | 60                | 189           | 3  | 1,116               |
| Netherlands                         | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 285               | 45            | 121                                | 89            | 2                 | 7             | 568  | —                   |
| Netherlands Antilles                | 606  | 27                         | 19                             | —             | —                 | —             | 2                                  | —             | 9                 | 4             | —  | 61                  |

| COUNTRY, TERRITORY<br>OR REGION           | TOTAL PROJECT<br>EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup><br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                            | NUMBER OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup> |               |                   |               | NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup> |               |                   |               | EQUIPMENT<br>ORDERED<br>FOR UNDP<br>PROJECTS <sup>d</sup><br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                     |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------------|
|   | UNDP <sup>e</sup>  | Reg.<br>prog. <sup>f</sup> | By country<br>of assignment    |               | By<br>nationality |               | By host<br>country                 |               | By<br>nationality |               | Sup-<br>plied<br>by  | Re-<br>ceived<br>by |
|   |  |                            | UNDP                           | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP              | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP                               | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP              | Reg.<br>prog. |  |                     |
| New Caledonia                             | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 3             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| New Hebrides                              | 199  | 239                        | 4                              | 4             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 16            | —  | —                   |
| New Zealand                               | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 63                | 6             | 22                                 | 77            | 3                 | 16            | 14   | —                   |
| Nicaragua                                 | 1,516  | 267                        | 36                             | 7             | 3                 | 2             | —                                  | —             | 14                | 18            | 10   | 45                  |
| Niger                                     | 2,430  | 352                        | 51                             | 5             | 2                 | 1             | 31                                 | 1             | 41                | 8             | 23   | 300                 |
| Nigeria                                   | 2,530  | 1006                       | 205                            | 25            | 10                | 6             | 25                                 | 59            | 68                | 15            | 115  | 529                 |
| Niue                                      | 6  | 15                         | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 5             | —  | —                   |
| Norway                                    | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 93                | 5             | 27                                 | 15            | —                 | 3             | 378  | —                   |
| Oman                                      | 1,291  | 104                        | 36                             | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 18                | 18            | 1  | 4                   |
| Pakistan                                  | 6,702  | 1,021                      | 113                            | 15            | 101               | 18            | 12                                 | 8             | 83                | 87            | 22   | 2,010               |
| Panama                                    | 1,199  | 356                        | 34                             | 6             | 2                 | 7             | 3                                  | 5             | 9                 | 33            | —  | 90                  |
| Papua New Guinea                          | 1,558  | 508                        | 44                             | 13            | —                 | —             | —                                  | 9             | 20                | 26            | 1  | 28                  |
| Paraguay                                  | 1,795  | 32                         | 61                             | —             | 5                 | 2             | 21                                 | 19            | 33                | 17            | 11   | 309                 |
| Peru                                      | 2,761  | 289                        | 128                            | 15            | 62                | 15            | 27                                 | 25            | 32                | 25            | 32   | 215                 |
| Philippines                               | 4,051  | 854                        | 89                             | 28            | 87                | 22            | 38                                 | 146           | 45                | 100           | 20   | 1,046               |
| Poland                                    | 1,045  | 249                        | 22                             | 1             | 118               | 23            | 14                                 | 20            | 33                | 48            | 57   | 762                 |
| Portugal                                  | —  | —                          | —                              | 7             | 27                | 3             | 12                                 | 5             | —                 | 17            | 87   | —                   |
| Puerto Rico                               | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | 3                                  | 18            | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Qatar                                     | 272  | 66                         | 25                             | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 4             | 4                 | 10            | 6  | 7                   |
| Republic of Korea                         | 2,683  | 564                        | 51                             | 14            | 21                | 9             | 3                                  | 16            | 18                | 64            | —  | 752                 |
| Romania                                   | 826  | 148                        | 29                             | 2             | 35                | 7             | 1                                  | 13            | 42                | 30            | —  | 416                 |
| Rwanda                                    | 3,540  | 431                        | 64                             | 9             | —                 | —             | 1                                  | —             | 23                | 5             | 47   | 692                 |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla                  | 181  | —                          | 13                             | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 8                 | 5             | —  | —                   |
| St. Lucia                                 | 277  | —                          | 8                              | —             | —                 | —             | 2                                  | —             | 19                | 8             | —  | —                   |
| St. Vincent                               | 117  | —                          | 3                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 2                 | 2             | —  | 10                  |
| Samoa                                     | 1,298  | 136                        | 26                             | 2             | —                 | —             | 1                                  | 1             | 15                | 16            | —  | 101                 |
| Sao Tome and Principe                     | 317  | 49                         | 6                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 9                 | 3             | —  | 29                  |
| Saudi Arabia                              | 1,146  | 142                        | 89                             | 6             | 3                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 13                | 19            | 16   | 1,030               |
| Senegal                                   | 1,709  | 323                        | 52                             | 8             | 8                 | 9             | 74                                 | 40            | 41                | 7             | 84   | 194                 |
| Seychelles                                | 370  | 102                        | 6                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 4                 | 2             | 7  | 136                 |
| Sierra Leone                              | 2,210  | 342                        | 56                             | 10            | 5                 | 2             | —                                  | 8             | 15                | 9             | 10   | 146                 |
| Singapore                                 | 694  | 235                        | 19                             | 5             | 1                 | 3             | 24                                 | 57            | 18                | 49            | 122  | 58                  |
| Socialist Republic of Viet Nam            | 122  | 1,680                      | 4                              | —             | 19                | 8             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 2             | —  | 1                   |
| Solomon Islands                           | 240  | 170                        | 9                              | 7             | —                 | —             | —                                  | 3             | —                 | 10            | —  | 7                   |
| Somalia                                   | 4,890  | 1,080                      | 95                             | 23            | 1                 | 1             | —                                  | 1             | 35                | 24            | 10   | 642                 |
| South Africa                              | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 2                 | 1             | —                                  | 1             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Southern Rhodesia                         | 103  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Spain                                     | 767  | 30                         | 62                             | 1             | 85                | 18            | 67                                 | 31            | 17                | 11            | 37   | 97                  |
| Sri Lanka                                 | 4,677  | 792                        | 78                             | 19            | 64                | 19            | 12                                 | 96            | 83                | 141           | 4  | 1,069               |
| Sudan                                     | 7,762  | 1,051                      | 131                            | 9             | 37                | 11            | 17                                 | 31            | 94                | 56            | 56   | 1,969               |
| Surinam                                   | 197  | 93                         | 5                              | 3             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 3                 | 1             | —  | 1                   |
| Swaziland                                 | 1,521  | 116                        | 55                             | 5             | —                 | 1             | 3                                  | —             | 42                | 5             | 14   | 38                  |
| Sweden                                    | —  | —                          | 1                              | —             | 236               | 31            | 109                                | 89            | —                 | 7             | 1,323  | —                   |
| Switzerland                               | —  | —                          | 1                              | 1             | 127               | 22            | 121                                | 163           | 2                 | 6             | 1,627  | —                   |
| Syrian Arab Republic                      | 2,137  | 478                        | 43                             | 7             | 45                | 8             | —                                  | 3             | 24                | 36            | —  | 709                 |
| Thailand                                  | 2,910  | 1,182                      | 87                             | 28            | 17                | 9             | 65                                 | 522           | 39                | 489           | 14   | 267                 |
| Togo                                      | 1,449  | 452                        | 21                             | 7             | 4                 | 8             | 1                                  | 20            | 40                | 14            | 6  | 248                 |
| Tonga                                     | 408  | 63                         | 13                             | 1             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 5                 | 12            | 5  | 21                  |
| Trinidad and Tobago                       | 1,181  | 103                        | 42                             | 3             | 9                 | 7             | 41                                 | 2             | 19                | 10            | 15   | 324                 |
| Trust Territory of<br>the Pacific Islands | 196  | 92                         | 13                             | 3             | —                 | —             | 1                                  | 1             | 2                 | 20            | —  | —                   |
| Tunisia                                   | 2,701  | 482                        | 64                             | 9             | 34                | 8             | 29                                 | 17            | 36                | 42            | 11   | 478                 |
| Turkey                                    | 3,657  | 188                        | 126                            | 12            | 23                | 5             | 1                                  | 8             | 105               | 29            | 2  | 939                 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands                  | 14   | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 7                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Uganda                                    | 3,289  | 368                        | 91                             | 8             | 4                 | 3             | 14                                 | 5             | 30                | 18            | 15   | 202                 |
| Ukrainian SSR                             | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 8             | —  | —                   |
| USSR                                      | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 111               | 36            | 22                                 | 211           | —                 | 15            | 991  | —                   |

| COUNTRY, TERRITORY<br>OR REGION                       | TOTAL PROJECT<br>EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup><br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                            | NUMBER OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup> |               |                   |               | NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup> |               |                   |               | EQUIPMENT<br>ORDERED<br>FOR UNDP<br>PROJECTS <sup>d</sup><br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |                     |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------------|
|   | UNDP <sup>e</sup>  | Reg.<br>prog. <sup>f</sup> | By country<br>of assignment    |               | By<br>nationality |               | By host<br>country                 |               | By<br>nationality |               | Sup-<br>plied<br>by  | Re-<br>ceived<br>by |
|   |  |                            | UNDP                           | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP              | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP                               | Reg.<br>prog. | UNDP              | Reg.<br>prog. |  |                     |
| United Arab Emirates                                  | 249  | 23                         | 13                             | —             | 1                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 3                 | 4             | —  | 48                  |
| United Kingdom  | —  | —                          | 4                              | —             | 1,252             | 187           | 772                                | 561           | 15                | 9             | 5,453  | —                   |
| United Republic of Cameroon                           | 3,095  | 192                        | 64                             | 3             | 11                | 6             | 15                                 | 16            | 20                | 10            | 15   | 210                 |
| United Republic of Tanzania                           | 5,067  | 309                        | 130                            | 7             | 3                 | 7             | 26                                 | 23            | 57                | 22            | 3  | 423                 |
| United States   | —  | —                          | 3                              | 11            | 973               | 202           | 851                                | 337           | 1                 | 15            | 15,274   | —                   |
| Upper Volta   | 4,023  | 432                        | 80                             | 15            | 3                 | —             | 2                                  | 5             | 43                | 19            | 63   | 678                 |
| Uruguay   | 2,933  | 155                        | 80                             | 11            | 60                | 16            | 1                                  | 8             | 18                | 15            | 75   | 604                 |
| Venezuela   | 969  | 265                        | 45                             | 16            | 11                | 7             | 11                                 | 78            | 21                | 36            | 1  | 78                  |
| West Indies   | —  | —                          | 7                              | 5             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Yemen   | 7,268  | 889                        | 134                            | 23            | 1                 | 1             | —                                  | —             | 77                | 39            | 76   | 695                 |
| Yugoslavia  | 1,386  | 122                        | 72                             | 6             | 145               | 39            | 13                                 | 25            | 15                | 29            | 2  | 290                 |
| Zaire   | 3,882  | 1,244                      | 84                             | 37            | 2                 | 1             | 3                                  | 3             | 21                | 13            | 13   | 388                 |
| Zambia  | 3,450  | 242                        | 105                            | 8             | 1                 | 1             | 5                                  | —             | 17                | 6             | 53   | 103                 |
| Stateless   | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | 24                | 14            | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Multi-island country<br>projects (Latin America)      | 993  | —                          | 43                             | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | 7  | 110                 |
| Others  | —  | 1,372                      | —                              | —             | 13                | —             | —                                  | 7             | —                 | 29            | 79   | —                   |
| Subtotal  | 302,106  | 50,583                     | 7,911                          | 1,208         | 8,595             | 1,780         | 5,198                              | 6,200         | 4,468             | 4,757         | 42,429   | 56,549              |
| INTERCOUNTRY  |  |                            |                                |               |                   |               |                                    |               |                   |               |  |                     |
| Africa  | 22,584   | 5,049                      | 390                            | 115           | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 24                | 2             | 1  | 3,345               |
| Asia and the Pacific                                  | 8,837  | 3,585                      | 230                            | 185           | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 3             | —  | 343                 |
| Europe, the Medi-<br>terranean and<br>the Middle East | 4,973  | 2,812                      | 129                            | 79            | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | 455                 |
| Latin America   | 16,654   | 4,081                      | 194                            | 111           | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | 2                 | —             | —  | 1,529               |
| Interregional   | 7,692  | 12,998                     | 133                            | 204           | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | 145                 |
| Global  | 3,565  | 103                        | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | —             | —  | —                   |
| Other   | —  | —                          | —                              | —             | —                 | —             | —                                  | —             | —                 | 42            | —  | —                   |
| Total   | 366,411  | 79,221                     | 8,987                          | 1,902         | 8,595             | 1,780         | 5,198                              | 6,200         | 4,494             | 4,804         | 42,430   | 62,366              |

<sup>a</sup>Totals have been rounded. Figures are based on estimated expenditure within the year.

<sup>b</sup>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.

<sup>c</sup>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.

<sup>d</sup>The figures given under the heading "Supplied by" are based on orders placed in the various countries during the course of 1976, 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.

<sup>e</sup>UNDP data in all five categories do not include agency overhead costs.

<sup>f</sup>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 1976, 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 1976

The target for WFP's food aid pledges for 1975-1976 was set at \$440 million in 1974; pledges reached \$674 million, or some 54 per cent above

the target, as at the end of 1976. Due to additional pledges of commodities, cash and transport services, the Programme in 1976 entered into commitments totalling almost \$600 million, compared with \$368 million for 1975 and \$105 million for 1974.

Contributions in food commodities, cash and services pledged during 1976 for the period 1977-1978 amounted to \$523 million, which was 76 per cent of the pledging target of \$750 million agreed upon in October 1975. (For a list of pledges, see table below).



The newly constituted Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) of the international body charged with co-ordinating international food aid, particularly emergency food aid, held its first and second sessions at Rome, Italy, from 26 April to 6 May and from 15 to 24 November 1976. At these sessions, CFA approved 55 projects for economic and social development at a cost of \$554 million, a record amount for a single year.

A three-year project for reactivation of waterways in Bangladesh was approved for more than \$60 million; other projects included resettlement of nomads and farmers in Somalia (\$21 million), development of agriculture and resettlement of farmers in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$15 million), and two project expansions and one new project in Pakistan (\$25 million).

The World Food Programme was assisted in the preparation of projects by organizations of the United Nations system, in particular FAO, which also provided technical 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.

During the year, WFP co-operated with the United Nations Children's Fund in preparation for the 1979 International Year of the Child. A film was to be prepared on WFP aid to children and new projects were developed for vulnerable groups, providing assistance through mother-child health centres.

#### Emergency operations

In 1976, emergency food needs for about 6.9 million people in 22 countries were met in 26 relief operations. This assistance amounted to approximately 120,580 metric tons of food commodities at an approximate cost of \$48 million, including \$40

million from WFP's annual allocation for emergency relief and the remainder provided by the International Emergency Food Reserve, which was set up in 1976 at the recommendation of the 1974 World Food Conference. The World Food Programme was also appointed the official co-ordinating agency of emergency food aid in Angola, Cape Verde, Chad and Lebanon.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE FOOD AID CONVENTION OF 1971 MADE AVAILABLE TO WFP (As at 31 March 1977; in US dollars)

| CONTRIBUTOR                  | CROP YEAR 1975-76 |           |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                              | Commodities*      | Cash      |
| Australia                    | 1,280,000         | 304,320   |
| Belgium                      | 1,280,000         | 177,920   |
| European Economic Community  | 8,000,000         | 1,625,000 |
| Finland                      | 2,240,000         | 336,000   |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 8,000,000         | 1,400,000 |
| Netherlands                  | 3,200,000         | 540,000   |
| Sweden                       | 5,600,000         | 875,000   |
| Switzerland                  | 1,085,284         | 374,150   |
| United Kingdom               | 4,800,000         | 745,200   |

\*Based on average world market price.

#### Decisions of deliberative bodies

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council took note of the fourteenth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and the first report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes.

The Council took this action by decision 167(LXI), approved on 4 August without a vote. On 30 July, the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had approved the text, without a vote, on the proposal of its Chairman.

Committee of the WFP. See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 428-29.

#### STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FOR 1977-1978 (As at 31 December 1976; in US dollar equivalents)

| Contributor                  | Pledges for commodities | Cash and services <sup>3</sup> | Total       | Contributor       | Pledges for commodities | Cash and services <sup>3</sup> | Total      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Austria                      | 3,375,000               | 375,000                        | 3,750,000   | Iceland           | —                       | 12,000                         | 12,000     |
| Bangladesh                   | 100,000                 | —                              | 100,000     | Indonesia         | 200,000                 | —                              | 200,000    |
| Belgium                      | 1,100,000               | 550,000                        | 1,650,000   | Iran              | —                       | 66,000                         | 66,000     |
| Canada                       | 130,000,000             | 20,000,000                     | 150,000,000 | Ireland           | 1,287,262               | 643,632                        | 1,930,894  |
| Chile                        | —                       | 45,000                         | 45,000      | Israel            | 15,000                  | —                              | 15,000     |
| Colombia                     | 250,000                 | —                              | 250,000     | Japan             | 5,000,000               | 2,500,000                      | 7,500,000  |
| Cuba                         | 1,800,000               | —                              | 1,800,000   | Malawi            | —                       | 4,444                          | 4,444      |
| Cyprus                       | —                       | 256                            | 256         | Malta             | —                       | 1,750                          | 1,750      |
| Denmark                      | 19,512,195              | 9,756,098                      | 29,268,293  | Mauritius         | 14,400                  | —                              | 14,400     |
| Ecuador                      | —                       | 500,000                        | 50,000      | Morocco           | —                       | 24,272                         | 24,272     |
| Egypt                        | 350,000                 | —                              | 350,000     | New Zealand       | 1,300,000               | 500,000                        | 1,800,000  |
| Fiji                         | —                       | 2,000                          | 2,000       | Nicaragua         | —                       | 10,670                         | 10,670     |
| Finland                      | 5,280,000               | 1,760,000                      | 7,040,000   | Norway            | 15,760,870              | 7,789,855                      | 23,550,725 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 16,153,846              | 8,076,923                      | 24,230,769  | Oman              | —                       | 6,000                          | 6,000      |
| Ghana                        | 72,000                  | —                              | 72,000      | Philippines       | —                       | 93,333                         | 93,333     |
| Hungary                      | 300,000                 | —                              | 300,000     | Republic of Korea | —                       | 20,000                         | 20,000     |
|                              |                         |                                |             | Saudi Arabia      | —                       | 50,000,000                     | 50,000,000 |

# United Nations operational activities for development

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| Contributor         | Pledges for commodities | Cash and services <sup>a</sup> | Total      | Contributor                 | Pledges for commodities | Cash and services <sup>a</sup> | Total       |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Senegal             | —                       | 17,778                         | 17,778     | United Kingdom              | 5,860,435               | 2,930,215                      | 8,790,650   |
| Spain               | —                       | 400,000                        | 400,000    | United Republic of Tanzania | 42,579                  | —                              | 42,579      |
| Sudan               | 25,151                  | —                              | 25,151     | United States <sup>b</sup>  | 155,000,000             | 33,000,000 <sup>c</sup>        | 188,000,000 |
| Sweden              | 13,059,985              | 6,529,992                      | 19,589,977 | Yugoslavia                  | 360,000                 | —                              | 360,000     |
| Switzerland         | 1,000,000               | 538,462                        | 1,538,462  | Total                       | 377,258,723             | 145,755,799                    | 523,014,522 |
| Thailand            | 40,000                  | —                              | 40,000     |                             |                         |                                |             |
| Trinidad and Tobago | —                       | 2,119                          | 2,119      |                             |                         |                                |             |
| Tunisia             | —                       | 50,000                         | 50,000     |                             |                         |                                |             |

<sup>a</sup> Only the pledge of the United States includes services.

<sup>b</sup> Subject to appropriation by the United States Congress.

<sup>c</sup> \$3,000,000 in cash and \$30,000,000 in services.

## FOOD AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Projects approved in 1976)

| COUNTRY OR TERRITORY        | FIELD OF ACTIVITY            | AMOUNT<br>(in thousands of US dollars) | COUNTRY OR TERRITORY           | FIELD OF ACTIVITY                    | AMOUNT<br>(in thousands of US dollars) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Africa                      |                              |  | Asia and the Far East (cont.)  |                                      |  |
| Burundi                     | School feeding               | 10,400                                 | Pakistan                       | Irrigation and drainage              | 6,300                                  |
| Chad                        | Hospitals and health centres | 4,200                                  |                                | Road construction                    | 15,300                                 |
| Congo                       | Vulnerable groups            | 6,200                                  |                                | Range and watershed management       | 11,800                                 |
|                             | Mothers and children         | 3,100                                  |                                | Day-care centres                     | 4,700                                  |
|                             | Rural development            | 5,000                                  | Republic of Korea              |                                      |  |
| Ethiopia                    | Agricultural development     | 22,600                                 | Socialist Republic of Viet Nam | Rehabilitation of pine-stands        | 10,000                                 |
| Liberia                     | School feeding               | 7,500                                  |                                | Rehabilitation of rubber plantations | 13,300                                 |
| Malawi                      | Health centres               | 7,200                                  |                                | Resettlement and development         | 12,000                                 |
| Morocco                     | School feeding               | 14,800                                 |                                | Drought rehabilitation               | 12,800                                 |
|                             | Agricultural development     | 6,900                                  | Sri Lanka                      |                                      |  |
| Senegal                     | Afforestation                | 3,200                                  |                                |                                      |  |
| Somalia                     | Vulnerable groups            | 6,100                                  | Europe and the Middle East     |                                      |  |
|                             | Nomad resettlement           | 20,700                                 | Algeria                        | Soil conservation                    | 14,700                                 |
|                             | Institutional feeding        | 7,300                                  | Cyprus                         | Agricultural development             | 9,200                                  |
| Sudan                       | School feeding               | 32,200                                 |                                | Schools and hospitals                | 9,300                                  |
|                             | Forestry development         | 6,400                                  | Democratic Yemen               | Community development                | 17,100                                 |
| Swaziland                   | School feeding               | 4,100                                  | Egypt                          | Preservation of monuments            | 1,900                                  |
| Togo                        | Rural development            | 6,000                                  |                                | Coastal development                  | 4,500                                  |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Dairy development            | 11,400                                 | Syrian Arab Republic           | Agricultural development             | 53,700                                 |
| Upper Volta                 | Rural development            | 9,900                                  | Turkey                         | Agricultural development             | 15,700                                 |
|                             |                              |  |                                | Training of labour                   | 4,100                                  |
| Asia and the Far East       |                              |  | Latin America                  |                                      |  |
| Bangladesh                  | Land and water development   | 25,500                                 | Bolivia                        | Mothers' clubs                       | 4,800                                  |
| Fiji                        | Vulnerable groups            | 5,600                                  | Ecuador                        | Rural development                    | 4,200                                  |
| India                       | Irrigation                   | 70,000                                 | El Salvador                    | Community development                | 7,600                                  |
| Nepal                       | Construction of mule trails  | 4,100                                  | Honduras                       | Grain production                     | 5,500                                  |
|                             | Construction of feeder roads | 7,400                                  | Peru                           | Crop promotion                       | 3,400                                  |

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## Chapter V

# Trade and development

The major event concerning trade and development in 1976 was the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 31 May.

The session differed in several respects from previous ones. A pre-Conference meeting of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD was held to clarify the positions of the various groups of countries and to engage in preliminary negotiations. A more selective agenda was adopted for the Conference and general debates were dispensed with except in plenary sessions.

A major task of the Conference was to translate objectives, principles and policy approaches embodied in the decisions taken at the sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions of the General Assembly into agreements calling for concrete action by Governments. While final decisions of this kind were not taken at the Conference itself, agreement was reached on programmes for negotiation within UNCTAD in the period ahead in several important areas.

The most prominent result of the Conference was in the field of commodities, where the concept of an integrated programme was accepted, together with a time-frame for the implementation of the programme.

Also, a number of decisions entailed commitment on the part of member Governments to proceed immediately with intergovernmental negotiations expected to lead to the adoption of codified instruments of international co-operation, e.g. an international code of conduct on transfer of technology, and the formulation of a set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices.

A third group of decisions called for UNCTAD's active contribution to the negotiations on international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation centred in other international bodies.

A fourth group of decisions reflected the thrust given to the work in areas such as industrial development and co-operation, trade with socialist countries of Eastern Europe and economic co-

operation among the developing countries.

A fifth area covered by the decisions of the Conference was technical co-operation. Several resolutions in this field contained provisions for strengthening and initiating technical co-operation activities, stressing the need for an increase in resources for financing the programme of activities concerned.

One substantive area in which the Conference fell short of taking decisive action was money and finance, with particular reference to external-debt problems of developing countries. It remitted this question to the Trade and Development Board.

Finally, the Conference adopted a resolution on the institutional future of UNCTAD, inter alia calling on the General Assembly to strengthen the role of UNCTAD in its functions of deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation, on international trade and related issues, of international economic co-operation, and determining that the Trade and Development Board should meet at the ministerial level every two years between sessions of the Conference.

The Trade and Development Board at its October 1976 meeting took a number of decisions as a follow-up to the resolutions of the fourth session of UNCTAD. Among other things, it established an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities and a Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries.

Further activities in the field of commodities included the first preparatory meeting on a common fund, which took place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 29 November to 4 December.

The General Assembly took several decisions relating to UNCTAD at its 1976 session. Among other things, it welcomed the establishment of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and, on 21 December, adopted resolution 31/159, by which it endorsed, welcomed or noted the various resolutions of the fourth session of UNCTAD.

These and other matters are described in detail in the sections that follow.

## Fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and subsequent actions

The fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 31 May 1976.

In March 1976, the Trade and Development Board, which served as a preparatory committee, held a special session during which it formulated substantive proposals for action, which were forwarded to the Conference. These proposals concerned (a) export subsidies and countervailing duties, (b) adjustment assistance measures, (c) safeguards and standstill in regard to import restrictions, (d) the debt problems of developing countries, (e) the objectives of financial co-operation, and (f) the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system.

Also in preparation for the Conference, the regional groups of the States members of UNCTAD held meetings to consider the various issues on the agenda. The Asian, African and Latin American regional groups held their respective meetings at Jakarta (Indonesia), Algiers (Algeria), and Caracas (Venezuela). The results of these were considered at the third ministerial meeting of the developing States members of the "Group of 77" at Manila, Philippines, from 26 January to 7 February 1976. At this meeting, the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action was adopted as a position paper to be submitted to the Conference. Similar meetings were held at Paris, France, by representatives of the countries members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and at Moscow, USSR, by the countries members of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The formal opening of the Conference was preceded by a meeting on 4 May 1976 of senior officials representing the participating States, who agreed on a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the work of the session. These recommendations, subsequently accepted by the Conference, were that the Conference establish one committee, the General Committee, which would deal with the main substantive issues; the General Committee, in turn, would establish five negotiating groups, among which items would be distributed as follows: Group I, commodities; Group II, manufactures and semi-manufactures, review and evaluation of progress made in the multilateral trade negotiations and other actions and decisions taken at the international level, and transfer of technology; Group III, money and finance, transfer of real resources for development, and review of developments in the international monetary field; Group IV, least developed, land-locked

and island developing countries, and economic co-operation among developing countries; and Group V, trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, and institutional issues.

The Conference elected Eliud T. Mwamunga (Kenya) as its President, J. Nyerges (Hungary) as its Rapporteur, and 32 Vice-Presidents, namely Austria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Spain, the USSR, the United States and Venezuela.

One hundred and thirty-nine States members of UNCTAD were represented at the session: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, 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, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of South Viet-Nam, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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.

Also represented at the conference were United Nations regional commissions and other United

Nations organs, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Monetary Fund and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Twenty-eight intergovernmental organizations and 14 international non-governmental organizations were represented, as well as two liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

In his opening address to the Conference, the President observed that the developing nations of the world had come there to press for a reordering of international economic arrangements that would give them their rightful due and thus enable them to create their individual and distinctive environments. Qualitative changes were required in the world's economic institutions so that equitable benefits could flow to all parties in the trading process.

The implications and ramifications of the call for a new international economic order had been under scrutiny and discussion for almost two years and UNCTAD currently had an opportunity to negotiate certain key issues in the field of trade and development. These issues had been defined as precisely as possible by the Trade and Development Board, the President said, and what was required at the session were decisions on specific remedial plans and programmes to move the developing countries out of the stagnation to which current trading patterns had consigned them. Also, the Conference had the opportunity to launch in a number of areas new initiatives whose impact would be of far-reaching importance over a longer period of time.

The President further observed that some of the issues under discussion were also being discussed in other fora, particularly the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (see pp. 337-40), but he stressed that that Conference could not be a substitute for UNCTAD.

The President stressed the unity of the developing world in its demand for equity and justice and noted that many of the developed market-economy countries themselves had not only acknowledged the necessity of reordering existing arrangements but had taken steps to help implement some of the proposals for a new international economic order.

Statements were also made at the opening ceremony by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who spoke about the importance of both interdependence and autonomous national effort towards development, and by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, who outlined the issues before the Conference.

## Decisions of the Conference

### Commodities

By resolution 93(IV), adopted without dissent on 30 May 1976, the Conference decided to adopt an integrated programme for commodities, whose objectives were to achieve stable conditions in commodity trade, to improve and sustain the real income of individual developing countries and protect them from fluctuations in export earnings from commodities, to improve market access and reliability of supply for primary products and the processed products thereof, to diversify production in developing countries, to improve the competitiveness of natural products, to improve market structures in the field of raw materials and commodities, and to improve marketing, distribution and transport systems for commodity exports of developing countries.

The commodity coverage of the integrated programme included bananas, bauxite, cocoa, coffee, copper, cotton and cotton yarns, hard fibres and their products, iron ore, jute and jute products, manganese, meat, phosphates, rubber, sugar, tea, tropical timber, tin, vegetable oils including olive oil, and oilseeds. Other products could be included in accordance with established procedure.

The measures to establish the programme included a conference for the negotiation of a common fund for commodities, to be held no later than March 1977, and a number of actions, singly or in combination, in the light of the characteristics and problems of each commodity and the special needs of the developing countries. Special measures, including exemption from financial contributions, were called for to accommodate the needs of the least developed countries.

The Conference decided that preparatory meetings for international negotiations on individual products were to commence in September 1976 and be completed no later than February 1978. Finally, it instructed the Trade and Development Board to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental committee to co-ordinate the work under the integrated programme.

Several members expressed reservations about resolution 93(IV). The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States stated that they still had reservations on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.<sup>1</sup> The Federal Republic of Germany further considered that it would not be in the interests of the developing countries to establish a common fund for commodities, i.e. to create a dirigistic mechanism for centralized man-

<sup>1</sup> 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.

agement, and it continued to reject the concept of indexation. The United Kingdom and the United States, among others, also expressed reservations on indexation.

Colombia maintained that any integrated programme for commodities should specifically and unambiguously exclude commodities that were already governed by an existing agreement or one that was in the process of being ratified. Colombia considered, in this connexion, that the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, should continue in force and be renegotiated when necessary within the framework of the organization established by that Agreement, and that the case for excluding coffee from the list of commodities in the resolution should be considered by the ad hoc committee envisaged in the resolution. Colombia was not entirely convinced of the appropriateness of the common fund for financing commodities historically characterized by structural over-production, which had been a determining factor in the deterioration of prices of those products.

Canada said it was generally supportive of the resolution and the integrated programme for commodities. However, while recognizing the importance of efforts to improve the competitive position of natural products competing with synthetics and substitutes, Canada had difficulty in seeing how harmonization of the two could take place. The United States expressed the same view.

The United Kingdom and the United States noted in particular that the resolution pointed out that there were differences of view on the objectives and modalities of a common fund and that it provided for further preparations prior to actual negotiations.

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey were among those which said they welcomed the resolution and pledged to work actively with other countries to ensure that it would result in a true and comprehensive integrated commodity programme. France said that its positive contribution towards the concerted management of commodity markets was well known.

Algeria said that the developing countries had made major concessions in respect of the resolution in order to secure the agreement of all members. It believed the resolution might prove to be of historic significance. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe (known as Group D within UNCTAD) also believed the resolution was a significant achievement. In their view, the basic goal of an integrated approach was a radical reform of both the structure of world commodity markets and of the commodities sector of the economies of developing countries.

#### Manufactures and semi-manufactures

By resolution 96(IV), adopted without dissent on 31 May 1976, the Conference set forth a group of interrelated measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries.

Improved access to the markets of developed countries through the adoption by those countries of specific measures was called for in the following areas: (a) the generalized system of preferences; (b) tariff reclassification; (c) tariffs and non-tariff measures; and (d) adjustment assistance.

Industrial development and co-operation were to be promoted by the international community through concerted measures at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international levels. The Conference recommended that the developing countries, in their national industrialization policies, evolve long-term industrialization goals, plans and strategies, which should include measures and institutional machinery for their execution, appraisal and adjustment. In order to achieve these ends, specific action was recommended in: (a) improving the capability of the developing countries to supply exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures; (b) international co-operation for industrial development, restructuring and trade; (c) trade and industrial co-operation between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries; and (d) co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

In the matter of restrictive business practices, the Conference called for action to be taken by countries in a mutually reinforcing manner at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate or effectively deal with such practices, including those of transnational corporations, adversely affecting international trade, particularly the trade of developing countries. Action at the international level, particularly within the framework of UNCTAD, was also prescribed, and specific measures were suggested, such as the elaboration of a model law.

Several countries expressed reservations concerning the resolution. China supported the resolution in principle but said that one super-power had thrust a great many sinister ideas into the part of it dealing with trade and industrial co-operation between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe noted that, in their view, the section of the resolution dealing with access to the markets of developed countries was not applicable to them except for the matter of the generalized system of preferences.

Concerning the principle of standstill, Australia and New Zealand did not agree that legitimate safeguard action taken under the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should be subject to the measures outlined in the resolution (consultations, multilateral surveillance and compensation).

Australia, Japan, Switzerland and the United States were among those expressing reservations on the section of the resolution dealing with restrictive business practices. The United States had further reservations concerning two paragraphs of the parts of the resolution dealing with the generalized system of preferences and with non-tariff measures, respectively. (The first of these was a paragraph which referred to political or economic coercion by the developed countries against the developing countries; the second referred to adjustment assistance measures, including the redeployment of industries.)

Another resolution, adopted by 84 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions, on 31 May 1976, concerned transnational corporations and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. By resolution 97(IV), the Conference recommended that action be taken at the national, regional and international levels to achieve a reorientation in the activities of the transnational corporations and thus to safeguard the interests of the developing countries, and that measures should be designed and implemented to strengthen the participation of developing-country national enterprises in the activities of transnational corporations. It also decided that UNCTAD should continue and strengthen its work in this field and co-operate fully with the Commission and the Information and Research Centre on Transnational Corporations.

Prior to the vote on the draft resolution on transnational corporations, the representative of Switzerland said that he would abstain from voting as Switzerland considered that the text did not take into consideration the view that, when a developing country recognized the positive contribution that transnational corporations and other enterprises engaged in private investment could bring to its economic and social development, it was in its interest to create a climate conducive to the establishment of such corporations.

The representative of the United States, speaking also on behalf of Japan, said they could not support the resolution. He said that developing countries which considered that transnational enterprises as well as other forms of private investment could make a positive contribution to their development process or plan should endeavour to promote an appropriate investment climate. While recognizing that transnational enterprises should conduct their operations in accordance with local laws and in harmony with local policy, he stressed the importance of local laws being stable and consistent with the obligations of international law. He said, furthermore, that Governments, in regulating the activities of transnational enterprises, should

be guided by an understanding of the legitimate methods of an entity that was often privately owned; otherwise the private contributions from such activities to development could be diminished.

The representative of Sweden, speaking also on behalf of Finland and Norway, said that, while these States adhered to the broad principles of the resolution, they considered that specific measures for the implementation of those principles would have to be decided upon in the appropriate organizations, which in their view were the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Information and Research Centre on Transnational Corporations, with UNCTAD providing a supporting role.

The representative of New Zealand expressed reservations on the part of the resolution concerning action which should be taken, particularly in the developed countries, to adjust their tariff and non-tariff and fiscal and financial policies.

#### Recent trends in international trade and development

By resolution 91(IV), adopted without dissent on 30 May 1976, the Conference noted a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on developments in the multilateral trade negotiations and invited the countries participating in them to ensure that the objectives in the 1973 Tokyo Declaration regarding the negotiations,<sup>2</sup> in particular as they affected the developing countries, were fully achieved by the end of 1977. Further, it recommended that the countries concerned give consideration to the views of the developing countries on a number of specific issues, that the necessary technical assistance be given to developing countries to facilitate their participation in the negotiations and that the permanent machinery of UNCTAD continue to follow the developments and issues of particular concern to the developing countries. Also, it stressed the importance of maintaining and improving the generalized system of preferences, in accordance with the Tokyo Declaration.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe (Group D) stated that while they supported resolution 91(IV) in principle, they considered it insufficient for solving the problems arising in the existing circumstances. The socialist States of Eastern Europe which were contracting parties to GATT and participants in the multilateral trade negotiations firmly maintained that the violations of contractual rights and all forms of discrimination arising from the actions of a certain group of countries had to be eliminated without delay. These States would accordingly make their concessions and their approach to the multilateral trade negotiations de-

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 967-69, for text of Tokyo Declaration.

pendent on whether or not their own rights were fully respected.

The United States said that it did not view the multilateral trade negotiations as the appropriate forum for the consideration of preferences.

#### Money, finance and transfer of real resources for development

By resolution 94(IV), adopted without dissent on 31 May 1976, the Conference welcomed the fact that developed countries had pledged themselves to respond in a multilateral framework by quick and constructive consideration of individual requests from developing countries concerning their official debts; invited appropriate existing fora to indicate guidelines that could be used in future operations relating to debt problems; and requested the Trade and Development Board at its ministerial session in 1977 to review developments in this field.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe (Group D) emphasized that the provisions of resolution 94(IV) did not apply to them, since their credit relations with the developing countries were different from those between the developing countries and the developed capitalist States.

The industrialized market-economy countries (referred to as Group B within UNCTAD) welcomed the adoption of the resolution by consensus and said that the importance of the fact that it had been possible to reach agreement on a text should not be minimized. The United States added that its policy remained that of engaging in debt rescheduling in the framework of creditor clubs only where there was presumption of imminent default.

#### Transfer of technology

By resolution 87(IV), adopted without dissent on 30 May 1976, the Conference recommended lines of action in five areas with a view to strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries in any region or subregion, and thereby reducing their technological dependence. These five areas were: (a) action to improve the institutional infrastructure and capacity of developing countries for the development and transfer of technology; (b) technical and operational assistance; (c) reverse transfer of technology; (d) environmental aspects of transfer and development of technology; and (e) the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

In the first area, four kinds of action were recommended. Concerning action by the developing countries, it was recommended that each developing country take the necessary steps at the national level to ensure (a) the formulation of a technology plan as an integral part of its national development plans, as well as the co-ordination of its policies in a number of interrelated areas, (b) the establish-

ment of appropriate institutional machinery, and (c) the elaboration of all necessary measures to ensure optimum utilization of qualified manpower.

In regard to co-operation among developing countries, it was recommended that, in order to supplement national efforts and promote collective self-reliance among themselves, the developing countries take specific action at the subregional, regional and international levels in an integrated and complementary manner. Such specific action included the elaboration of preferential arrangements for the development and transfer of technology among themselves, the establishment of subregional and regional centres for the development and transfer of technology, and the establishment of subregional, regional and interregional centres in specific and critical sectors of particular interest to these countries. The Conference welcomed the initiatives that had been taken to date in this area.

Several recommendations were addressed to the developed countries. These covered the implementation of previous resolutions and decisions, the promotion of imports of technologies originating in the developing countries, the development of technologies appropriate to the needs of the developing countries, assistance in manpower training programmes at various levels, support of research centres and other centres for the development of technology, and acceleration of the transfer of technology on favourable terms to the developing countries.

Finally, it was recommended that all countries support all efforts within the United Nations in the field of the transfer of technology.

In the second area, technical and operational assistance, the Conference decided to establish an Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology within UNCTAD to render assistance at the request of developing countries and urged the General Assembly to provide funds for it. International financing and development institutions and all countries were urged to give high priority to assisting the programmes and projects of the Advisory Service, with special consideration and assistance being given to the needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

In the third area, the reverse transfer of technology, the Conference recommended that all countries, particularly those benefiting from the "brain drain," consider what measures might be necessary to deal with developing countries' problems posed by the outflow of trained personnel, refrain from aggravating the exodus from developing countries, and assist in making arrangements to encourage qualified personnel to stay in the developing countries.

In the fourth area, environmental aspects of the transfer and development of technology, the relationships between these and development plan-



ning were recognized and co-operation between UNCTAD and the United Nations Environment Programme was welcomed.

In the fifth area, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, it was recommended that necessary arrangements be made within UNCTAD to ensure its effective participation in the preparatory process as well as in the Conference itself, which was scheduled for 1979.

The industrialized market-economy countries (Group B) said that while they fully supported resolution 87(IV), they would emphasize that the appropriate exchange of information on technological alternatives available to developing countries referred to in the resolution must be consistent with contractual agreements and, where relevant, must respect the confidentiality of technological information.

A second resolution concerning transfer of technology was also adopted without dissent on 30 May. By resolution 88(IV), the Conference reaffirmed that the process of revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as well as of the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-how should take full account of the responsibilities and competences of WIPO and UNCTAD, and should be guided by certain specified considerations. (See also PART TWO of this volume, CHAPTER XV.) Further, it was decided that UNCTAD should continue its activities in this field and that technical assistance on an increasing scale should be provided to developing countries so as to develop their national capability with regard to industrial property.

Resolution 89(IV), on an international code of conduct on transfer of technology, was also adopted without dissent on 30 May.

By this resolution, the Conference recommended that work on a draft code be accelerated with a view to completion by mid-1977 and decided to establish within UNCTAD an intergovernmental group of experts to elaborate the draft, with provisions ranging from mandatory to optional, without prejudice to the final decision on the legal character of the code. It recommended further that the General Assembly convene a United Nations conference to be held by the end of 1977 to negotiate and adopt a final document.

Referring to all three resolutions concerning the transfer of technology, the advanced industrialized countries (Group B) noted that they represented a substantial increase in the resources that would be available for transfer of technology activities within UNCTAD. These countries wanted to ensure the most effective use of those resources and avoid duplication of effort, and said they would be giving serious consideration to the matter.

Least developed, island and land-locked developing countries

Resolution 98(IV), on the least developed among the developing countries, developing island countries and developing land-locked countries, was adopted without dissent on 31 May 1976.

The resolution was divided into five sections: (a) introduction; (b) action on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries; (c) specific action related to the particular needs and problems of developing island countries; (d) specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries; and (e) action on special measures applicable to the least developed, developing island and developing land-locked countries.

By the introduction, the Conference reaffirmed the need for effective international action in favour of these countries and agreed that such action should be supplementary to the general measures applicable to all developing countries.

By the section dealing with the least developed countries, the Conference recommended action on financial and technical assistance, including an expansion of the flow of assistance, a liberalization of the terms and conditions for financial and technical assistance, and the adoption of more suitable and flexible criteria and procedures in granting assistance. The Conference also recommended action on commercial policy towards these countries, including improved provisions for the marketing of commodities, improvement of the schemes of generalized preferences, special treatment in the multilateral trade negotiations, improvement of the rules of origin in respect of products of export interest, further improvement and enlargement of compensatory financing facilities, assistance towards maximization of sales of products, promotion of trade and economic co-operation, and adoption of measures to foster the creation of industries for on-the-spot processing of raw materials and food products.

Those developing countries in a position to do so were asked to give preferential treatment and provide increased assistance to the least developed countries. In the matter of insurance and reinsurance, the developed countries were asked to make special efforts to minimize the foreign-exchange costs for the least developed countries, and the latter were to take corresponding appropriate legislative and administrative action. All countries were asked to urge shipowners and liner conferences to establish beneficial freight rates for the least developed countries, and the developed countries and international financial institutions were asked to give higher priority to helping these countries acquire or expand their merchant marines and improve their port facilities, where applicable.

The developed countries and competent interna-

tional institutions were asked to assist in the development and transfer of patented, patent-related and non-patented technology, appropriate to the needs of the least developed countries, on favourable terms. Further action, to be taken by UNCTAD, included the convening of meetings to discuss particular problems affecting the least developed countries, strengthening of UNCTAD's technical assistance activities, and further provision in the work programme for studies of the problems of these countries.

By the part of resolution 98(IV) dealing with the particular needs and problems of developing island countries, the Conference recommended action on: (a) shipping, with measures suggested on trans-shipment problems, prevention of discrimination against island ships, insurance of inter-island ships, promotional freight rates, research on appropriate ship and shore facilities for archipelagic countries, co-operation with shipping conferences, training for ship repair and maintenance, and assistance in the establishment of shipping services to promote regional co-operation and in the improvement of ports; (b) air services, with measures to improve the quality and cost of such services, research and development efforts in the field and assistance from regional commissions, bilateral and multilateral organizations and from UNCTAD; (c) convening a group of experts on feeder and inter-island transport services; (d) telecommunication improvement; (e) assistance in exploiting marine and sub-marine resources; (f) improvement or stabilization of commodity export earnings; (g) improvement of the commercial policies of developed countries so as to help the developing island countries; (h) assistance in the establishment of schemes for collective import operations which could represent savings in terms of cost, insurance, freight and handling and storage charges; (i) intensification of efforts to help small islands plan rationally in order to deal with the peculiar problems of human geography and ecology; (j) financial and technical assistance to help develop tourism potential; (k) intensification of efforts to increase the flow of resources to island developing countries; and (l) insurance and reinsurance measures appropriate to the individual circumstances of island developing countries.

By the section on land-locked developing countries, the Conference recommended: (a) joint efforts to improve particular route and transit facilities; (b) improvement and development of integrated regional and subregional transport infrastructure, and the harmonization of transport planning; (c) improvement of the commercial policies of developed countries to help the land-locked developing countries; (d) assistance in developing the transport infrastructure of these countries; (e) fast and reliable communication links among their

commercial centres, transit ports and overseas markets; (f) financial and technical assistance for restructuring the economies of land-locked countries; (g) improvement of port facilities; (h) an increase in the flow of resources for over-all economic development; (i) reduction of shipping, freight and transit costs; (j) assistance in the development of air transport and tourism; (k) establishment of organizational arrangements for the special fund for land-locked developing countries;<sup>3</sup> (l) review by member countries and UNCTAD of progress made; and (m) reaffirmation by the developing land-locked countries of their right of free access to and from the sea (it was noted in this part of the resolution that some developing transit countries reserved their position on this matter).

Action recommended on special measures applicable to all three groups of countries covered in the resolution included: (a) extension of effective and speedy relief in the event of natural disasters; (b) special efforts to aid industrialization; (c) provisions in any eventual code of conduct on the transfer of technology which would take into account the special problems of these countries; and (d) constant review of progress by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the developed market-economy countries (Group B), said that, while his Group was pleased to concur in the consensus on resolution 98(IV), it had a number of interpretations and reservations. The Group B countries considered, *inter alia*, that the subject-matter of free access to and from the sea for developing land-locked countries was not properly within the purview of the Conference. They had therefore abstained from commenting upon it and did not consider themselves committed by the fact that it appeared in the resolution.

By a recommendation (99(IV)) on the economic situation of the Comoros, adopted without dissent on 31 May, the Conference took note of the serious and disturbing economic situation in the Comoros, which had one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world, recommended that the country be included in the categories of the least developed, island and newly independent countries, and appealed for urgent assistance from the international community to the Comoros and other such newly independent States in Africa.

#### Economic co-operation among developing countries

By resolution 92(IV), on measures of support by developed countries and international organizations for the programme of economic co-operation

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 387-88, resolution 3504(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

among developing countries, which was adopted without dissent on 30 May, the Conference urged the developed countries and the United Nations system to provide support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening their mutual co-operation. To this end, both the developed market-economy countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe were urged to abstain from any action which could adversely affect the decisions of developing countries in favour of the strengthening of their economic co-operation and diversification of production, and also to support legitimate decisions taken by the developing countries to fulfil their programmes of economic co-operation. Such support would be for measures such as: existing and new programmes of interregional, regional and subregional economic co-operation and integration; setting up and functioning of multinational marketing enterprises; promotion of multinational ventures; reducing the interest costs of loans, particularly in the context of multilateral development financing; and the participation of developing countries on a subcontracting basis in projects undertaken by the developed countries.

The developed market-economy countries were urged to support, in particular, preferential trade arrangements among developing countries, the import of technology by developing countries from other developing countries, the establishment of financial and capital markets in developing countries, increased access on favourable terms to the capital markets of developed countries; and the expansion of existing, and the creation of new, export credit finance and guarantee schemes by the World Bank and regional and subregional development banks in the light of existing and on-going studies by international institutions.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe were urged to lend their support in particular through the provision of technical assistance for the setting up and operation of State import and export enterprises of developing countries, the promotion of links between the transferable rouble system and regional payments arrangements of developing countries, and joint investment programmes of developing countries in the productive sectors.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the developed market-economy countries (Group B), said that while States members of his Group concurred in the general consensus on resolution 92(IV), their acceptance of the part dealing with support of preferential trade arrangements among developing countries was based on the understanding that, whenever preferential trade arrangements were enacted, the applicability of the international obligations of the parties to such arrangements would be respected. In addition, Group B's acceptance of the part of the resolution calling for action on ex-

port credit finance and guarantee schemes was based on the understanding that the members of the Group would consider such action only if justified by the findings of the studies referred to.

Referring to the provision on agreement by the developed countries—both the market-economy countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe—to support and facilitate the implementation of legitimate decisions taken by the developing countries in order to ensure fulfilment of their programmes of economic co-operation, the United States said that it would support decisions taken by developing countries on the understanding that such decisions were consistent with international obligations.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe said that the term "interdependence," which appeared in the resolution, should not be employed to the detriment of the sovereignty of any country.

#### Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems

Resolution 95(IV) dealt with multilateral action for expanding trade and economic relations among countries having different economic and social systems, in particular action that would contribute to the development of developing countries. It was adopted without dissent on 31 May 1976.

The resolution contained six operative sections. By section I, the Conference invited countries participating in East-West trade to take into account the interests of developing countries in order to provide them with positive trade opportunities. Also, it invited all countries to expand multilateral forms of economic co-operation, and to seek tripartite economic and industrial co-operation in a number of fields.

By section II, the Conference recommended that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries extend the practice of concluding medium-term and long-term agreements on trade, economic, scientific and technical co-operation, and medium- and long-term co-operation programmes in trade, industry, science and technology, make wider use of compensatory agreements aimed at developing the export sectors in the developing countries, and improve co-operation mechanisms by expanding the functions of bilateral intergovernmental commissions.

By section III, further recommendations were made to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. These included a widening of the areas of economic co-operation, the reduction or elimination of tariff barriers on imports from developing countries, the implementation of preferential measures on a non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory basis, the expansion and improvement of their schemes of generalized preferences, the taking of specific measures to facilitate their trade with developing

countries, the provision of adequate opportunities to developing countries to participate in common projects in third countries, the execution of certain structural changes to help the developing countries, the establishment of production capacities in the developing countries, and the provision of assistance in various sectors on a bilateral as well as a multilateral basis.

By section IV, the Conference invited the member countries of CMEA to promote the establishment of multilateral co-operation with developing countries and their organizations and to provide for an increased flow of information on relevant issues directly to the developing countries or through UNCTAD.

By section V, the Conference recommended that the developing countries continue their efforts to increase their trade and economic co-operation with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and to study the markets of these countries.

By section VI, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was requested to convene in 1977 two intergovernmental groups of experts. One would deal with trade opportunities in favour of developing countries resulting from the implementation of various multilateral schemes by CMEA countries. The other group would study particularly the issue of a multilateral system of payments between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries. Also, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was requested to continue and intensify the technical assistance activities of UNCTAD in this area, and to reinforce its secretariat services in order to do so. Further, the Conference decided to improve the consultative machinery of UNCTAD in this area of trade, and recommended that the Trade and Development Board convene, at its regular sessions, a sessional committee to study trade and economic relations as specified in the resolution.

China expressed a reservation on the formulation which referred to the international division of labour with the developing countries on a long-term, stable basis. It considered that the intention of this formulation was to reduce the national economies of the developing countries to mere dependencies of social-imperialism. The spokesman for the Group of 77 developing countries said that while they accepted the resolution, they remained attached to the fundamental principle of the transfer of resources, as a means of achieving the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>4</sup>

#### Institutional questions

A resolution on institutional issues (90(IV)) was adopted without dissent on 30 May. The resolution contained two operative sections. By section I, the Conference invited the General Assembly, in carrying forward the process of the restructuring of the

United Nations in accordance with the decision taken at its seventh special session in 1975,<sup>5</sup> to reaffirm and strengthen the central role of UNCTAD in the field of trade and development so as to increase its effectiveness as an Assembly organ for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation. Such strengthening of UNCTAD, the Conference suggested, would be a step towards the creation of a comprehensive organization to deal with international trade and related issues.

The Conference also recommended that the General Assembly take fully into account the need for UNCTAD to have greater flexibility in budgetary, financial and administrative matters for the efficient performance of its responsibilities. Other recommendations were that the fifth session of the Conference be held not later than three years after the fourth session and that the membership of the Trade and Development Board be open to all member States of UNCTAD.

By section II, the Conference agreed: that the Trade and Development Board should meet at ministerial level every two years between sessions of the Conference; that the Board should establish an open-ended Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries whose function would be to provide support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their co-operation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels; that the Board should introduce greater flexibility into its operations and those of its subsidiary bodies; that the structure of its committees and their subsidiary bodies should be rationalized, and that their existing procedures for intergovernmental consultations and negotiations should be expanded and improved. Further, it requested consultations by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and subsequent consideration and report by the Board on means of increasing UNCTAD's flexibility in budgetary, financial and administrative matters. The Conference also reaffirmed the importance of technical assistance and recommended the extension of such assistance through UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre.

The United States, among others, expressed the view that nothing in resolution 90(IV) should be interpreted in any way which affected the independence of GATT or the International Monetary Fund or implied the setting up of new intergovernmental machinery. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe said they firmly opposed any attempt to use

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

the resolution in ways that could lead to the weakening of the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

#### Other actions

On 28 May, by resolution 85(IV), the Conference approved the credentials of the representatives to the fourth session in adopting without dissent the report of the Credentials Committee. On the same day, by resolution 86(IV), the Conference without dissent recommended to the General Assembly that it take the necessary steps to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the machinery of UNCTAD, particularly all sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and the main committees. It also requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the appropriate action to ensure that the necessary amendments would be made to the relevant rules of procedure.

On 31 May, the Conference decided that the question of the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities should be further considered by the Trade and Development Board, and that the Board also should consider a draft resolution on the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system which was before it and on which agreement had not been reached.

By resolution 100(IV), adopted by acclamation on 31 May 1976, the Conference requested the President of the Conference to express its appreciation and gratitude to the President of Kenya and through him to the Kenyan people.

#### Decisions of the Trade and Development Board

The Trade and Development Board, at its October 1976 session, took up a number of matters remitted to it by or related to the fourth session of UNCTAD.

While recognizing that the primary responsibility for the economic development of the developing countries rested with those countries themselves, the Board urged developed countries that had not met the target for official development assistance of 0.7 per cent of gross national product set by the International Development Strategy to do so, and recommended that they study the various proposals made for altering the definition of official development assistance, improve the financial terms of such assistance, and distribute such assistance rationally and equitably among developing countries in such a way as to benefit those with the greatest difficulties.

The Board also urged that official development flows be predictable, continuous and increasingly assured, that official development loans be generally untied, and that assistance be provided in the

forms most appropriate to the development needs and priorities of developing countries. It also said that the possibility of raising development finance from other sources should be kept under review, and that flows from multilateral development finance institutions to developing countries should be increased.

Other recommendations of the Board were that all countries increase their overall contributions to the United Nations Development Programme, that capital market countries liberalize capital movements and implement earlier agreements, that co-financing by international and regional development banks be expanded, and that the Development Committee (Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries) complete its study of further measures to improve the access of developing countries to capital markets. (See also p. 408.)

Concerning the debt and related development and financial problems of the least developed, the developing island and developing land-locked countries, the Board decided that its 1977 ministerial session should review the measures taken.

The Board also decided that the question of interrelated problems in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation, in particular development finance and monetary issues, should be maintained on the agenda of its regular sessions, that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should keep such problems under continuous review, and that special problems in the field which required urgent attention could be considered at brief special sessions of the Board.

Concerning trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, the Board took note of consultations already initiated by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with the member countries of CMEA and noted that he would elaborate a report for the consultative group of experts. The terms of reference for that group were to examine the report of the Secretary-General, to evaluate the consultations held, to identify possible common endeavours with a view to facilitating new trade opportunities in favour of the developing countries which might result from the multilateral schemes of the member countries of CMEA, and to prepare a report with recommendations for the Board. The terms of reference of the second inter-governmental group of experts were to study particularly the issue of a multilateral system of payments between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries.

On commodities, the Board established an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities to co-ordinate

the preparatory work and the negotiations, to deal with major policy issues that might arise, including commodity coverage, and to co-ordinate the implementation of the measures under the integrated programme. Other provisions of this decision covered the organizational structure of the Committee, its mode of work and its reports to the Trade and Development Board. (See also pp. 409-10.)

The Board also established a Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries as an open-ended main committee of the Board. Its functions were to consider and recommend measures to provide support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. (See also pp. 406-7.)

The Board invited favourable consideration for requests for technical assistance in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries. It also requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to recommend a suitable mechanism within the framework of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to ensure proper co-ordination in this field.

The Board also took follow-up decisions, discussed later in this chapter, on institutional matters (pp. 415-16) and on manufactures (pp. 410-11).

#### Decisions of General Assembly

In the discussions on the results of the fourth session of UNCTAD in the General Assembly in 1976, many members expressed the view that, whereas important decisions had been made at Nairobi, much had been left for further negotiation. Developing countries in particular emphasized that the results obtained at the fourth session were limited in nature and that in the critical areas of commodities, debt and transfer of resources, only further negotiations in UNCTAD and elsewhere would show whether the session could be called a success in the light of the objectives set forth at the General Assembly's sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions. The developed countries were generally of the opinion that important progress had been achieved and particularly mentioned the wide degree of agreement in the field of manufactures, technology, least developed countries, relations with socialist countries of Eastern Europe and institutional matters.

By its resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976, adopted without vote, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed, welcomed or noted various resolutions adopted by the Conference. It also noted with concern that the agreements reached at the Conference were of a limited nature, despite some positive results in certain areas.

It urged that the objectives of the integrated programme for commodities be vigorously pursued and that the preparatory meetings for international

negotiations on individual commodities be concluded no later than February 1978. It also noted that steps had been taken towards the negotiation of a common fund under the integrated programme and invited the countries that had announced specific contributions to, or support for, such a fund to consider making specific pledges before the commencement of the negotiating conference on the fund.

With regard to the Conference resolutions relating to the expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries, the Assembly endorsed particularly the decisions on the extension of the coverage of the generalized system of preferences, and requested developed countries to consider making the system a continuing feature of their trade policies. It also drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the concerned organizations of the United Nations system to the recommendations and measures contained in the Conference resolution on transnational corporations, and requested that appropriate consideration be given to means of ensuring that transnational corporations made a positive contribution to the economic development of developing countries.

Recalling the UNCTAD resolution on multilateral trade negotiations, the Assembly requested that immediate and concrete agreements be reached in these negotiations, particularly on the issues of special interest to developing countries.

Noting the resolution adopted by the Conference on the debt problems of developing countries, the Assembly requested the Trade and Development Board at its ministerial session in 1977 to review the action taken. It also requested all organizations concerned within the United Nations system to implement as a matter of urgency the relevant special measures and specific action recommended by the Conference in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. The Assembly also urged the International Monetary Fund to continue work on the reform of the international monetary system and to give in that context special and urgent consideration to the interests of the developing countries and to a link between the creation of special drawing rights and additional development finance.

With regard to technology, the Assembly decided to convene a United Nations conference under the auspices of UNCTAD, to be held early in 1978, to negotiate the draft of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology, to be elaborated by the intergovernmental group of experts established by the Conference. It also welcomed the Conference resolutions concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries and the roles of UNCTAD and WIPO in the area of industrial property.

The Assembly endorsed the Conference resolution relating to measures of support by developed countries and international organizations for the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in this connexion to study the relevant portions of the report of the September 1976 Mexico City Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and other relevant proposals of developing countries.

Recalling the Conference resolution on institutional issues, the Assembly affirmed that the functions mentioned in that resolution should be strengthened in order to increase the effectiveness of the Conference as an organ of the General Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation. It also emphasized the need for the provision of adequate resources for the secretariat of UNCTAD resulting from the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Conference and of the Trade and Development Board and urged member States of UNCTAD, in particular the developed countries, to implement urgently these resolutions and decisions. (For text of resolution 31/159, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The draft resolution was approved without vote in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 15 December. At the same time, the Philippines withdrew an earlier draft resolution on the same subject which had been submitted by the developing Member States belonging to the Group of 77. The final draft was the result of informal consultations held by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee and Committee members.

Speaking in explanation of the vote, several Members, including Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United States and the members of the European Communities, reiterated the reservations they had expressed on the various resolutions at the fourth session of UNCTAD. In addition, Bulgaria, on behalf of a number of the Eastern European States and Mongolia, considered that a substantial defect of the resolution lay in the fact that the priorities on which resources should be first concentrated were not specified.

By a decision of 21 December 1976, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the evaluation of the results of the fourth session of the Conference. Decision 31/419 was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, where it was approved without a vote. The Assembly also took note of the report on the proceedings of the fourth session of UNCTAD by its resolution 31/178 of 21 December 1976 on the implementation of its decisions concerning the Second United Nations Development Decade, a new international economic order, and development and international economic co-operation. By that resolution, the Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern at the limited nature of agreements reached at the fourth session of UNCTAD, as well as at the slow pace of progress in the implementation of the measures specified in the earlier Assembly resolutions. (For text of resolution 31/178, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

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A/C.2/31/2. Letter of 3 October from USSR.  
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of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, President of Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (transmitting report of Conference, Mexico City, 13-22 September 1976).

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A/31/231/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/159, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/231/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, 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,

Mindful that in its resolution 3362(S-VII) it stated that an important aim of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session was to reach decisions on specific issues of interest to the developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 3459(XXX) of 11 December 1975 in which it, inter alia, urged all Member States to ensure that negotiations at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development were action-oriented, so that the decisions arrived at by the Conference could be promptly and effectively implemented,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourth session, held at Nairobi from 5 to 31 May 1976, and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its seventh special session and on the first part of its sixteenth session,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the realization of the objectives of General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI), 3202(S-VI) and 3362(S-VII),

Noting with concern that the agreements reached by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session were limited in nature and, despite some positive results in certain areas, responded only partially to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII),

Noting the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Manila from 26 January to 7 February 1976, setting forth the objectives and proposals of the developing countries at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the view of the developing countries that their objectives and proposals were not adequately met at the Conference,

Considering that the agreements reached at the fourth session of the Conference, despite their limited nature, should be urgently implemented for they could give added impetus to the efforts of the international community towards achievement of the objectives of development,

Considering further that other concerns of the developing countries also deserve the urgent attention of the world community,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourth session and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its seventh special session and on the first part of its sixteenth session;

2. Endorses resolution 93(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning

the Integrated Programme for Commodities and urges that the objectives of the Integrated Programme, as enumerated therein, be vigorously pursued;

3. Welcomes the establishment of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities, takes note of the decision by the Trade and Development Board on preparatory meetings for international negotiations on individual commodities and urges all countries participating in those meetings to respond constructively in order to ensure that the meetings be concluded no later than February 1978;

4. Notes that steps have been taken towards the negotiation of a common fund, including proposals put forward in this regard;

5. Takes note of the specific contributions to a common fund announced by a number of countries and of the support for such a common fund as expressed by others, particularly at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites the countries concerned to consider, if appropriate, making specific pledges before the commencement of the negotiating conference on a common fund, open to all members of the Conference, to be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development no later than March 1977;

6. Endorses further resolution 96(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to a set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufacturers and semi-manufactures of developing countries, in particular the decisions on the extension of the coverage of the generalized system of preferences to as many products of export interest to developing countries as possible and on the continuation of the system beyond the initial period of ten years as originally envisaged, and requests developed countries to consider, as appropriate, making it a continuing feature of their trade policies;

7. Recalls resolution 97(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning transnational corporations and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, draws the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the concerned organizations of the United Nations system to the recommendations and measures contained therein and requests that appropriate consideration be given to means of ensuring that transnational corporations make a positive contribution to the economic development of developing countries;

8. Recalls resolution 91(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning multilateral trade negotiations and requests that immediate and concrete agreements be reached in multilateral trade negotiations, particularly on the issues of special interest to developing countries, in such a way as to secure additional benefits for their international trade;

9. Takes note of resolution 94(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development dealing with the debt problems of developing countries and requests the Trade and Development Board at its ministerial session in 1977 to review the action taken in pursuance of that resolution;

10. Endorses resolution 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommending 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, and requests all organizations concerned within the United Nations system to incorporate the relevant recommendations in their activities and implement them as a matter of urgency;

11. Takes note of Trade and Development Board resolution 150(XVI) of 23 October 1976 on the transfer of real resources to developing countries;

12. Urges the International Monetary Fund to continue its work on the reform of the international monetary system and to give in that context special and urgent consideration to the interests of the developing countries and to the link



between the creation of special drawing rights and additional development finance, taking fully into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII);

13. Endorses resolution 89(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to the establishment within the Conference of an intergovernmental group of experts which should elaborate the draft of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology as soon as possible, and decides to convene a United Nations conference under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held early in 1978, to negotiate on the draft elaborated by the group of experts mentioned above and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of the final document embodying the code of conduct for the transfer of technology, including the decision on its legal character;

14. Welcomes 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, the establishment of an advisory service within the Conference, as well as Conference resolution 88(IV) of 30 May 1976 on industrial property, which recognizes the important role played respectively by the Conference and by the World Intellectual Property Organization in this area, and requests them to continue their co-operation in this field;

15. Recalls resolution 90(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to institutional issues and affirms, in the context of section I of that resolution, that the functions mentioned therein should be strengthened in order to increase the effectiveness of the Conference as an organ of the General Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation which would play a major role in the improvement of the conditions of international trade, the acceleration of the growth of the world economy, including in particular the economic development of developing countries, and in the realization of the objectives of Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202(S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362(S-VII);

16. Endorses 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, and welcomes the establishment by the Trade and Development Board at its sixteenth session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries as an open-ended main committee of the Board;

17. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in preparing the reports called for in Trade and Development Board decision 142(XVI) of 23 October 1976, to study the relevant portions of the report of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13

to 22 September 1976, and other relevant proposals of the developing countries;

18. Endorses resolution 86(IV) of 28 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and decides to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the machinery of the Conference, particularly all sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its main committees, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to take all necessary measures in this regard;

19. Recalls resolution 95(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, as well as Trade and Development Board decisions 138(XVI) of 23 October 1976, on the identification of trade possibilities in favour of developing countries which would result from the implementation of various multilateral schemes of countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and 139(XVI) of 23 October 1976, aimed at developing a new dynamic orientation for trade between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe, respecting the interests of all parties concerned, as specified in section I of resolution 95(IV);

20. Emphasizes the need for the provision of adequate resources for the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resulting from the relevant resolutions and decisions of the fourth session of the Conference and of the Trade and Development Board and the tasks initially assigned in the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977;

21. Requests the competent United Nations authorities to ensure that, in the recruitment of the staff of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the principle of equitable geographical distribution is fully observed;

22. Urges all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the developed countries, to implement urgently, through action at the national and intergovernmental levels, the agreements reached by the Conference at its fourth session and by the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its sixteenth session and, also, to reach early agreement on the remaining issues of importance to developing countries;

23. Decides to hold the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1979 and requests 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.

A/31/276. Evaluation of results of 4th session of UNCTAD. Report of Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

A/31/231/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft decision, para. 27.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/419).

## General trade and development questions

### Economic co-operation among developing countries

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 16 September 1975<sup>6</sup> and with other relevant resolutions, including those of the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Trade and Development Board on 23 October 1976 established a Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries as an open-ended main committee of the Board.

The functions of the Committee were to consider and recommend measures to provide, as and when requested, support and assistance to developing countries, or groups thereof, in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation at the sub-regional, regional and interregional levels. According to its terms of reference, which the Trade and Development Board agreed to consider, improve and further elaborate in 1977, the Committee

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII).

would (a) exercise its functions within the competence of UNCTAD and promote policies as regards support measures, (b) review and facilitate the co-ordination of such measures, including technical assistance, within the United Nations system, and (c) periodically review and report on the implementation of support measures within the competence of UNCTAD in order to permit the adoption of further measures of support.

The Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to study the relevant portions of the report of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City, Mexico, from 13 to 22 September 1976, relating to measures of support requested from UNCTAD and to submit his report thereon for consideration and appropriate action by the Committee at its first session. All the relevant organizations of the United Nations system were invited to give active and favourable consideration to requests for assistance to programmes and projects of co-operation among developing countries and to increase technical assistance funds to this end.

Finally, the Board asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to make recommendations regarding a sub-committee on economic co-operation among developing countries, or another appropriate mechanism within the framework of the inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly, by its resolution 31/119, welcomed the establishment by the Board of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to assist developing countries, at their request and after consideration and appropriate action by the Committee, in carrying out studies on specific issues relating to trade and development. The Assembly also urged developed countries to provide appropriate support, as and when requested by developing countries, for the

implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries.

(For text of resolution 31/119, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### **Review of implementation of the International Development Strategy**

The Trade and Development Board on 23 October 1976, in response to a request of the fourth session of UNCTAD, decided that at its biennial special sessions for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, it should also review the progress achieved and the further improvement of the role of UNCTAD in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly's sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions on a new international economic order and on development and international economic co-operation, as well as the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and should formulate appropriate recommendations. The implementation of these resolutions was also the subject of General Assembly resolution 31/178 of 21 December 1976.

(For text of resolution 31/178, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### **Special intergovernmental committee on international trade**

The General Assembly decided, without a vote, on 21 December 1976, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, to defer until 1977 consideration of a draft resolution concerning a special intergovernmental committee on international trade. The decision (31/421 B) had been approved, without a vote, by the Committee on the proposal of the Chairman on 9 December. The question had also been postponed in 1975.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 453.

## **Documentary references**

### **Economic co-operation among developing countries**

A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Annex IV; Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapters I A 1 (b) and VI D and Annexes I (decision 142(XVI)) and VIII. TD/B/628 and Add.1. Letter of 4 October from Mexico to Secretary-General of UNCTAD (transmitting report of Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, Mexico City, 13-22 September 1976).

### **Review of implementation of the International Development Strategy**

A/31/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23

October 1976), Chapter I A 1 (a) and Annex I (decision 146(XVI)).

### **Special intergovernmental committee on international trade**

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 63.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Chapter IV E and Annex IV.  
A/C.2/31/L.5. Note by Secretariat.  
A/C.2/31/L.74. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman.

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session), draft decision II.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/421 B).

## Financing related to trade and the international monetary system

At its October 1976 session, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) considered several proposals concerning the international monetary system referred to it by the fourth session of the Conference held earlier in the year. These proposals dealt with the balance-of-payments deficits of developing countries, international monetary reform, with particular reference to the developing countries, and measures to improve the international financial and monetary situation. The Board also considered a draft resolution on compensation for losses occasioned by the realignment of major currencies, referred to it by the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade. The Board decided to remit these to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade for further consideration.

The Board also decided that the question of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system should be maintained on the agenda of its regular sessions, and that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should keep the subject under continuous review. It agreed that relevant problems identified by him, in consultation with member States, as requiring urgent attention might appropriately be considered at brief special sessions of the Board convened at short notice.

On development financing matters, the Board had before it, *inter alia*, a draft resolution referred to it by the fourth session of the Conference on measures to be taken by developed countries and international organizations to resolve and alleviate the critical debt problems of developing countries. The Board decided to remit this draft resolution to its ministerial session in 1977.

The Board adopted a resolution on the transfer of real resources, by which it urged, among other things, that developed countries that had not met the International Development Strategy target for official development assistance increase their aid with a view to doing so by the end of the decade. It urged: that official development assistance flows be predictable and continuous and increasingly as-

sured; that developed countries jointly study various proposals for altering the definition of official development assistance; that each developed country use its best endeavours to improve the terms of its official development assistance; and that increased attention be given to programme assistance. The Board also urged that flows from multilateral finance institutions be increased substantially and specified ways in which this might be done. Finally, it urged capital-market countries and international development-finance institutions to implement the agreement reached by the Joint Ministerial Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund (Development Committee) regarding access to capital markets. It urged the Development Committee to complete its study of further measures and urged the capital market countries then to take the necessary and appropriate follow-up action.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions relating to these matters —on debt problems of developing countries (resolution 31/158) and on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis (resolution 31/174). By the first of these, the Assembly drew attention to the need to solve the mounting debt problems of developing countries in the context of internationally agreed development targets and national development objectives, and specified the respective roles of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and UNCTAD in arriving at a solution. By the second resolution, the Assembly urged a number of actions with regard to aid targets, the budgeting of aid programmes and private capital markets; these were intended to accelerate the flow of resources and place them on a more assured basis. (For text of resolutions 31/158 and 31/174, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### Documentary references

A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr. I and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board: Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Annex III; Vol. II (first part of 16th session,

Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapters I A 1 (c), I F, II A and III and Annex I (decision 144(XVI) and resolution 150 (XVI)).

## Questions relating to merchandise trade

### Commodities

The Trade and Development Board, at its session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 8 to 20 March 1976, considered action on commodities, including decisions on an integrated programme, in the light of the need for change in the world commodity economy. The Board did not adopt any formal decisions on the subject, but the President, in a personal summing-up, expressed the view that the Board had been able to define several areas where a convergence of views existed and others where further work seemed likely to produce acceptable agreements.

The fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), held in May 1976, had before it for consideration, *inter alia*, a report by the UNCTAD secretariat summarizing the main issues of international commodity policy, including proposals for an integrated programme for commodities, together with four supporting documents dealing with: a review of recent trends in world commodity markets; the preservation of the purchasing power of developing countries' exports; the relationship between prices of commodity exports from developing countries and the corresponding final consumer prices; and marketing and distribution systems. The report noted that the General Assembly, at its seventh (1975) special session, had decided that an important aim of the fourth session of UNCTAD should be to reach decisions on the improvement of market structures in the field of raw materials and commodities of export interest to the developing countries, including decisions with respect to an integrated programme and the applicability of elements thereof.<sup>8</sup>

The Conference, with the adoption of resolution 93(IV), established an integrated programme for commodities with a common set of objectives, measures and negotiating procedures on the basis of an agreed list of commodities and a specified timetable. The commodities were bananas, bauxite, cocoa, coffee, copper, cotton and cotton yarns, hard fibres and their products, iron ore, jute and its products, manganese, meat, phosphates, rubber, sugar, tea, tropical timber, tin, vegetable oils including olive oil, and oilseeds.

The Conference also requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene, not later than March 1977, a negotiating conference on a common fund for the financing of commodity stocks and other measures within the framework of the integrated programme. (See also pp. 394-95.)

The Trade and Development Board, at its session in October 1976, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities, open to all

member States of UNCTAD, as a subsidiary body of the Board, to perform the tasks envisaged for such a committee in the UNCTAD resolution. At its first session (in Geneva, from 24 to 26 November 1976), the Committee approved a tentative schedule of meetings under the integrated programme.

A preparatory meeting on copper was held at Geneva from 27 September to 1 October 1976. The participants decided to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to examine appropriate measures and techniques required to meet the objectives of the integrated programme, to determine financial requirements, to make an examination of the situation in the copper market, to consider the interim measures that might appear to be necessary, and to make appropriate recommendations. The group of experts held its first session in Geneva from 1 to 4 November and agreed on a broad list of studies to be undertaken in order to assist it in its further examination, at its second session, of the matters remitted to it.

A preparatory meeting on jute and jute products was held in Geneva from 25 to 29 October 1976. The participants decided to continue work at the level of governmental experts in order to prepare and recommend to a preparatory meeting, to be held not later than April 1977, an action programme on jute and jute products designed, *inter alia*, to achieve stable conditions in trade, to improve and sustain the real income of individual jute-producing countries through increased export earnings, to improve the competitiveness of jute and jute products, to launch and continue a comprehensive and purposeful programme of research and development, to seek to improve access to markets for jute and jute products of developing countries, to improve the regularity of their transport, and to consider the harmonization of the production of synthetics and substitutes in developed countries with the supply of jute and jute goods.

A preparatory meeting on hard fibres was held in Geneva from 6 to 10 December 1976. As in the case of jute, the participants decided to continue work at the level of governmental experts for the purpose of preparing and recommending to a preparatory meeting, to be held not later than September 1977, an action programme on hard fibres and products thereof.

The first preparatory meeting for the negotiation of a common fund took place in Geneva from 29 November to 4 December 1976. Governments engaged in a general exchange of views on the issues

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

set forth on the fund in the UNCTAD resolution.

Among other meetings on commodities in 1976 was an intergovernmental consultation on copper, convened at the request of the seven States members of UNCTAD which constituted the Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries, held at Geneva from 23 to 26 March. It concluded that a working sub-group should be convened to follow up the progress made at the meeting in collecting and assessing the adequacy of existing statistics and studies on various aspects of the copper situation and in studying the practical arrangements for the establishment of a permanent intergovernmental consultative body on copper, including draft terms of reference.

The Working Group of the Committee on Tungsten held its tenth session in Geneva from 19 to 23 January. The Group reached certain conclusions concerning the elements of a possible system of minimum and maximum prices for tungsten and concerning alternative approaches to the question of stabilization of the tungsten market. The UNCTAD secretariat was requested to prepare a document setting forth the major alternative approaches to a tungsten stabilization arrangement. The tenth session of the Committee on Tungsten took place in Geneva from 15 to 19 November. Different proposals regarding future action, particularly with regard to the terms of reference of an expert group and the convening of a negotiating conference, were made by producing and consuming countries.

### Manufactures

The third periodic review of the operation and effects of the generalized system of preferences was carried out by the Special Committee on Preferences at its seventh session, held in Geneva from 5 to 16 January 1976. The Committee examined the main changes in the system and other relevant developments which had taken place since its last review. The changes concerned, in particular, the status of implementation of the system, the improvements made in the various schemes and the operation and effects of the schemes. Other relevant developments concerned the renegotiation of special preferences between the European Communities and a number of developing countries and the current multilateral trade negotiations.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that with the entry into force of the United States scheme of generalized preferences on 1 January 1976, all countries that had made submissions to the Committee in 1970 had implemented their schemes. In consequence, it would be able to devote all its efforts to a review of the operation and effects of the system and to its further improvement and possible enlargement.

The Committee also recommended that the

Working Group on Rules of Origin be reconvened at a date to be determined by the Trade and Development Board in the light of further preparations by preference-giving and preference-receiving countries.

The Committee also took note with satisfaction of the activities carried out by the UNCTAD/United Nations Development Programme project on training and advisory services on the generalized system of preferences and recommended that the two organizations consider extending the duration of the project for an appropriately long period beyond 30 April 1977.

The Trade and Development Board, at its session from 8 to 20 March 1976, decided to transmit three draft resolutions to the fourth session of UNCTAD concerning manufactures. These concerned export subsidies and countervailing duties, adjustment assistance measures, and safeguards and standstill. The President of the Board, in his summing-up, said that it was recognized that achievement by the year 2000 of the 25 per cent share of world industrial output by the developing countries—in line with the targets agreed in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action—would secure for those countries a substantial expansion and diversification of their export trade in this sector. Taking into account the goals for international industrial restructuring also agreed upon at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), stress was laid on the need for further work on appropriate measures. In this context, it was generally agreed that UNCTAD should participate effectively in the consultation systems established by UNIDO and that co-operation between the two organizations should be intensified.

The proposal for a comprehensive strategy to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactured and semi-manufactured products commanded considerable support, the President went on to say. There was also a measure of agreement on the possible components of that strategy, including an improvement of the industrial capabilities of the developing countries, access to markets of the developed countries for industrial goods from the developing countries, and increased trade and industrial co-operation among the developing countries. At the same time, views converged on the need for assistance to developing countries in regard to export and industrial financing. However, the clarification and elaboration of the various elements to be incorporated into such a strategy would require intensive work.

There was general agreement, the President continued, on the desirability of improving access to markets of the developed countries for the manu-

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., pp. 473-77.

factures and semi-manufactures of the developing countries and improving the scope and content of the generalized system of preferences, as well as on the extension of the principle of generalized preferential treatment in favour of developing countries to non-tariff barriers. It was considered that a basis for agreement existed in regard to the formulation of principles and rules on restrictive business practices. There was agreement on the need for appropriate measures to control restrictive business practices by transnational corporations.

The three draft resolutions concerning manufactures were remitted by the fourth session of UNCTAD to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD. The Trade and Development Board in October 1976 decided to remit them for consideration to the Committee on Manufactures.

### Trade negotiations

In his summing-up of the proceedings of the March 1976 session of the Trade and Development Board, the Board President said that there was general recognition of the importance of the commitments made in the Tokyo Declaration of 1973,<sup>10</sup> one of which was to secure additional benefits for

the international trade of the developing countries in those negotiations. The role of bilateral and multilateral discussions was stressed, and there was also agreement on the need to maintain the multilateral character of the negotiations. It was acknowledged, however, that the implementation of those commitments on a priority basis and the question of ensuring the transparency of the negotiations were matters for further consideration. At the same time there was a convergence of views on the necessity for action as early as possible on a number of important issues of concern to developing countries, including non-reciprocity, differential treatment and special priorities and procedures for developing countries.

The belief was widely shared, the President noted, that UNCTAD had a responsibility to follow closely the development of the multilateral trade negotiations, and that the fourth session of the Conference should define UNCTAD's contribution to the process.

(For information on the decisions of the fourth session concerning trade negotiations, see pp. 396-97.)

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 967-69.

### Documentary references

#### Commodities

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I: Report and Annexes (Part One A (resolution 93(IV))). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

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TD/B/IPC/COPPER/1. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Copper, Geneva, 27 September-1 October 1976.

TD/B/IPC/JUTE/1. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, Geneva, 25-29 October 1976.

TD/B/IPC/HARD FIBRES/1. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Hard Fibres, Geneva, 6-10 December 1976.

TD/B/IPC/COPPER/AC/1. Report of first session of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Copper, Geneva, 1-4 November 1976.

TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/19 and Corr.1. Report of Working Group of Committee on Tungsten on its 10th session, Geneva, 19-23 January 1976.

TD/B/C.1/203. Report of Consultation on Copper, Geneva, 23-26 March 1976.

TD/B/C.1/204. Report of Committee on Tungsten on its 10th session, Geneva, 15-19 November 1976.

#### Manufactures

Control of Restrictive Business Practices in the European Economic Community. Report by the UNCTAD Secretariat. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.D.3.

A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Annex II; Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapters I G, II D and V A.

TD/B/598. Report of Special Committee on Preferences on its 7th session, Geneva, 5-16 January 1976. (Annex I: Resolution (4(VII)) adopted by Special Committee on Preferences at its 7th session; Annex VI: List of documents issued for 7th session of Special Committee on Preferences.)

TD/B/600. Report of 2nd Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976.

TD/B/C.2/AC.6/4. Report of 3rd Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices on its first session, Geneva, 29 November-10 December 1976.

TD/B/GSP/EEC/1. Scheme of European Economic Community for 1977 (covering note, transmitting Official Journal of the European Communities, Vol. 19, Nos. L-349 and L-361 of 20 and 30 December 1976).

#### Trade negotiations

A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Annex II.

## Invisibles, including shipping

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation held two meetings, in January and July 1976. At the first meeting it reviewed and commented on a draft convention on the carriage of goods by sea prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). At the second meeting, in the light of the final UNCITRAL draft, the Working Group recommended that the General Assembly convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries under the auspices of the United Nations to conclude a Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea. This recommendation was subsequently endorsed by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and on 15 December 1976 the General Assembly took a decision to this effect by its resolution 31/100.

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

The Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport met from 16 February to 4 March 1976 at

Geneva, Switzerland. The preparatory work on the draft convention was further advanced, in particular in the areas of documentation, scope of application and liability.

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport met in November 1976. The Group achieved measurable progress in examining the subjects referred to it by the Trade and Development Board (inter alia, standardization of freight containers, pallets and other transport equipment, and the impact of the standardization of containers on the economies of both developed and developing countries), although no agreement was reached on the practicability and desirability of forming an international agreement on container standards.

A Group of Experts on Port Congestion was convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in April 1976. The Group made a number of recommendations for follow-up action which were to be discussed by the Committee on Shipping in 1977.

## Documentary references

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TD/B/602. Report of Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport on first part of its 3rd session, Geneva, 16 February-4 March 1976.

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TD/B/AC.20/1. Report of Group of Experts on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport, Geneva, 5-15 April 1976.

TD/B/AC.20/6. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport, Geneva, 1-12 November 1976.

## Transfer of technology

In 1976, the question of the transfer of technology was discussed at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (see pp. 397-98), the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The main issues were the preparation of an international code of conduct on transfer of technology, revision of national and international industrial property systems, and the strengthening of the technological capability of developing countries including the establishment of centres for the development of technology.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2034(LXI). By this it welcomed the resolution (87(IV)) on the transfer of technology adopted at the fourth session of UNCTAD and asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of other United Nations agencies and bodies concerned, as well as States, to (a) proceed with the

immediate implementation of UNCTAD resolution 87(IV) in the light of its consideration by the General Assembly at its 1976 session, and (b) render immediately in a co-ordinated manner operational and technical assistance to developing countries towards the establishment or strengthening of national, regional, subregional and interregional centres for the development and transfer of technology.

(For text of resolution 2034(LXI), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

At the October session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD a progress report by the UNCTAD secretariat on sector studies in the field of transfer of technology was reviewed. The Board took note of the report and also approved the draft rules of procedure of the Committee on Transfer of Technology.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/183, by which it requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Executive Director of UNIDO, in consultation with the United Nations regional commissions and other appropriate organizations, to intensify their efforts in their respective fields to assist in the establishment in developing countries of centres for the transfer and development of technology at the national, subregional and regional levels, in order to provide fundamental elements for the adequate functioning of an international network for the exchange of technological information, through corresponding national, subregional and regional systems of information.

(For text of resolution 31/183, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS. For further information, see pp. 478-79.)

#### Documentary references

TD/AC.1/4. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on an International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology on its first session, Geneva, 8-19 November 1976.  
A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Annex III; Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter II E.

## Questions relating to special trade flows and groups of countries

### Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

At its October 1976 session, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reviewed trends and policies in trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems. Member countries stressed the importance they attached to the expansion of these trade and economic relations and considered the resolution (95(IV)) of the fourth session of UNCTAD on this subject (see pp. 400-1) an important step forward in promoting such relations. The Board defined, as requested by that resolution, the terms of reference of two intergovernmental groups of experts to be convened in 1977. The first group was to identify possible common endeavours with a view to facilitating new trade opportunities in favour of developing countries which might result from the implementation of the multilateral schemes of the member countries of the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance. The second group was to study the issue of a multilateral system of payments between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries.

### Trade expansion and regional integration among developing countries

The Trade and Development Board on 23 October 1976 established a Committee on Economic

Co-operation among Developing Countries as an open-ended main committee of the Board. (See also pp. 406-7.)

Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

The Trade and Development Board decided on 23 October 1976 that its ministerial session in 1977 should review measures taken concerning the debt and related development and financial problems of the least developed, the developing island and the developing land-locked countries. The General Assembly, by resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976, endorsed resolution 98(IV) of the fourth session of UNCTAD concerning these countries and requested all organizations concerned within the United Nations system to incorporate the relevant recommendations of that resolution in their activities and implement them as a matter of urgency. (For text of resolution 31/159, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Also on 21 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/157 on specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries, by which inter alia it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the land-locked countries and the United Nations specialized agencies, to find ways and means of improving the economic situations in those countries through the urgent implementation of earlier UNCTAD resolutions. It also called upon Member States and the



entire international community to give special attention to the trade requirements of the land-locked developing countries and urged the developed countries and all others in a position to do so to provide technical and/or financial assistance through grants or concessional loans.

(For text of resolution 31/157, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

The Assembly, on the same date, adopted resolution 31/177 on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. It approved the statute of the Fund and asked the United Nations Development Programme, in close collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to manage the Fund during an interim period and report on its activities to the Assembly in 1977. It appealed to all international organizations, financial institutions and potential donor countries to provide the necessary financial resources in order to make the Fund operational during the interim period.

(For text of resolution 31/177, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

By resolution 31/156 on developing island countries, also adopted on 21 December 1976, the Assembly invited the United Nations system to continue its efforts for these countries and to incorporate in their regional and interregional programmes the relevant recommendations of the fourth session of UNCTAD. It urged all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to support in their assistance programmes the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries within the framework of those countries' plans and priorities.

(For text of resolution 31/156, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### International trade law

At its October 1976 session, the Trade and Development Board took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its ninth session in April/May 1976.

(For additional information on this subject, see pp. 822-27.)

### Documentary references

Trade among countries having different economic and social systems  
A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Annex IV; Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapters I D and IV and Annex I (decisions 138(XVI) and 139(XVII)).

countries  
A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I (7th special session,

Geneva, 8-20 March 1976), Annex IV; Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapters I A 1 (b) and I E, VI A and VI D and Annex I (decisions 142(XVI) and 149(XVII)).

International trade law  
A/31/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter V B.  
A/31/17. Report of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on work of its 9th session, Headquarters, New York, 12 April-7 May 1976.

## Technical assistance and related activities

In 1976, the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for providing technical co-operation to developing countries in the field of international trade and development was reaffirmed and strengthened as a result of a number of resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the Conference.

Apart from a valuable but marginal amount of financial support from bilateral agencies, UNCTAD relied almost entirely on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the financing of its operational programme. In general, the technical co-operation activities of UNCTAD were geared to the provision of technical and specialized advice and training to developing countries in the increasingly complex aspects of foreign trade. The major objectives of this advice and training were:

(a) to provide assistance to officials and/or gov-

ernment institutions in developing countries, to prepare them for more effective participation in consultations and negotiations which were expected to lead to changes in commercial policies and the adoption of measures which might affect the international trade of those countries (e.g. a series of projects on the multilateral trade negotiations);

(b) to assist Governments of developing countries in training officials and other nationals to take appropriate administrative measures with a view to deriving maximum benefit from such changes in commercial policies (e.g. a large-scale project on the generalized system of preferences);

(c) to assist Governments of developing countries and groupings of such countries in sharing the experience acquired in negotiating and implementing measures to expand their economic co-opera-

tion and increase their mutual trade (e.g. subregional and regional projects included under the UNCTAD programme of trade expansion and integration).

In monetary terms the volume of assistance provided by UNCTAD increased by 16 per cent in 1976. The programme of operational activities in 1976 was about \$6.5 million, as shown in the table below.

During the year, UNDP approved two projects to be directly executed by two Latin American regional institutions in co-operation with UNCTAD. These projects called for substantive support by the UNCTAD secretariat without a corresponding global allocation of resources to the UNCTAD programme. A similar effect arose in the effort to promote a more integrated approach to development through a larger number of multidisciplinary and multisectoral projects. The organization was increasingly requested to participate in the formulation of, and to provide substantive backstopping for, such projects, whose execution was entrusted either to the regional commissions (for regional projects) or to specialized agencies in the United

Nations system. Examples of these contributions not reflected in programme allocation were two regional projects in the field of transfer of technology in Asia and Africa, and a joint project with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the development of pharmaceutical production in developing countries.

Related information may be found in the following Chapter of this volume describing the activities of the International Trade Centre.

#### TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN 1976

| FIELD OF ACTIVITY    | EXPENDITURE<br>(In thousands of US dollars) |       |
|----------------------|---|-------|
|                      | Intercountry                                | Total |
| Insurance            | 91  | 187   |
| Shipping             | 388   | 1,875 |
| Economic integration | 1,346                                       | 1,423 |
| Trade policy         | 2,635                                       | 2,981 |
| Sub-total            | 4,460                                       | 6,466 |
| Export promotion*    | 385   | 2,018 |
| Total                | 4,845                                       | 8,484 |

\*Managed by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

## Organizational questions

At the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in May 1976, a resolution (90(IV)) was adopted by which, inter alia, UNCTAD asked the General Assembly to amend the relevant Assembly resolutions to permit membership of the Trade and Development Board to be open to all member States of UNCTAD and to permit the fifth session of the Conference to be held no later than 1979. (See also pp. 401-2.)

In October 1976, the Trade and Development Board, which had before it a preliminary report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on reforming the permanent machinery of the Conference, also adopted a resolution concerning organizational matters. Among other things it took note of the report and decided to change the method of scheduling its meetings. It also expressed the view that the effectiveness of informal consultations between the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the regional groups would be enhanced if adequate advance notice of topics to be discussed were provided and if participation in the consultations were at an adequate level.

By another decision, the Board recommended to the General Assembly that the UNCTAD secretariat be provided with an appropriate increase in its resources because the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its fourth session had resulted in an increase in the work programme of UNCTAD. Also, it expressed the hope that consultations between

the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD would result in greater flexibility for UNCTAD in budgetary, financial and administrative matters.

The Board further recommended to the Assembly that the fifth session of UNCTAD be held in 1979, noting that the Philippines had offered to be the host, and that the conference on an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology be held in 1978.

The General Assembly discussed organizational questions pertaining to UNCTAD at its 1976 session and adopted without a vote resolution 31/2 A and 31/2 B on 29 September and 21 December, respectively. Both resolutions were proposed by the Chairman of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee and approved by the Committee without a vote on 27 September and 6 December, respectively.

By resolution 31/2 A, the Assembly revised the 1964 resolution establishing UNCTAD,<sup>11</sup> as amended in 1972.<sup>12</sup> The substance of the revision was to open membership of the Trade and Development Board to all members of UNCTAD, and to make the term of membership an indefinite period.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 210-15, resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1974.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 300-1, resolution 2904 A (XXVII) of 26 September 1972.

By resolution 31/2 B, the Assembly further amended the enabling resolution, thus terminating the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (thus permitting termination of the Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities, which had replaced it). (For text of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another resolution—31/206 of 22 December—the Assembly decided that the extent of the greater flexibility in budgetary, financial and administrative matters requested by UNCTAD should be such as to enable it to make the best use of its resources according to the demands made of it. It

also asked the Secretary-General to clarify as soon as possible the reasons for strengthening the office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. It considered that meanwhile a flexible use of UNCTAD's resources might provide his office with the desired strengthening.

Resolution 31/206 was adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee by a recorded vote of 114 to 9, with 8 abstentions. It was sponsored by Sri Lanka and approved in the Fifth Committee on 20 December by a vote of 86 to 9, with 5 abstentions.

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

### Documentary references

#### Institutional arrangements

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 2, 48-50, 52-54, 60.  
Plenary meetings 10, 106.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I, Report and Annexes: Part One A (resolution 90(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.  
A/31/15, Vol. II, Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter I A 1 (e) and Annex I (decision 143(XVI)).

A/C.2/31/L.6. Draft resolution proposed by Second Committee Chairman, as orally amended by Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 27 September 1976, meeting 2.

A/31/231. Report of Second Committee (part I).

Resolution 31/2 A, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/231, adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 September 1976, meeting 10.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered section I, paragraph 5, of resolution 90(IV) relating to institutional issues, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 30 May 1976,

1. Decides to replace paragraphs 5, 7 and 8 of section II of its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as amended by resolution 2904(XXVII) of 26 September 1972, by the following:

"5. Membership of the Board shall be open to all members of the Conference. Those members of the Conference wishing to become members of the Board shall communicate their intention to do so, in writing, to the Secretary-General of the Conference.

"7. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall bring the communications referred to in paragraph 5 above to the attention of the President of the Board who, at the commencement of the following regular, special or resumed session of the Board, or during such session as the case may be, shall announce the membership of the Board. Membership of the Board shall be for an indefinite period, subject to the provisions of paragraph 8 below.

"8. Any member of the Board wishing to relinquish its membership shall inform the Secretary-General of the Conference, in writing, of its intention to do so. The

Secretary-General of the Conference shall bring such communications to the attention of the President of the Board who, at the commencement of the following regular, special or resumed session, or during such session as the case may be, shall announce the revised membership of the Board."

2. Further decides that the present members of the Trade and Development Board shall remain in office until the new membership of the Board is established in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 7 of resolution 1995(XIX) as amended by the present resolution.

A/31/15, Vol. II, Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II, Chapter I A 1 (e) and Annex I (decision 145(XVI)).

A/C.2/31/L.57. Draft resolution proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 6 December 1976, meeting 60.

A/31/231/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/2 B, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/231/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered Trade and Development Board decision 145(XVI) of 23 October 1976 on the question of the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities,

Decides to terminate the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements and, accordingly, to delete the second sentence of paragraph 23 (a) of section II of General Assembly resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as amended by resolution 2904(XXVII) of 26 September 1972 and by resolution A above, so that paragraph 23 (a) will read as follows:

"(a) A committee on commodities which, inter alia, will carry out the functions which are now performed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements,".

A/31/453. Confirmation of appointment of Secretary-General of UNCTAD. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/39. Resolutions and "decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/314).

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 45, 48, 51, 57.  
Plenary meeting 107.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I, Report and Annexes: Part One A (Resolutions, recommendation and other decisions adopted by Conference). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

A/C.5/31/49, A/31/8/Add.12. Revised estimate resulting from decisions of Trade and Development Board arising from UNCTAD at its 4th session. Reports by Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/L.37. Sri Lanka: draft decision, as orally amended by sponsor, approved as draft resolution by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1976, meeting 57, by 86 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977).  
A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/206, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 114 to 9, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, 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, Somalia, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the revised estimate resulting from the decisions of the Trade and Development Board arising from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session, held at Nairobi from 5 to 31 May 1976, and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

1. Decides that the extent of the greater flexibility to be accorded to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in budgetary, financial and administrative matters should be such as to enable it to make the best use of its resources according to the demands made of it;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, at the earliest opportunity, to clarify the reasons for strengthening the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and considers, meanwhile, that a flexible use of its resources may provide his office with the desired strengthening.

## Report of Trade and Development Board

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2037.

A/31/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I (7th special session, Geneva, 8-20 March 1976); Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976).

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 202(LXI)).

## Other documents

Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.76.II.D.3 and corrigendum.

Implications for the Trade and Investment of Developing Countries of United States Environmental Controls. Study by Charles Pearson. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.5.

Financial Solidarity for Development. Efforts and Institutions of the Members of OPEC. Report by the Secretariat of UNCTAD. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.D.4.

Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Trade and Development Board (TD/B/16/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Corr.1,2) (U.N.P. Sales No.: E.73.II.D.11).

TAD/INF/PUB/77.2. Guide to publications, Supplement 6. A selection of reports and studies published during 1976.

Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1976. Vol. I: Trade by Country; Vol. II: Trade by Commodity; Commodity Matrix Tables. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XVII.14, Vols. I and II.

## Chapter VI

**The International Trade Centre****Activities in 1976**

During 1976, 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). In accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution of 9 August 1973,<sup>1</sup> ITC continued its efforts during the year to serve as the focal point for all United Nations assistance in the field of trade promotion. (See also pp. 414-15.)

As in previous years, ITC assisted developing countries with the formulation and implementation of national trade promotion programmes by providing information and advice on trade promotion institutions and programmes, export marketing services, and training institutions and services. Assistance mainly took the form of integrated programmes, which provided recipient Governments with several aspects of assistance, including institution-building, marketing information and training. Particular attention was given to the needs of the least developed countries.

In 1976, a total of 62 countries received ITC assistance in the amount of \$8.4 million, of which 74 per cent came from trust-fund contributions by industrialized countries and 26 per cent from the United Nations Development Programme. The Centre's assistance was provided mainly through the services of 319 technical co-operation experts, who assisted in establishing and strengthening trade promotion institutions and services (33 per cent of the assistance programme), aiding with export market development of selected products (47 per cent), and training of government officials and business executives in trade promotion and export marketing (20 per cent).

Integrated programmes, operative in 32 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 disseminated and new research tools for the provision of trade promotion assistance were developed.

In 1976, market research surveys were undertaken on pyrethrum, honey, off-season horticultural products, gelatin, and machine tools. Also

prepared were monographs on oil-exporting countries as markets for developing countries and case-studies aimed at identifying market problems hampering the development of trade among developing countries. Marketing assistance was provided to individual countries as part of integrated country projects or as special projects.

Also during the year, ITC worked to stimulate demand for basic commodities through co-operative efforts on the part of developing countries. In this connexion, ITC convened an intergovernmental conference of tea-producing countries in September 1976, at which the International Tea Promotion Association was established and opened for membership to eligible Governments. A consultative meeting of tropical-timber-producing countries was also convened during the year; it discussed the text of a draft agreement to establish an International Tropical Timber Bureau.

Within the framework of United Nations efforts to give priority to the development requirements of developing countries, nearly 60 per cent of ITC's training assistance was undertaken in the developing countries. The programme focused on strengthening 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 PART TWO of this volume, Chapter XVI.)

**Secretariat**

In 1976, ITC's total staff included 100 professionals and 117 general service staff, financed by regular budget funds and extrabudgetary resources and by sponsor developed countries. The Centre's regular budget, financed in equal portions by UNCTAD and GATT, amounted to \$4,951,077 in 1976.

**Decision of Economic and Social Council**

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, with the adoption of decision 161(LXI), took note of the report of the Joint Advisory Group

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 362, text of resolution 1819(LV).

on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT on its January 1976 session and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. The Council also decided that the Secretary-General need no longer submit a report to the Council on a biennial basis and decided to maintain cognizance of the subject of export promotion in order to consider

the matter for co-ordination purposes, whenever warranted.

The Council approved decision 161(LXI), without a vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which, on 14 July 1976, had approved the text, also without vote, on an oral proposal of Brazil.

#### Documentary references

##### Activities in 1976

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 754, 755, 757.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

E/5828. Export promotion. Note by Secretariat (submitting report of Joint Advisory Group on ITC UNCTAD/GATT prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1819(LV) of 9 August 1973 (ITC/AG(VIII)/43/Rev.1)).

E/L.1722. Excerpt from report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD on first part of its 15th session, Geneva, 5-16 August 1975 (A/10015/Rev.1, Part Three, Chapter VI B).

E/5866. Report of Economic Committee (on export promotion).

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 161(LXI)).

##### Other documents

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV H.

A/31/7 and Corr.2.3. United Nations. Financial report and accounts for biennium 1974-1975 ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors. Vol. II: International Trade Centre.

A/31/15. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter V A.

A/C.5/31/51 and Corr.1. Performance report on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977: joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/140. Financial reports and accounts and reports of Board of Auditors. Report of ACABQ.

TD/B/616. Note by UNCTAD secretariat (drawing attention to report of Joint Advisory Group on ITC UNCTAD/GATT on its 9th session).

ITC/AG(IX)/47. Annual report of ITC UNCTAD/GATT.

ITC/AG(IX)/49. Report of Joint Advisory Group on ITC UNCTAD/GATT on its 9th session, Geneva, 13-16 January 1976.

ITC/AG(X)/50 and Add.1. Annual report of ITC UNCTAD/GATT.

## Chapter VII

**Industrial development**

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) continued its efforts during 1976 to develop methods of using available funds to produce better results for developing countries. These included the intensification of investment promotion and the transfer of technology, particularly in training to upgrade skills. Nearly 80 studies were undertaken during the year to assist developing countries with industrial policies and strategies, particularly in the fields of fertilizers, iron and steel, agro-industries, and vegetable oils and fats.

Information on national economies was provided for use by prospective investors in another 50 studies.

Assistance during the year remained at about the same level as in 1975, with 2,054 projects under implementation in 120 countries.

Details of these activities and of decisions taken concerning UNIDO by the Industrial Development Board and the General Assembly are described in the following sections.

**Activities and expenditures in 1976**

Funds for the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1976 were derived from the following sources:

|  | Amount (in millions<br>of US dollars) |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| UNIDO regular budget   | 21.9                                  |
| United Nations regular programme<br>of technical assistance  | 2.2                                   |
| United Nations Development Programme,<br>indicative planning figures   | 27.1                                  |
| United Nations Development Programme,<br>Reserve and Special Measures<br>(including Special Industrial Services) | 4.6                                   |
| Special Industrial Services  |                                       |
| Trust Fund   | 0.3                                   |
| UNIDO General Trust Fund   | 4.0                                   |
| Special-purpose trust funds  | 1.8                                   |
| Total  | 61.9                                  |

The value of technical assistance delivered by UNIDO in 1976 amounted to nearly \$40 million, of which 57 per cent was expended for project personnel, 26 per cent for equipment and contracts, and 14 per cent for fellowships. This brought the total value of technical assistance delivered by UNIDO since its inception in 1966 to nearly \$200 million. Regionally, 34 per cent of UNIDO technical assistance went to Africa, 16.7 per cent to the Americas, 23.6 per cent to Asia and the Pacific, 15 per cent to Europe and Western Asia, and 10.7 per cent to interregional activities.

As in previous years, the major share of operational expenditure came from the indicative planning figures for country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which also provided funds for Special Industrial Services (SIS), a programme designed to meet urgent needs not covered by long-term planning. Expenditure

for SIS in 1976 amounted to \$4 million, of which \$1 million was reserved for use in the least developed countries. Due to a backlog of commitments and high levels of project approvals in 1976, a special allocation was made from SIS Trust Fund Reserves and the UNDP Special Measures Fund for least developed countries to take care of excess expenditures. These measures enabled UNIDO to meet the situation; however, in view of the UNDP financial crisis and consequent expenditure restrictions, plans were made to pare future programmes.

Allocations from the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance financed 12 advisers attached to regional commissions and six interregional advisers attached to UNIDO headquarters. The programme also financed 94 fellowships for regional and interregional training (33 fellowships awarded in Africa, 20 in Europe and Western Asia, 15 in the Americas and 26 interregional). Eleven regional and interregional group training programmes and seminars were held, with a total of 140 participants. Of these, four were fully financed by UNIDO; additional costs were defrayed for seven others.

The allocation for least developed countries amounted to \$550,000.

Activities financed with allocations from the General Trust Fund were training (42 per cent), industrial equipment or plants, industrial information, promotional activities, workshops and technical meetings. The special-purpose trust funds financed more than 80 projects in developing countries. Experts (649 from 20 developed countries and 367 from 37 developing countries) were assigned for 1,016 missions during the year.

The UNIDO Advisory Committee on Co-ordination in the Field of Industrial Development held two meetings during the year to discuss its role as Co-ordinator for the promotion of industrialization in developing countries, and agreements for co-ordination of programmes were concluded with other United Nations agencies and bodies.

Assistance to the least developed countries increased in 1976, and 43 projects were approved, mainly focusing on agro-industries, appropriate technology, training, and plastics in agriculture. Three projects were implemented in Afghanistan, and work started in the Lao People's Democratic Republic on low-cost prefabricated wooden bridges of a type developed in Kenya. Feasibility studies were made for bulk blending and bagging of fertilizers and pesticide formulation in the Sudano-Sahelian area, and for agricultural machinery and implements manufacture in the Niger and Senegal.

Training was given to about 8,000 nationals of developing countries through fellowships, group training programmes, workshops, study tours and in field projects. Four hundred and thirty fellowships were awarded in 1976; and the number of participants at in-plant group training programmes rose to 476 as compared with 385 in 1975. The number of host countries increased to 28, from 22 the previous year. The cumulative total of in-plant training programmes reached 158, with 2,818 participants from developing countries. An additional 194 trainees took part in 12 group training exercises during the year. By region, participation was approximately 41 per cent from Asia and the Pacific, 18 per cent from the Americas, 30 per cent from Africa and 11 per cent from Europe and Western Asia. Representation from the least developed countries increased from 10 to 16 per cent during 1976.

Under the joint investment promotion programme of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and UNIDO, missions visited 21 developing countries and about 120 project proposals were formulated or identified. An office for investment promotion and transfer of technology was established at Brussels, Belgium, to facilitate co-operation with European countries.

Other projects included assistance to an African industrialization fund at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and to engineering projects in South-East Asia. Assistance was also given to industrial research and development institutions, and for standardization and quality control, industrial information and industrial-fair promotion. Projects were carried out in connexion with small-scale industry, industrial estates and co-operatives, and industrial free zones. Management information systems, domestic

marketing and industrial consultancy were other areas in which UNIDO provided assistance.

In compliance with decisions of the Second General Conference of UNIDO in 1975 and of the General Assembly,<sup>1</sup> studies were initiated on aspects of industrial development at global, regional and national levels, with participation from universities, research centres, Governments and industrial enterprises in advanced and developing countries. Work on a computer-based model to analyse world industrial development was followed by tests and formulation of data requirements. The reasons for under-utilization of industrial capacity in developing countries were being studied, as was the scope for redeployment of industries from advanced countries.

Specialized meetings during the year numbered 59; they related to preparations for consultations, investment co-operation, institutional infrastructure, factory establishment and management, training, feasibility studies, sectors of industry and technology. The organization of experimental sectoral consultations at the world level was initiated during the year, and preparatory meetings were held for two of them—iron and steel, and fertilizers—which brought together representatives from Governments, industry and labour.

The development and transfer of technology were the subjects of discussions at a symposium held jointly with the Licensing Executives Society, in New York, United States, in September, and a research programme was launched to assess the impact of foreign technology on developing countries.

Also during September, a meeting on national consultations on licensing, patents and transfer of technology was held in Uruguay. A pilot project for an industrial and technological information bank was approved during the year.

In 1976, UNIDO issued 32 publications, in addition to a monthly newsletter and bulletins on the investment climate in nearly 50 developing countries.

At the end of 1976, UNIDO's staff numbered 979, including 339 professionals, 635 general service staff and five field service officers. In addition, five interregional advisers, five special technical advisers and one project Co-ordinator were working on UNIDO projects.

Table I below shows UNIDO expenditures for technical assistance projects and for support activities.

Table II lists the number of experts received and provided, fellowships awarded and cost of assistance provided, by country or territory and by region.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 473-81.



Table I. UNIDO EXPENDITURES IN 1976 ON TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES  
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Type of activity                        | Technical aid | Support | Type of activity                                | Technical aid | Support |
|---|---------------|---------|---|---------------|---------|
| Programme development and evaluation    | 19            | 711     | Engineering industries                          | 5,031         | 526     |
| Field report monitoring                 | 47            | 250     | Chemical industries                             | 4,625         | 712     |
| UNIDO/World Bank co-operative programme | 329           | 601     | Industrial operations formulation and direction | 378           | 628     |
| Industrial planning                     | 3,889         | 287     | Global studies                                  | 18            | 728     |
| Institutional infrastructure            | 8,286         | 635     | Regional studies                                | 15            | 1,014   |
| Industrial management                   | 1,966         | 425     | Sectoral studies                                | 87            | 972     |
| Industrial training                     | 4,484         | 710     | Transfer of technology                          | 579           | 484     |
| Feasibility studies                     | 1,558         | 373     | Industrial information                          | —             | 552     |
| Agro-industries                         | 4,697         | 612     | Unspecified                                     | 279           | —       |
| Metallurgical industries                | 3,687         | 358     |   |               |         |

Table II. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AIDED BY UNIDO IN 1976

| 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            | 6                       | —                        | 18                  | 118,358                                     | Israel                           | 9                       | 8                        | 17                  | 178,410                                     |
| Albania                | —                       | —                        | —                   | 5,188                                       | Ivory Coast                      | 11                      | —                        | 2                   | 410,960                                     |
| Algeria                | 3                       | —                        | —                   | 54,401                                      | Jamaica                          | 2                       | 1                        | 5                   | 92,936                                      |
| Argentina              | 17                      | 39                       | 2                   | 501,226                                     | Jordan                           | 6                       | 1                        | —                   | 227,323                                     |
| Bahamas                | 3                       | —                        | —                   | 8,360                                       | Kenya                            | 13                      | —                        | 2                   | 429,775                                     |
| Bahrain                | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 49,550                                      | Kuwait                           | 11                      | —                        | —                   | 247,298                                     |
| Bangladesh             | 10                      | 2                        | 5                   | 231,704                                     | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 12                      | —                        | —                   | 408,216                                     |
| Barbados               | 2                       | —                        | 1                   | 77,239                                      | Lebanon                          | —                       | 1                        | —                   | 6,876                                       |
| Belize                 | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 40,528                                      | Lesotho                          | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 52,311                                      |
| Benin                  | 8                       | 2                        | 3                   | 149,439                                     | Liberia                          | 9                       | —                        | —                   | 198,908                                     |
| Bhutan                 | 7                       | —                        | 1                   | 448,616                                     | Libyan Arab Republic             | 8                       | —                        | —                   | 302,243                                     |
| Bolivia                | 5                       | 4                        | 1                   | 209,248                                     | Madagascar                       | 6                       | —                        | —                   | 166,771                                     |
| Botswana               | 6                       | —                        | —                   | 176,273                                     | Malawi                           | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 38,147                                      |
| Brazil                 | 24                      | 2                        | 3                   | 444,895                                     | Malaysia                         | 3                       | 1                        | 1                   | 72,774                                      |
| Bulgaria               | 1                       | 2                        | 14                  | 198,814                                     | Mali                             | 11                      | 3                        | 3                   | 293,781                                     |
| Burma                  | 5                       | —                        | —                   | 216,770                                     | Malta                            | 6                       | —                        | —                   | 198,594                                     |
| Burundi                | 9                       | —                        | 1                   | 162,830                                     | Mauritania                       | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 111,792                                     |
| Cape Verde             | 2                       | —                        | —                   | 13,620                                      | Mauritius                        | 4                       | 1                        | 3                   | 61,395                                      |
| Central African Empire | 3                       | —                        | 2                   | 114,953                                     | Mexico                           | 23                      | 3                        | —                   | 472,687                                     |
| Chad                   | 7                       | —                        | 1                   | 300,240                                     | Mongolia                         | 7                       | —                        | 2                   | 907,256                                     |
| Chile                  | 6                       | 23                       | —                   | 499,160                                     | Montserrat                       | —                       | —                        | —                   | 253   |
| Colombia               | 9                       | 2                        | 3                   | 309,809                                     | Morocco                          | 8                       | —                        | 6                   | 1,476,165                                   |
| Congo                  | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 7,430                                       | Nepal                            | 4                       | —                        | 5                   | 102,265                                     |
| Costa Rica             | 6                       | —                        | 1                   | 155,137                                     | Netherlands Antilles             | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 45,920                                      |
| Cuba                   | 6                       | —                        | 8                   | 306,612                                     | Nicaragua                        | 5                       | —                        | 1                   | 184,060                                     |
| Cyprus                 | 23                      | —                        | 2                   | 581,618                                     | Niger                            | 7                       | —                        | 3                   | 129,682                                     |
| Czechoslovakia         | —                       | 7                        | 6                   | 27,675                                      | Nigeria                          | 9                       | —                        | 5                   | 381,459                                     |
| Democratic Kampuchea   | —                       | —                        | —                   | 27  | Oman                             | —                       | —                        | —                   | 1,280                                       |
| Democratic Yemen       | 19                      | —                        | 1                   | 306,947                                     | Pakistan                         | 17                      | 9                        | 6                   | 715,408                                     |
| Dominican Republic     | 3                       | —                        | —                   | 90,162                                      | Panama                           | 7                       | —                        | 1                   | 191,251                                     |
| Ecuador                | 13                      | 2                        | —                   | 340,891                                     | Papua New Guinea                 | 3                       | —                        | 2                   | 53,931                                      |
| Egypt                  | 12                      | 58                       | 16                  | 1,769,389                                   | Paraguay                         | 5                       | 1                        | —                   | 57,150                                      |
| El Salvador            | 10                      | 2                        | —                   | 230,759                                     | Peru                             | 17                      | 7                        | 2                   | 431,971                                     |
| Ethiopia               | 8                       | —                        | —                   | 244,257                                     | Philippines                      | 7                       | 5                        | —                   | 625,934                                     |
| Fiji                   | 4                       | —                        | 1                   | 165,920                                     | Poland                           | 3                       | 24                       | 6                   | 174,419                                     |
| Gabon                  | 3                       | —                        | —                   | 160,515                                     | Qatar                            | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 45,600                                      |
| Gambia                 | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 65,425                                      | Republic of Korea                | 13                      | 1                        | 5                   | 485,021                                     |
| Ghana                  | 5                       | —                        | —                   | 558,871                                     | Romania                          | 2                       | 12                       | 4                   | 136,162                                     |
| Greece                 | 2                       | —                        | 1                   | 54,987                                      | Rwanda                           | 10                      | —                        | —                   | 341,538                                     |
| Grenada                | —                       | —                        | —                   | 3,420                                       | St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla         | 2                       | —                        | —                   | 52,770                                      |
| Guatemala              | 4                       | —                        | —                   | 126,262                                     | St. Lucia                        | —                       | —                        | 1                   | —   |
| Guinea                 | 4                       | —                        | 13                  | 416,496                                     | Samoa                            | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 3,800                                       |
| Guinea-Bissau          | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 66,768                                      | Sao Tome and Principe            | —                       | —                        | —                   | 4,135                                       |
| Guyana                 | 3                       | —                        | —                   | 16,920                                      | Saudi Arabia                     | 14                      | —                        | —                   | 396,425                                     |
| Haiti                  | 6                       | 1                        | 2                   | 82,658                                      | Senegal                          | 9                       | —                        | 8                   | 325,126                                     |
| Honduras               | 4                       | —                        | 1                   | 80,920                                      | Sierra Leone                     | 1                       | —                        | —                   | 21,631                                      |
| Hong Kong              | —                       | —                        | 2                   | 7,214                                       | Singapore                        | 2                       | —                        | 1                   | 8,560                                       |
| Hungary                | 10                      | 18                       | 25                  | 286,259                                     | Socialist Republic of Viet Nam   | —                       | 1                        | 1                   | —   |
| Iceland                | 5                       | —                        | 2                   | 197,836                                     | Somalia                          | 15                      | —                        | —                   | 716,668                                     |
| India                  | 28                      | 112                      | 48                  | 1,388,114                                   | Spain                            | —                       | 9                        | —                   | —   |
| Indonesia              | 39                      | —                        | 7                   | 858,942                                     | Sri Lanka                        | 13                      | 12                       | 1                   | 433,536                                     |
| Iran                   | 36                      | —                        | 13                  | 643,598                                     | Sudan                            | 10                      | 1                        | —                   | 146,603                                     |
| Iraq                   | 12                      | 2                        | 1                   | 130,120                                     |                                  |                         |                          |                     |   |

| 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) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Swaziland                   | 10                      | —                        | —                   | 178,873                                     | Zaire   | 10                      | —                        | —                   | 347,151                                     |
| Syrian Arab Republic        | 4                       | 3                        | 1                   | 513,121                                     | Zambia  | 9                       | —                        | 3                   | 384,157                                     |
| Thailand                    | 26                      | —                        | 5                   | 944,357                                     |   |                         |                          |                     |   |
| Togo                        | 3                       | —                        | 2                   | 185,318                                     | Group and regional technical aid              |                         |                          |                     |   |
| Trinidad and Tobago         | 12                      | —                        | 2                   | 488,119                                     | Industrial Development Centre for Arab States | 2                       | —                        | —                   | 154,854                                     |
| Tunisia                     | 7                       | 2                        | 1                   | 155,542                                     | Africa  | 40                      | —                        | —                   | 821,968                                     |
| Turkey                      | 39                      | 4                        | 19                  | 1,084,083                                   | The Americas                                  | 27                      | —                        | —                   | 655,305                                     |
| Uganda                      | 8                       | —                        | 2                   | 469,302                                     | Asia and the Pacific                          | 14                      | —                        | —                   | 397,185                                     |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 1                       | —                        | 2                   | 28,674                                      | Europe and Western Asia                       | 13                      | —                        | —                   | 372,897                                     |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 16                      | —                        | 8                   | 875,346                                     | Interregional                                 | —                       | —                        | —                   | 3,500,279                                   |
| Upper Volta                 | 9                       | —                        | —                   | 268,347                                     | Global projects                               | —                       | —                        | —                   | 448,199                                     |
| Uruguay                     | 28                      | 6                        | —                   | 539,152                                     |   |                         |                          |                     |   |
| Venezuela                   | —                       | —                        | —                   | 2,373                                       |   |                         |                          |                     |   |
| Yemen                       | 8                       | —                        | —                   | 195,219                                     |   |                         |                          |                     |   |
| Yugoslavia                  | 20                      | 25                       | 14                  | 406,482                                     |   |                         |                          |                     |   |

\*Experts were also provided from Australia (5), Austria (17), Belgium (41), Canada (11), Denmark (34), Finland (12), France (86), the Federal Republic of Germany (54), Ireland (4), Italy (29), Japan (14), the Netherlands (31), New Zealand (4), Norway (18), Portugal (1), Sweden (44), Switzerland (13), the USSR (15), the United Kingdom (110) and the United States (97). Five experts were designated as stateless.

## Programme questions

### Strengthening of operational activities for industrial development

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/162) on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development. By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to strengthen the organization's operational activities, particularly at the national and subregional levels, with a view to enabling it, through enhanced knowledge of actual problems in industrialization faced by developing countries, to provide developing countries with the assistance most urgently needed and help focus programmes more effectively on specific requirements.

The Assembly further asked UNIDO, in developing the programme of studies and research, to take into account the results of research and studies by government agencies, universities and other institutions in developing countries, thereby permitting a larger proportion of resources to be allocated to strengthening secretariat units concerned with the delivery of assistance to the developing countries.

In addition, the Assembly requested the Executive Director to submit an interim report to the Industrial Development Board and an updated report on implementation of this resolution, through the Economic and Social Council, to the 1977 Assembly session.

Resolution 31/162 was adopted by the Assembly, without vote, on 21 December 1976. The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the text on 14 December, also without vote, as proposed by Pakistan on behalf of States Members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

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

### Industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries

By another resolution (31/163) concerned with industrial development, the General Assembly urged developed countries to implement fully the relevant parts of its decisions taken at the seventh special session<sup>2</sup> which asked developed countries to facilitate the development of new policies and strengthen existing ones in order to encourage the redeployment of their industries which were less competitive internationally to developing countries. The Assembly requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to prepare, in collaboration with United Nations organizations, studies which would include recommendations concerning an inter-related set of policies for promoting redeployment, and identification of specific industries and sectors amenable to accelerated redeployment to developing countries.

The Assembly requested submission of the results of the studies to the Industrial Development Board, which was asked to include redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries as a regular agenda item.

On 21 December 1976, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/163 by a recorded vote of 104 to 1, with 27 abstentions. On 14 December, the Second Committee had approved the text by a roll-call vote of 91 to 1, with 26 abstentions, on a proposal by Pakistan on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

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

Explaining their abstention in the vote, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden said that it would be premature for UNIDO to identify the industries and sectors of industries which should be redeployed.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said these States unreservedly supported the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries, but emphasized that the resolution related to the sphere of the so-called market economies and not to the socialist countries.

The United Kingdom pointed out that the resolution appeared to recommend a new approach just when UNIDO was putting into effect the measures agreed on earlier. Any decision about redeployment of industry within the British economy, it continued, would be taken by its Government; it was on that basis that the United Kingdom would participate in the UNIDO negotiations.

Austria was of the opinion that steps to facilitate industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries needed more consideration, and Belgium was not convinced that the sectoral approach to the problem, proposed in the resolution, was appropriate.

Italy and Japan drew attention to the consultations to be held within the context of UNIDO and said they had abstained because the approach provided for in the text might hinder the process of negotiation and prejudice the results. The Federal Republic of Germany also considered the UNIDO consultations as the most appropriate means of strengthening the industrialization of developing countries and expressed the view that industrial redeployment should be an evolutionary, not a planned, process.

The United States, while not opposing the redeployment of industry to developing countries *per se*, voted against the draft resolution, as it could not commit itself to interfere with decisions of private industry and labour concerning the location of selected industries. Further, the United States was opposed to any recommendation requiring direct government action in the market-place to relocate resources out of selected industries or sectors of industries.

In voting for the text, Portugal said the studies which the resolution called for should complement the consultations under way with Governments.

Argentina expressed its surprise at the result of the vote because, it stated, very broad agreement on the subject appeared to have been reached at the Assembly's seventh (1975) special session. It

did not consider the resolution to be premature or compromising to UNIDO consultations.

#### **Joint study on international industrial co-operation**

In response to its resolution of 16 September 1975,<sup>3</sup> by which the Assembly called for a joint study by Governments on international industrial co-operation under the auspices of UNIDO, the Executive Director of UNIDO submitted a progress report to the Assembly, in which he stated that a list of possible issues had been examined at a Meeting of Eminent Persons on International Industrial Co-operation at Vienna, Austria, in September 1976. The meeting, which was held in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), helped to define the scope and content of the study and elaborated procedures for carrying it out. Discussions focused on: global economic interdependence and industrialization; reshaping the world industrial structure; financial and technical co-operation; the problems of the least developed countries; and scope for consultations and negotiations on interrelated issues.

The Assembly took note of the progress report on 21 December 1976, by decision 31/421 C, which it approved, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second Committee; the Committee approved the text, without vote, on 13 December on the proposal of its Chairman.

#### **Establishment of an industrial technological information bank**

In response to a request by the Assembly for establishment of an industrial technological information bank,<sup>4</sup> the Executive Director of UNIDO submitted a progress report in which he stated that expert meetings were held in March and June 1976, at which recommendations were drawn up listing possible information and advisory services the bank could provide. In a statement to the Second Committee, the Executive Director said that experts had also recommended a pilot scheme in a limited area to test the scope, application, cost and practical uses of information that the bank would provide without duplicating the work of existing sources. Provision of \$300,000 had been proposed in UNIDO's 1976-1977 budget.

On 21 December 1976, the Assembly, by decision 31/421 C, took note of the report of UNIDO on the establishment of an industrial technological information bank. The decision was approved, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second Committee, which had approved the

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 513, text of resolution 3507(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

text, without a vote, on 13 December on the proposal of its Chairman.

Also on 21 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/183 on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information. By this resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Executive Director of UNIDO to intensify their efforts towards the establishment in developing countries of cen-

tres for the transfer and development of technology at national, regional and subregional levels.

By another provision, the Assembly welcomed the report of UNIDO's Executive Director and urged the Industrial Development Board to take an early decision so that the necessary measures could be taken towards making the industrial technological information bank operational. (For text of resolution 31/183, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### Documentary references

#### Strengthening of operational activities for industrial development

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 22, 27-29, 31-33, 68.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter V F 1.  
A/31/8/Add.7. Eighth report of ACABQ.

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Vienna, 20-30 April and 28 June 1976 (first part) and 6-11 September 1976 (2nd part).

A/C.2/31/L.77 and Rev.1. Pakistan (on behalf of Member States belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 68.

A/C.5/31/11 and Corr.1. Revised programme and budget proposals under section 12: UNIDO. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/451. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/162, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/451, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in particular the purpose of the organization as defined by that resolution,

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,

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,

Recalling also its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and requested all Governments to take individually and/or collectively the necessary measures and decisions required to implement effectively their undertakings in terms of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action,

Bearing in mind the programme of studies and research envisaged in the revised programme budget proposals of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the biennium 1976-1977,

Considering that the resources available to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152(XXI), be devoted to assisting the developing countries in meeting their requirements in the field of industrial development,

Considering further that these resources should be deployed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in accordance with the needs of developing countries as identified by the Governments of these countries themselves,

Bearing in mind the spirit of its resolutions 2688(XXV) of

11 December 1970 and 31/171 of 21 December 1976,

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen the operational activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in particular at the national and subregional levels, with a view to enabling it, through an enhanced knowledge of the actual problems in the field of industrialization faced by the developing countries, to provide the Governments of those countries with the types of assistance they most urgently need and thereby to help focus its programmes more effectively on the specific requirements of the developing countries;

2. Also requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in developing the programme of studies and research, to take into account the results of research and other studies carried out by government agencies, universities and other institutions in the developing countries, thereby permitting the allocation of a larger proportion of resources to strengthening units within the secretariat concerned with the delivery of assistance to the developing countries, according to their requirements, and with operational field work;

3. Further requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit an interim report to the Industrial Development Board and an updated report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution.

#### Industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries

A/C.2/31/L.81 and Rev.1. Pakistan (on behalf of Member States belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 68, by roll-call vote of 91 to 1, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland,

France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

A/31/451. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/163, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/451, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 104 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, 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, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,  
Reaffirming the objectives set forth in section IV of its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming the target contained in 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, namely, that the share of developing countries in total world industrial production should be increased to the maximum possible extent and, as far as possible, to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000,

Concerned about the need in this connexion to accelerate substantially the rate of growth of the percentage share of the developing countries in total world industrial production,

1. Urges developed countries to implement fully section IV, paragraph 2, of resolution 3362(S-VII);

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in this context, in collaboration with the pertinent international organizations of the United Nations system and taking into account national and international sources, to prepare studies which would include:

(a) Recommendations concerning an interrelated set of policies, taking into account environmental and labour market conditions and including financial and trade measures for promoting redeployment, as well as the economic structure and the economic, social and security objectives of the developed countries and the principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources;

(b) The identification of specific industries and sectors of industries which would be amenable to accelerated redeployment to developing countries in the context of section IV, paragraph 2, of resolution 3362(S-VII);

(c) Submission to the Industrial Development Board of the results of the above studies for its review and recommendations for appropriate action;

3. Requests the Industrial Development Board to include in its agenda as a regular item the redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries;

4. Further requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Industrial Development Board, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Joint study on  
international industrial co-operation

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Vienna, 20-30 April and 28 June 1976 (first part) and 6-11 September 1976 (2nd part). A/31/230. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO.

A/C.2/31/L.91. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman.

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft decision III, para. (b).

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/421 C, para. (b)).

Establishment of an industrial  
technological information bank

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Part Two, Chapter III C.

A/31/147. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO.

A/C.2/31/L.91. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman.

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft decision III, para. (cf).

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/421 C, para. (d)).

## Organizational questions

### Committee on drafting a constitution for UNIDO

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 16 September 1975 to convert the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a specialized agency,<sup>5</sup> the Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, established by the same decision, held four sessions during 1976. In a report on its work, the Committee outlined the adoption of rules of procedure, the election of officers and the organi-

zation of work. The Chairman of the Committee told the Second Committee that he believed it would be possible for agreement to be reached on outstanding substantive issues so that the task could be completed effectively.

On 21 December 1976, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/161, by which it noted with concern that the conference of plenipotentiaries originally foreseen for the last quarter of 1976 could not be

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII).

convened because the Committee had not been able to complete its work. The Assembly decided to extend the Committee's mandate and called for an acceleration of its work so that the conference of plenipotentiaries could be held during the second half of 1977. The Assembly also emphasized the need for all Governments to participate fully in elaborating the draft constitution.

Resolution 31/161 was adopted, without a vote, as recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. On 13 December 1976, the Second Committee had approved the draft text, without vote, as proposed by Pakistan on behalf of Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

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

#### **Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund**

At its tenth session, held at Vienna, Austria, in April, June and September 1976, the Industrial Development Board considered the terms of reference and the functioning and administration of a proposed United Nations Industrial Development Fund. The Board stressed that the establishment of the Fund should result in an increase in development assistance funds and that particular attention should be devoted to the needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. In addition, the Board approved two draft resolutions for submission to the General Assembly. By the first, the Assembly would decide to establish the Industrial Development Fund, define its purpose, guiding principles and functions, the role of the Board and of the Executive Director of UNIDO, and the financial arrangements.

On 22 December 1976, the Assembly adopted the draft text, without objection, as its resolution 31/202, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. During its discussion of this subject, the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the establishment of the Fund, containing certain amendments to the text having the effect of giving responsibility for promulgating the financial rules of the Fund to the Secretary-General, in accordance with normal United Nations procedure. These changes were accepted by the Fifth Committee, which approved the amended text, without objection on 21 December 1976.

(For text of resolution 31/202, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second text proposed by the Industrial Development Board, the Assembly would adopt general procedures governing the operations of the Fund. An annex to the resolution set forth the definitions, financial resources, pledges, manage-

ment of resources, subaccounts, and responsibilities of the Board and of the Executive Director.

On 22 December 1976, the Assembly adopted the text, without objection, as its resolution 31/203, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. On 21 December, the Fifth Committee had approved the draft text, without objection, as amended on the suggestion of the Secretary-General, to include, among other things, a clearer explanation of the process of reimbursement for support service.

An amendment proposed by the USSR to the general procedures was rejected by a vote of 40 to 12, with 18 abstentions. The amendment would have deleted a provision that certain reimbursements by the Fund to UNIDO would be at the executing agency rates applied by the United Nations Development Programme.

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

Also on 22 December, the Assembly approved a decision (31/426), by which it concurred with the understanding of the Secretary-General that the purpose of the Industrial Development Fund related to activities beyond the scope of the programmes authorized by the General Assembly under the regular budget and that, while the Fund was intended to enhance and supplement such programmes, its resources should not be used to finance posts or activities which should appropriately be justified under the regular budget.

Decision 31/426 was approved, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which had approved the text, also without objection, on 21 December 1976.

#### **Third General Conference**

By resolution 31/164 of 21 December 1976, the Assembly took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its 1976 session and decided in principle, in accordance with a recommendation in the report, to convene the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1979. The Assembly requested the Board to act as an inter-governmental preparatory committee for the Conference, and decided to take a final decision on the matter at its 1977 session.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/164, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved the text on 14 December 1976, without vote, as proposed by its Chairman.

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

#### **Membership in UNIDO**

By resolution 31/160 of 21 December 1976, the General Assembly decided to include Angola and

Seychelles in the list of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/160, without objection as recommended by the Second Committee. On 13 December 1976, the Second

Committee had approved the text, without vote, as proposed by its Chairman.

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

### Documentary references

#### Committee on drafting a constitution for UNIDO

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 22, 27-29, 31-33, 60, 67, 68.  
Fifth Committee, meetings 55, 61.  
Plenary meetings 106, 107.

- A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter V C.  
A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Vienna, 20-30 April and 28 June 1976 (first part) and 6-11 September 1976 (2nd part): Part One, Chapter V.  
A/31/405. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Committee on Drafting of a Constitution for UNIDO (Annex: List of documentation)).  
A/C.2/31/L.80. Pakistan (on behalf of Member States belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 67.  
A/C.2/31/L.90, A/C.5/31/90, A/31/459. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/31/451. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/31/451. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/161, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/451, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

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, 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 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 endorsement, in section IV of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), of the recommendation to convert the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency and its decision to establish an intergovernmental committee of the whole to draw up a constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to complete the work required for the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency,

Taking note of the report of the Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency,

Noting with concern that it has not been possible to convene the conference of plenipotentiaries, originally scheduled to take place in the last quarter of 1976, because the Committee has not been able to complete its work,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency;

2. Calls upon the Committee to accelerate its work so as to enable the conference of plenipotentiaries on the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to convene during the second half of 1977;

3. Emphasizes the need for all Governments to participate fully in the elaboration of the draft constitution, bearing in mind the need for continuity of representation, since such participation would contribute positively towards facilitating agreement and adoption of such a constitution at the conference of plenipotentiaries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the arrangements necessary for convening the conference of plenipotentiaries during the second half of 1977 at United Nations Headquarters.

#### Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Part Two, Chapter IV, paras. 62-64 (draft resolution proposed by Board for adoption by General Assembly).

A/C.5/31/57. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex I: Draft resolution recommended by Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, as amended by Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/57, para. 13) approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 61.)

A/31/469. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/202, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/469, adopted without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3086 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of the establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund,

Recalling also its resolution 3307 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it requested the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider the establishment of an industrial development fund to be financed on the basis of voluntary contributions, including the basic guidelines for its functioning,

Taking into consideration the provisions on the United Nations industrial development fund contained in paragraphs 72 and 73 of section V entitled "Institutional arrangements" of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, which were endorsed by the General Assembly at its seventh special session in resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 3402 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, in which it requested the Industrial Development Board to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session,

Decides to establish a United Nations Industrial Development Fund, to be managed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in accordance with the provisions set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

**ANNEX****Provisions concerning the management of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund****I. Purpose**

The purpose of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) is to increase the resources of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and enhance its ability to meet, promptly and flexibly, the needs of the developing countries. It shall supplement the assistance provided by means of the resources of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme directed towards the achievement of accelerated and self-sustained growth of the developing countries in the industrial field.

**II. Guiding principles and functions**

1. The Fund shall be used in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and with General Assembly resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966 establishing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

2. The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation shall serve as the fundamental guidelines for the preparation of programmes financed by the Fund. In particular, the Fund should enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) To participate in the implementation of 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, in so far as they relate to industrial development;

(b) To implement relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, adopted at the seventh special session;

(c) To implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Long-Range Strategy for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(d) To implement field projects, particularly those of a non-traditional nature;

(e) To intensify its activities in the development and transfer of technology;

(f) To intensify its programmes aimed at establishing and/or increasing co-operation among developing countries and between developing and developed countries;

(g) To strengthen its promotional activities;

(h) To strengthen its industrial information systems;

(i) To take concerted action and special measures to assist the least developed countries.

**III. Role of the Industrial Development Board and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization**

1. The Industrial Development Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) shall establish the terms of reference for the functioning and administration of the Fund and shall provide general policy guidance with a view to ensuring that the resources of the Fund are employed with maximum efficiency and effectiveness in pursuance of the purposes of the Fund.

2. The Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization shall, taking into account the need for appropriate co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme, prepare and submit annually to the Board the programme of the Fund, with details of the projects and other activities to be undertaken. At the same time, he shall submit a plan incorporating estimates of resources and expenses for the following two years, including provision for programme support costs and administrative costs of the Fund and for transfers to and from reserves.

3. The Board shall approve the programme of the Fund and shall exercise effective control over its constituent activities, apportioning the resources available, taking into

account the estimates of the Executive Director, for such activities. The Board shall authorize the necessary allocation of funds to cover the following main categories:

(a) Expenditure on programme activities;

(b) Contingency margin for expenditure on projects to meet emergency needs;

(c) Allocations, if any, to other units of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

4. The Board shall approve projects within the resources as apportioned for programme activities of the Fund and shall allocate funds for such projects accordingly. The Board may delegate this authority to the Executive Director, within limits and in such categories as it may establish.

**IV. Financial arrangements**

1. The Fund shall be financed by voluntary contributions, which may be accepted from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other non-governmental sources, in currencies chosen by contributors, for purposes consistent with those of the Fund. The available resources placed under the authority of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization from voluntary contributions will be integrated and become part of the Fund. Voluntary contributions by Governments may be made, at their option:

(a) By pledges on an annual basis or for a number of years;

(b) In accordance with regulations 7.2 and 7.3 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

(c) By both of these methods.

Other contributions may be accepted in accordance with regulations 7.2 and 7.3 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

2. The voluntary contributions shall be governed by the Financial Regulations of the United Nations except for such modification as may be approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Board.

3. The Fund shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Rules of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Part Two, Chapter III D (draft resolution proposed by Board for adoption)

A/C.5/31/57. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex II: Draft resolution recommended by Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, as amended by Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/57, paras. 17 and 18), approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 61.)

A/31/469. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/203, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/469, adopted without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

**The General Assembly**

Adopts the general procedures governing the operations of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

**ANNEX****General procedures governing the operations of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund****I. Introduction**

The United Nations Industrial Development Fund was established by the General Assembly under resolution 31/202 of 22 December 1976. The present general procedures are formulated in pursuance of section III, paragraph 1, of the annex to that resolution, which provides that the Industrial



Development Board shall formulate such general policy guidance as is necessary to govern the operations of the Fund.

#### Article 1 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these general procedures, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Fund" means the United Nations Industrial Development Fund;
- (b) "Board" means the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
- (c) "Government" means the Government of a State which is a Member State of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency of the United Nations or of the International Atomic Energy Agency which participates in the Fund as a donor or a recipient or both;
- (d) "The Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the United Nations or a member of the staff to whom he has delegated his authority or responsibility;
- (e) "The Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization or a member of the staff to whom he has delegated his authority or responsibility;
- (f) "The Controller" means the Controller of the United Nations or his authorized delegate;
- (g) "Contribution" means any voluntary contribution to the Fund irrespective of source;
- (h) "Donor" means any Government or other organization or individual who makes a contribution to the Fund;
- (i) "Project document" means the formal document describing the purpose and plan of activities and the financial provisions of a Fund project on the basis of which that project is approved;
- (j) "Financial resources" means funds available to the Fund from all sources, including but not limited to contributions, except counterpart contributions from recipient Governments;
- (k) "Counterpart contributions" means the amounts contributed to projects by recipient Governments for the cost of specific services and facilities as set out in project documents;
- (l) "Financial Rules" means the Financial Rules of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund;
- (m) "Allocation" means the authority from the Executive Director to incur commitments and make expenditures under those Rules for purposes specified in the allocation;
- (n) "Commitment" means the legal obligation to make a future expenditure from the resources of the Fund;
- (o) "Expenditure" means the disbursement of funds of the Fund by the Executive Director directly in full or partial liquidation of a commitment.

#### II. Resources of the Fund

##### Article 2 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The financial resources of the Fund shall be derived from voluntary contributions and other sources as defined in the Financial Rules.

##### Article 3 PLEDGES

- 1. Governments may pledge contributions to the Fund at any time.
- 2. Contributions may be pledged either on an annual basis or for a number of years. Whenever possible, Governments are urged to pledge their contributions for a number of years. While Governments may pledge contributions to the Fund at any time, they are urged to do so on the occasion of the pledging conference.
- 3. At the request of the Board, the Secretary-General shall

convene a pledging conference at which Governments may announce their contributions to the Fund.

##### Article 4 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The resources of the Fund shall be acquired, authorized, administered, used and disposed of in conformity with the Financial Rules.

##### Article 5 SUBACCOUNTS

Within the framework of the Fund, subaccounts may be established by the Executive Director for specified purposes consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the Fund, in accordance with regulation 7.3 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. The purpose and limits of each subaccount shall be clearly defined. The Financial Rules shall apply to any subaccount established under the present article.

#### III. Approval and Implementation of the Programme of the Fund

##### Article 6 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD AND OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- 1. The Board shall provide general policy guidance with a view to ensuring that the resources of the Fund are employed with maximum efficiency and effectiveness in pursuance of the purposes of the Fund.
- 2. The Executive Director shall submit to the Board each year the programme of the Fund for the following year. This programme shall be developed subject to such guidance as may have been provided by the Board. The programme activities shall be submitted in sufficient detail and shall include estimates of expenditure according to types of activity.
- 3. In submitting his programme proposals, the Executive Director shall:
  - (a) Provide estimates of the anticipated resources of the Fund;
  - (b) Propose the sums to be transferred to or from reserves;
  - (c) Specify the amounts to be set aside for programme support and administrative costs;
  - (cf) State the resources consequently estimated to be available to finance projects.
- 4. The formulation of the programme shall be so undertaken as to provide a margin of flexibility in the final choice of projects to be implemented in a given financial year.
- 5. The programme submission shall be accompanied by a plan containing estimates of future resources and their proposed apportionment. This plan shall cover two years, that of the programme and the following year.
- 6. The Board shall approve the programme and authorize the allocation of funds in the manner prescribed in section III, paragraph 3, of the annex to General Assembly resolution 31/202.
- 7. The Board shall exercise effective control over the constituent activities of the Fund. To this end, it shall ensure that systematic evaluations are undertaken of individual projects and of the programme of the Fund.
- 8. The secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization shall formulate on a continuous basis such projects as are necessary to accomplish the programme activities of the Fund approved by the Board within the limits of the resources available to the Fund.
- 9. Any Government seeking assistance from the Fund shall submit a request in writing to the Executive Director providing detailed information on the kind of assistance required, the objectives it hopes to achieve and the services and facilities it expects to be able to contribute. Such Government shall provide a time-table and shall identify the governmental entities responsible for the project.

10. In respect of each project, the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization shall prepare a project document for approval in accordance with section III, paragraph 4, of the annex to resolution 31/202. The objectives which a project is designed to achieve shall be identified therein, as shall be the follow-up action expected to be taken consequent on the completion of the project. The establishment of a basis for such follow-up action may in appropriate cases be a suitable objective for a project.

11. The project document shall:

(a) Describe all financial, technical, managerial and other resources required for the successful implementation of the project;

(b) Include a work plan and any special arrangements applicable to the execution of the project;

(c) Contain a budget estimate showing the financial implications of the project in its entirety and including a statement, where applicable, of the counterpart contribution to be made by a recipient Government, as well as its amount, timing and form.

If the project is expected to be implemented during more than one financial year, separate estimates shall be prepared for each such period.

12. Following approval, project documents shall be signed by representatives of the recipient Government, where required, and of the Executive Director. The approved documents, including the budget estimates and work plans, shall be the basis of allocating funds for the activities concerned.

13. Programme support and administrative services for the implementation of projects of the programme of the Fund shall be provided by the various units of the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as appropriate. Reimbursement for such services from resources of the Fund shall be at the rate of reimbursement to executing agencies currently applied by the United Nations Development Programme.

14. The Executive Director shall submit annual and, where appropriate, special reports to the Board on the implementation of the programme of the Fund, in all its aspects and with emphasis on the concept of performance reporting.

A/C.5/31/57. Note by Secretary-General, para. 14.

A/31/469. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 10.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/426).

### Third General Conference

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO

on work of its 10th session, Part Two, Chapter III A.

A/C.2/31/L.94. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote as draft resolution by Second Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 68.

A/31/451. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/164, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/451, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

### The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its tenth session;

2. Decides in principle, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Industrial Development Board on the second part of its tenth session, to convene the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 1979 on the basis of the mandate proposed in paragraph 70 of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation;

3. Requests the Industrial Development Board to act as

an intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference, beginning with its eleventh session;

4. Decides to take a final decision on the matter at its thirty-second session.

### Membership in UNIDO

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Part One, Chapter IX.

A/C.2/31/L.75. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote as draft resolution by Second Committee on 13 December 1976, meeting 67.

A/31/451. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/160, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/451, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

### 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 Angola and Seychelles in list A of the annex to resolution 2152(XXI).

### Report of UNIDO

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2034.

A/31/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 10th session, Vienna, 20-30 April and 28 June 1976 (first part) and 6-11 September 1976 (2nd part). (Part One, Annex I: Resolutions adopted by Board at first part of its 10th session; Annex II: List of documentation submitted to Board at first part of its 10th session; Part Two, Annex: List of documentation submitted to Board at its resumed 10th session.)

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 193(LXI)).

### General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 22, 27-29, 31-33, 60, 67, 68.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization 16 June 1975—15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter V.

A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter V.

A/C.2/31/L.94. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote as draft resolution by Second Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 68.

A/31/451. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/164, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/451, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

[For text of resolution 31/164, see above, under THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE.]

### Other documents

Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, 1975 Edition, Vol. I: General Industrial Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XVII.7; Vol. II: Commodity Production Data, 1966-1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XVII.8.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

Guide to Pollution Control in Fertilizer Plants. Fertilizer Industry Series, Monograph No. 9. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.B.2.

## The United Nations Industrial Development Organization Pledging Conference

At the ninth pledging conference for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 26 October 1976, 68 nations pledged their intention of making voluntary contributions for 1977; five other States had made pledges as at 31 December 1976, bringing the amount pledged

to a total of \$3,814,397. This brought the total of voluntary contributions pledged to UNIDO since establishment of the General Trust Fund in 1968 to \$24,666,092.

Details of contributions pledged as at 31 December 1976 are shown in the table below.

### CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION FOR 1977 (in US dollar equivalents)

| Country            | Amount  | Country                      | Amount  | Country              | Amount | Country                     | Amount    |
|--------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Algeria            | 50,000  | German Democratic Republic   | 128,000 | Malawi               | 1,368  | Thailand                    | 13,225    |
| Austria            | 145,714 | Germany, Federal Republic of | 418,410 | Malaysia             | 2,000  | Togo                        | 4,082     |
| Bahrain            | 4,000   | Ghana                        | 29,217  | Malta                | 693    | Trinidad and Tobago         | 5,000     |
| Bangladesh         | 2,000   | Greece                       | 9,000   | Mauritius            | 758    | Tunisia                     | 5,500     |
| Barbados           | 1,000   | Guyana                       | 1,569   | Mongolia             | 2,000  | Turkey                      | 10,000    |
| Belgium            | 394,737 | Hungary                      | 73,386  | Nigeria              | 25,000 | Uganda                      | 1,000     |
| Bolivia            | 1,000   | India                        | 100,000 | Oman                 | 12,000 | USSR                        | 663,130   |
| Botswana           | 500     | Iran                         | 65,000  | Pakistan             | 19,192 | United Arab Emirates        | 30,000    |
| Brazil             | 15,000  | Israel                       | 10,000  | Papua New Guinea     | 1,304  | United Republic of Tanzania | 1,702     |
| Bulgaria           | 36,008  | Italy                        | 221,893 | Philippines          | 20,000 | Upper Volta                 | 5,673     |
| Burma              | 1,000   | Ivory Coast                  | 6,122   | Poland               | 66,265 | Uruguay                     | 5,000     |
| Chile              | 5,000   | Jamaica                      | 4,000   | Qatar                | 20,000 | Venezuela                   | 20,000    |
| China              | 279,188 | Jordan                       | 2,937   | Romania              | 60,362 | Yemen                       | 1,000     |
| Costa Rica         | 2,000   | Kenya                        | 3,405   | Rwanda               | 1,500  | Yugoslavia                  | 200,000   |
| Cuba               | 30,303  | Kuwait                       | 50,000  | Saudi Arabia         | 60,000 | Zaire                       | 14,400    |
| Cyprus             | 1,214   | Lesotho                      | 1,000   | Sierra Leone         | 1,000  | Total                       | 3,814,397 |
| Czechoslovakia     | 218,150 | Libyan Arab Republic         | 60,000  | Singapore            | 1,000  |                             |           |
| Dominican Republic | 1,000   |                              |         | Sri Lanka            | 3,000  |                             |           |
| Egypt              | 121,390 |                              |         | Sudan                | 10,000 |                             |           |
| Fiji               | 1,100   |                              |         | Syrian Arab Republic | 3,000  |                             |           |

### Documentary references

1976 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO, meeting 1.

A/CONF.75/1. 1976 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO. Final Act, United Nations, 1977.

A/CONF.75/2. Contributions pledged or paid to UNIDO for year 1977 as at 30 June 1977. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

## Chapter VIII

**Questions pertaining to the environment****The United Nations Environment Programme****Activities in 1976**

During 1976, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) assigned 133 technical experts to projects in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan, the United States, Zaire, and the regions of South America, South-West Asia, West Africa and the Sahel. Experts were also assigned to assist in various United Nations programmes and at United Nations conferences.

The experts were nationals of the following States: Argentina (1), Australia (2), Belgium (1), Brazil (1), Canada (5), Chad (1), Chile (2), China (1), Colombia (1), Denmark (1), Egypt (1), Ethiopia (2), France (16), the Federal Republic of Germany (3), India (4), Indonesia (2), Iran (3), Ireland (1), Israel (1), Italy (8), Jamaica (1), Japan (1), Kenya (5), Kuwait (1), Mali (1), Mexico (1), the Netherlands (2), the Niger (1), Nigeria (1), Pakistan (2), the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (1), the Sudan (1), Sweden (4), the USSR (6), the United Kingdom (21), the United Republic of Tanzania (1), the United States (21), the Upper Volta (1), Uruguay (2) and Venezuela (2).

Project expenditures in 1976 amounted to nearly \$20 million, more than half of which was expended for interregional activities (see table below).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEP PROJECTS  
(as at 31 December 1976; in US dollars)

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Africa        | 2,380,242  |
| Asia/Pacific  | 2,380,525  |
| Europe        | 68,700     |
| Mediterranean | 1,674,600  |
| Latin America | 311,845    |
| Western Asia  | 713,202    |
| Interregional | 11,924,850 |
| Total         | 19,453,964 |

During the year, UNEP organized and participated in 85 conferences and seminars. Such meetings included: a government expert meeting on environmental monitoring of soil and vegetation cover, jointly organized with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in March, at Rome (Italy); a symposium on environmental problems resulting from coal industry activities, organized with the Economic Com-

mission for Europe in October, at Katowice (Poland); three seminars on environmental education, sponsored by UNEP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in November, at Bogota (Colombia), Bangkok (Thailand) and Kuwait; and an international workshop on marine pollution in the Caribbean and adjacent region, sponsored by UNEP, FAO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in December, at Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago).

In 1976, UNEP co-operated with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations and institutions in preparing and issuing information in 30 publications, studies and reports, which included: Application of Building Climatology to the Problems of Housing and Building for Human Settlements; An Environmental and Economic Study of the Consequences of Pesticide Use in Central American Cotton Production; The Health of the Oceans; The Mediterranean Basin: Proposal for a Programme of Studies and Action; Ecological Guidelines for the Use of Natural Resources in the Middle East and South-West Asia; Can Desert Encroachment Be Stopped? and Energy Policy for the Rural Third World. In addition, UNEP continued to issue the monthly publication African Environment and the bi-weekly World Environment Report.

**Action programme for the human environment**

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme met at its headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya, from 30 March to 14 April 1976 for its fourth session. The Council took a number of decisions affecting its action programme for the human environment, including decisions on programme policy and implementation, water resources, environmental problems of industries, the monitoring of the oceans and the stratosphere, the use of renewable energy resources, the Earthwatch programme, environmental law, and environment and development.

By its decision on water resources, the Governing Council noted the progress made in establishing the Centre for Water Resources Management, which was to start activities in 1977, and requested the Executive Director of UNEP to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the 1977

United Nations Water Conference, particularly regarding the environmental aspects of water use.

By a decision on environmental problems of specific industries, the Governing Council noted the results of the first two seminars on this subject, which focused on the pulp and paper and the aluminium industries, and requested UNEP's Executive Director to ensure balanced representation at seminars from all countries concerned with the relevant industries, from intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations such as those representing workers or employers in the relevant industry.

By a decision relating to ocean pollution, the Governing Council noted that the Governments of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates had a mutual interest in protecting from pollution the marine area to which they were all adjacent. The Governing Council, noting that the interest of these States was purely of a regional nature, decided therefore that immediate steps were necessary to protect this marine area from pollution by oil from ships and sea-bed exploration and exploitation, and from pollution resulting from industrialization in the context of development activities. It approved the action of Kuwait in proceeding with preparatory work for convening a regional conference to protect the area against pollution.

The Governing Council, by a decision on renewable energy resources, requested the Executive Director of UNEP, in co-operation with the relevant United Nations bodies, to accelerate an active programme involving the rational utilization of renewable resources for energy generation which would have a positive impact on rural development, consistent with environmentally sound practices. It urged him to further UNEP's support for national and regional projects for harnessing renewable energy resources and authorized him, in the light of the acquired experience, to carry out a study on the possibility of establishing a programme activity centre on the subject.

By a decision on Earthwatch, the Governing Council called for, *inter alia*, an integrated evaluation programme and interdisciplinary research programme as interacting component parts of Earthwatch, along with the Global Environmental Monitoring System, the International Referral System and the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals. It also requested the Executive Director to develop an over-all plan for the Global Environmental Monitoring System.

The Governing Council, by a decision on a study of the ozone layer, requested the Executive Director to convene a meeting of appropriate international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to review all aspects of the ozone layer, identify related activities and future plans and

agree on a division of labour and a co-ordinating mechanism for, *inter alia*, the compilation of research activities and future plans and the collection of related industrial and commercial information.

The Governing Council also took a decision on environmental law, by which it requested the Executive Director to continue the systematic collection, analysis and presentation of data and information relating to activities and international conventions and agreements in the field of environment, in collaboration with other organizations within and outside the United Nations system involved in similar activities. It also requested him to continue development of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,<sup>1</sup> in particular through studies on the specific aspects of the problem relating to liability for pollution and other environmental damage and compensation for such damage.

The Governing Council also requested him to continue the promotion of international agreements or conventions to deal with global and regional environmental concerns and to provide technical assistance and appropriate guidelines to countries, at their request, for the development of their legislation for environmental planning and control.

Environment and development was the subject of another decision, by which the Governing Council appealed to Member States of the United Nations to reaffirm their commitment to the integration of environmental considerations in the context of development planning; it also requested the Executive Director to devote increased attention to the relationship between environment and development, including research into the development of appropriate institutions and the implementation of relevant management techniques.

It authorized him to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting to consider environment and development, ecodevelopment and the environmental impact of the irrational and wasteful use of natural resources, with a view to preparing agreed criteria for assessing that environmental impact.

The Governing Council also drew the attention of the Executive Director to the desirability of promoting research and the development of methodologies, parameters and techniques to appraise the environmental aspects and foreseeable impact of development programmes and projects. It further requested him to submit a report indicating the level and the ways and means of assisting developing countries in establishing or upgrading, as appropriate, their standards for control of technological innovations.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 319-22.

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1976(LXI), having considered the report of UNEP's Governing Council and the recommendations contained therein, invited the General Assembly to approve the recommendations, in particular those relating to the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification (see below), and invited the Assembly's attention to the decisions of the Governing Council calling for active participation in the preparations for the 1977 United Nations Water Conference. It also called the attention of the Assembly to a decision by which the Governing Council had expressed the belief that the environment should be a major consideration in international discussions on development, and to a decision by which the Council appealed to Governments to pledge contributions to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and urged Governments which had announced pledges to pay them fully and promptly.

In addition, the Council invited the General Assembly to take into consideration the comments of the Governing Council on a 1975 report of the Secretary-General on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements.<sup>2</sup>

Resolution 1976(LXI) was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 22 July 1976, as sponsored by Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. Amendments by Egypt and the USSR were accepted by the sponsors.

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

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly considered the report of UNEP's Governing Council. By resolution 31/111, the Assembly endorsed the paragraph of Economic and Social Council resolution 1976(LXI) concerning the active participation of UNEP in the preparations for the 1977 United Nations Water Conference and reaffirmed the belief expressed by the UNEP Governing Council that the environment should be a major consideration in international discussions on development. The Assembly noted with satisfaction the report of the Executive Director on the status of the Fund of UNEP and urged Governments to continue financial support to the Fund. (See also pp. 881-82.)

It further noted a report of the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (see below) and expressed its concern that such conventions and protocols had not received the wide acceptance and application they deserved.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/111, without vote, as recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 1 December

1976, on a proposal by Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, New Zealand and Sweden.

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

When it considered the report of UNEP, the Second Committee also had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Saudi Arabia proposing a special levy to save the biosphere. By this text, the General Assembly would have appealed to all oil-producing countries to consider introducing a levy of a value-added tax of 1 cent per barrel of oil, amounting to between \$200 million and \$300 million per annum, which was to be deposited in a special UNEP account to help save the biosphere for mankind. The Assembly would also have requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the oil-producing countries concerning the modalities for the establishment and management of such an account.

Saudi Arabia subsequently decided not to press for a vote on the draft text, on the understanding, it said, that the Secretary-General and all appropriate agencies would take due account of it in their future work.

#### **International co-operation to counter the spread of deserts**

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, at its 1976 session, considered preparations for the United Nations Conference on Desertification to be held in August/September 1977 in Nairobi. It approved proposals of the Executive Director concerning these preparations and called upon the Governments concerned to co-operate fully with the secretariat of the Conference in the preparation of case studies and in the consideration of the feasibility of proposed transnational activities. The Governing Council invited the General Assembly to: request the Executive Director of UNEP to assume the responsibility of Secretary-General of the Conference; give favourable consideration to the inclusion of Arabic as a working language of the Conference; and approve the extension of invitations to all States and liberation movements in accordance with established practice, to interested specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and to non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The Governing Council also recommended that the Assembly approve the agreed draft provisional agenda for presentation to the Conference for adoption.

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1976(LXI) of 3 August 1976 (see above), *inter alia* invited the General Assembly to approve the Gov-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 446-47.

erning Council's recommendations relating to the United Nations Conference on Desertification.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/108, by which it urged Member States to continue to co-operate with the Conference secretariat in the preparations, including the case studies and the proposed transnational activities to combat desertification, and requested the Executive Director of UNEP to assume the responsibility of Secretary-General of the Conference.

The Assembly requested the United Nations Secretary-General to invite to the Conference: all States; organizations with a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate in its work; representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity; the United Nations Council for Namibia; the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations; and interested inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It authorized him to invite other interested non-governmental organizations that might have a specific contribution to make to the work of the Conference and requested him to ensure that the necessary arrangements were made, including financial provisions, for the participation of the representatives of organizations with a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate in its work and the representatives of recognized national liberation movements.

In addition, the Assembly decided to include Arabic as a language of the Conference, approved the provisional agenda set forth in an annex to the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to report on the results of the Conference.

Resolution 31/108 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second Committee. On 5 November 1976, the Second Committee had approved the text, without objection, as sponsored by 38 powers.

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

### **Institutional arrangements**

At its 1976 session, the Governing Council of UNEP reviewed the institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation and took a decision on this matter, by which it, *inter alia*, decided to advise the General Assembly that in its view the arrangements appeared adequate and sound after less than four years of operation and should not be changed at this stage; however, while continuing to meet annually, the Governing Council would consider phasing items so that some issues were dealt with at length only at alternate sessions.

In addition, the Governing Council reaffirmed the view that UNEP should avoid involvement in any new long-term activities of a primarily executive character without its approval and noted the Executive Director's intention to submit to it proposals for a modest increase in staff, without departing from the principle of a small secretariat. The Governing Council endorsed the Executive Director's views on the catalytic function of the UNEP Fund and noted the reports of the Executive Director and the Environment Co-ordination Board, which, it felt, demonstrated that the Board was a useful instrument of programme co-ordination within the United Nations system in the environmental field.

On the possible restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the Governing Council decided to make recommendations to the General Assembly relating to the place of environmental considerations within the system. These included responsibility for environmental issues of a global nature, guidance and leadership in international environmental affairs, provision of suitable fora and facilities for treaty-making in the field of the environment, and responding to the environmental problems of human settlements.

The Governing Council, in a review of the institutional arrangements for human settlements, invited the participants of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (scheduled to open in May 1976—see following Chapter) to take into account that both the natural and the man-made aspects of man's environment were essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic rights, and that the linkage between the man-made and the natural environment was of prime importance.

In addition, the Governing Council invited the Secretary-General to present to the Habitat Conference specific options regarding institutional arrangements, based on technical and administrative studies.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/112), by which it endorsed the view of the Governing Council that the institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation appeared adequate and sound, and also endorsed the recommendations by the Governing Council relating to the place of environmental considerations within the United Nations system.

The Assembly decided to maintain the existing arrangements, without prejudice to any decision it might take concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (see pp. 364-66).

These decisions, as set forth in the resolution, were adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 1 December 1976.

The draft resolution was sponsored in the Second Committee by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, the Philippines, Sweden, the United States and Venezuela.

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

### **Compensation for material remnants of wars**

The UNEP Governing Council—by a decision on a study requested by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975<sup>3</sup> of the problem of the material remnants of wars, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment—welcomed the efforts undertaken in various fora and urged that discussions should aim at ensuring the maximum possible protection of the environment against damage caused by war. It authorized UNEP's Executive Director to proceed with the study, requested him to consult with Governments regarding the convening of an intergovernmental meeting on this matter, and requested him to render assistance in the field of environmental protection to States preparing their own programmes for the elimination of mines in their territories.

Later in the year, the Secretary-General transmitted an interim report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the study of the problem of the material remnants of war, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment. In his report, the Executive Director stated that he had convened an advisory group of experts to assist him in preparing recommendations on the subject.

The group of experts advised, *inter alia*, that an analysis of environmental problems could best be made on the basis of material provided by Governments themselves and that the study should be transmitted to the Assembly in 1977 and not in 1976, in order to allow more time for its preparation and consideration by the UNEP Governing Council.

The Executive Director intended, by August 1976, to address to Governments a request for information and, on the basis of replies received, was to consider the desirability and feasibility of convening an intergovernmental meeting to discuss, among other subjects, the need for and practicability of guidelines formulated on the basis of statistical data supplied by Governments. Such guidelines, in the view of the Executive Director, could cover both action to remedy the environmental damage caused by existing material remnants of war and ways of reducing such damage resulting from future conflicts.

On 16 December 1976, by resolution 31/111 on the report of the Governing Council of UNEP (see above), the General Assembly took note of the report on the study of the material remnants of war and requested the Governing Council to ensure the study's completion, taking into account the views

expressed during consideration of this matter.

(For text of resolution 31/111, sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### **Environment conventions and protocols**

At its 1976 session, the UNEP Governing Council considered a report of the Executive Director on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment. The Governing Council urged States to accept the 1969 Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, of 12 May 1954, and to become parties as soon as possible to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, of 2 November 1973.

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 9 December 1975,<sup>4</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the report of the Executive Director of UNEP on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment. The report contained a list of such conventions and protocols, and their ratifications, accessions, and parties and dates of entry into force.

By resolution 31/111 of 16 December 1976 (see above), on the report of the UNEP Governing Council, the General Assembly noted the report of the Secretary-General and reiterated the concern it had expressed at the previous session<sup>5</sup> that existing international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment had not received the wide acceptance and application they deserved.

(For text of resolution 31/111, sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### **Environment co-operation regarding shared natural resources**

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, at its 1976 session, considered co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States and considered the progress report of its Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States. In its discussion of this item, the importance of the question of shared natural resources was stressed and a decision approved, by which the Governing Council expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the Intergovernmental Working Group in the preparation of draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious exploitation of such resources. It took note of the report on the Working Group's first session, held at Nairobi from 12 to 22 January 1976, decided that it should continue its work in

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 443, text of resolution 3435(XXX).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 443-44, text of resolution 3436(XXX)

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.



1976, and if necessary in 1977, and authorized the Executive Director to reconvene the Working Group.

### Documentary references

#### Action programme for the human environment

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 762-767.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

UNEP/GC/78. Criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements: report of Secretary-General (A/10225). Note by Executive Director of UNEP.

E/5836 and Corr.1,2. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on its 4th session Nairobi, Kenya, 30 March-14 April 1976 (covering notes) (also issued as A/31/25).

E/5836/Add.1. Draft provisional agenda for United Nations Conference on Desertification (Annex II of A/31/25).

E/5836/Add.2. United Nations Conference on Desertification. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.577 and Rev.1. Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution and revision, as amended by Egypt (E/AC.6/L.578) and as orally amended by USSR and sponsors, approved without objection by Economic Committee on 22 July 1976, meeting 767.

E/AC.6/L.578. Egypt: amendment to 7-power draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.577.

E/5876. Report of Economic Committee.

Resolution 2013(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5876, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourth 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, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 3337(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 entitled "International co-operation to combat desertification" and 3511(XXX) of 15 December 1975 entitled "United Nations Conference on Desertification,"

Having further considered the need to ensure a co-ordinated approach by those responsible for implementing the strategies contained in the environment programme as adopted by the Governing Council,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fourth session and also notes the statements made thereon by its Executive Director at the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council;

2. Invites the General Assembly to approve the recommendations contained in that report, and in particular those relating to the United Nations Conference on Desertification contained in paragraphs 5 to 8 of decision 73(IV) of the Governing Council;

3. Invites the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 3 of decision 55(IV) of the Governing Council, which deals with the preparations for the United Nations Water Conference;

4. Further invites the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 1 and 2 of section III of decision 47(IV) of the Governing Council, in which that Council expresses the belief that the environment should be a major consideration in international discussions on development;

5. Further invites the General Assembly to take into consideration the comments of the Governing Council contained in chapter VI of its report, on the report of the

The second session of the Intergovernmental Working Group was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 to 30 September 1976.

Secretary-General on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements and the related note by the Executive Director;

6. Also invites the attention of the General Assembly to decision 76 B (IV) of the Governing Council, which inter alia appeals to Governments which have not pledged contributions to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme to do so generously within their capacities and urges Governments which have announced pledges to pay their pledges fully and promptly.

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 19-27, 45, 51, 58.

Plenary meetings 101, 107.

UNEP/GC/57 and Corr.1. Introductory report of Executive Director of UNEP.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VII A-C.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV B.

A/31/8/Add.10, A/C.5/31/39 and Corr.1,2. Establishment of rationale for allocation of expenses between regular budget and Fund of UNEP. Report of ACABQ and report by Secretary-General and Executive Director of UNEP.

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 4th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 30 March-14 April 1976. (Annex I: Decisions (47(IV)-81(IV)); Annex III: Documents before Governing Council at its 4th session.)

A/31/210. Material remnants of war and their effect on environment. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/211. International conventions and protocols in field of environment. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Executive Director of UNEP).

A/31/227. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA. Co-ordination questions in activities of UNEP. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.2/31/12. Letter of 27 October to Chairman of Second Committee from Chairman of Fifth Committee.

A/C.2/31/L.7 and Rev.1. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/31/L.23. Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, New Zealand, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 58.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/111, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourth session, and the statement of the Executive Director introducing the report,

Recalling its resolution 2997(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, Recalling also the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2013(LXI) of 3 August 1976 relating to the report of the

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fourth session,

Reaffirming that there can be no sustained development or meaningful growth without a clear commitment at the same time to preserving the environment and promoting the rational use of natural resources, with an eye to the needs of future generations,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourth session;

2. Endorses paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013(LXI) inviting attention to decision 55(IV) of 13 April 1976 of the Governing Council, concerning the active participation of the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparations for the United Nations Water Conference;

3. Reaffirms the belief expressed by the Governing Council in section III, paragraphs 1 and 2, of its decision 47(IV) of 14 April 1976 that the environment should be a major consideration in international discussions on development;

4. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Executive Director on the status of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and urges Governments to extend their continuing financial support to the Fund;

5. Notes the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Executive Director on the study of the problem of the material remnants of war, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment and requests the Governing Council to ensure its completion, taking into account the views expressed in the course of the consideration of this matter;

6. Notes the report of the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment and reiterates the concern expressed in General Assembly resolution 3436(XXX) of 9 December 1975 that existing international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment have not yet received the wide acceptance and application they deserve.

International co-operation  
to counter the spread of deserts

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 19-27, 32, 34.  
Plenary meetings 101, 107.

A/31/8/Add.9, A/C.5/31/31. Revised estimates under section 4 in respect of United Nations Conference on Desertification. Reports of ACABQ and Secretary-General.

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 4th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 30 March-14 April 1976, Chapter VII and Annexes I (decision 73(IV)) and II.

A/C.2/31/L.14. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without objection by Second Committee on 5 November 1976, meeting 34.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/108, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3337(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it decided to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification,

Recalling further its resolution 3511(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the United Nations Conference on Desertification,

Having considered the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fourth session relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3337(XXIX),

Noting decision 73(IV) of 13 April 1976 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme acting in its capacity as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the Conference,

Noting also Economic and Social Council resolution 2013(LXI) of 3 August 1976,

1. Urges Member States to continue to co-operate with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Desertification in the preparations for the Conference, including the case studies and the proposed transnational activities to combat desertification;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in addition to his other responsibilities as Executive Director, to assume the responsibility of Secretary-General of the Conference;

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, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, 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 as an observer;

(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;

(g) Interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers;

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to invite other interested non-governmental organizations that might have a specific contribution to make to the work of the Conference to be represented by observers;

5. 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;

6. Decides to include Arabic as a language of the Conference;

7. Approves the provisional agenda for the Conference annexed to the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the results of the Conference, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

## ANNEX

### Provisional agenda for the United Nations Conference on Desertification

1. Opening of the Conference and election of the President.
2. Organization of the work of the Conference:
  - (a) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
  - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (c) Establishment of committees and other sessional bodies;
  - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
  - (e) Credentials of representatives to the Conference: appointment of the Credentials Committee.
3. General debate.
4. Processes and causes of desertification.
5. Plan of action to combat desertification.

6. Credentials of representatives to the Conference: report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Adoption of the report of the Conference.

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 19-27, 46, 58.  
Plenary meetings 101, 107.

#### Institutional arrangements

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 4th session, Nairobi, 30 March-14 April 1976, Chapter X and Annex I (decision 78(IV)).

A/C.2/31/L.30. Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 58.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/112, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, particularly section IV thereof, in which it decided to review as appropriate, at the thirty-first session, the institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation,

Taking note of decision 78(IV) of 14 April 1976 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling that in its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 it established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System,

1. Endorses the view of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme that the institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 2997(XXVII), namely, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the environment secretariat, the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Environment Co-ordination Board, appear adequate and sound;

2. Endorses also the view expressed by the Governing Council in its decision 78 B (IV) that, in any decision about the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the following elements relating to the place of environmental considerations within the system should be observed, strengthened and given institutional visibility:

The United Nations system should maintain, within a clearly identified institutional arrangement focused on the essential catalytic and co-ordinating role in the field of the environment, the capacity:

- (a) To take responsibility for environmental issues of a global nature;
- (b) To provide guidance and leadership in international environmental affairs;
- (c) To offer suitable forums and facilities for treaty-making in the field of the environment at the global and regional levels;
- (d) To identify, through the programmatic approach, emerging environmental problems and to propose solutions;
- (e) To manage a separate environment fund as an integral part of the programmatic process;
- (f) To advocate and articulate the interdependence of environment and development;
- (g) To respond to the environmental problems of both developed and developing countries;
- (h) To respond to the environmental problems of human settlements, which are an integral part of the human environment;

3. Decides to maintain at this stage the present arrangements, without prejudice to any decision the General Assembly might take as regards the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

#### Compensation for material remnants of wars

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 4th session, Nairobi, 30 March-14 April 1976, Annex I (decision 80(IV)).

A/31/210. Material remnants of war and their effect on environment. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Environment conventions and protocols

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 4th session, Nairobi, 30 March-14 April 1976, Annex I (decision 67(IV)).

A/31/211. International conventions and protocols in field of environment. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Executive Director of UNEP).

#### Environment co-operation

##### regarding shared natural resources

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 4th session, Nairobi, 30 March-14 April 1976, Chapter IX and Annex I (decision 77(IV)).

#### Other documents

A/31/7/Add.6. Fund of UNEP. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/31/140. Financial reports and accounts and reports of Board of Auditors. Report of ACABQ, section G.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, section I A 4.

## Chapter IX

**Questions concerning human settlements****Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements**

Convened by the United Nations General Assembly, Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements met in Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976. The purpose of the Conference was to set out guidelines for national and international action to improve the living places of people throughout the world. It was attended by representatives of 132 Governments, four national liberation movements, 160 non-governmental organizations and a number of intergovernmental bodies.

The Conference was first proposed by the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden. Later that year, the General Assembly, accepting the recommendations of the Stockholm Conference, decided that a conference-exposition on human settlements should be held to serve as a practical means to exchange information about solutions to problems of human settlements.<sup>1</sup> A Preparatory Committee held three sessions: the first in January and August 1975; the second and third in January and May 1976. The Committee reviewed the documentation for the Conference and the procedural arrangements.

Regional preparatory conferences and a series of expert meetings were also held during the year preceding the Conference.

In addition to the traditional reports and background papers, an audio-visual programme was devised to stimulate the exchange of information about human settlements problems. A total of 236 films and slide presentations were submitted by 123 nations. These presentations were shown during the Conference and plans were made to make them available for showings throughout the world.

Participating in the Conference were representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, the German Demo-

cratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, 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, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, 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.

Representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the following national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) also took part in the Conference: the African National Congress, the African National Council, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

Also attending were representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia, three United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations University and the World Food Programme.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 337, text of resolution 3001(XXVII) of 15 December 1972.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies participated: 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 Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Meteorological Organization. Thirteen intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Cairo Demographic Centre, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commission of the European Communities, the Council for Arab Economic Unity, the Council of Europe, the Islamic Conference Secretariat, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Institute for Agriculture and Sciences, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The officers of the Conference were: President, Barney Danson (Canada); Rapporteur-General, Adolf Ciborowski (Poland); Chairman of Committee I, the Reverend George K. Muhoho (Kenya); Chairman of Committee II, Homayoun Jaber Ansari (Iran); and Chairman of Committee III, Diego Arria (Venezuela). Also serving were 33 Vice-Presidents from the following States: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the USSR, Zaire and Zambia.

The plenary meetings of the Conference were devoted to a general debate in which 149 speakers described their experience in problems of human settlements and suggested the policies and programmes best suited to their solution. The substantive work was divided among three main committees. Committee I dealt with the draft declaration of principles and with programmes of international co-operation. Recommendations regarding national action were divided between Committee II, which examined settlement policies and strategies, settlement planning, and institutions and management, and Committee III, which dealt with shelter, infrastructure and services, land and public participation.

Simultaneously with the Conference, a non-governmental Forum was held at Vancouver. More than 5,000 participants from 90 countries took part in the discussions, which covered such topics as self-help and low-cost housing, land policy, participation, appropriate technology, nuclear energy and rural development.

The Conference was opened by the United Nations Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, who said that the central theme of the Conference was concern for people—where and how they lived, the quality of their lives and the future for themselves and generations yet unborn.

The participants were welcomed by the Governor-General of Canada, Jules Léger, and the Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Elliot Trudeau. In his address, the Prime Minister emphasized the urgency of human settlements questions and noted that human settlements were linked so closely to existence itself, represented such a concrete and widespread reality, and were so complex and demanding, so racked with injustices and deficiencies, that the subject could not be approached with leisurely detachment.

On 11 June 1976, the Conference adopted a Declaration of Principles known as the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, a set of 64 recommendations for action by Governments intended to assure the basic requirements of human habitation—shelter, clean water, sanitation and a decent physical environment, and the opportunity for cultural growth and the development of the individual—and five resolutions.

The Declaration, proposed by the States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 89 in favour to 15 against (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States), with 10 abstentions (Austria, Colombia, Fiji, Honduras, Japan, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland). A number of countries, including Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, the Netherlands on behalf of the countries belonging to the European Economic Community, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United States, in explaining their negative votes or abstentions, said they were unable to support the Declaration because of its implicit endorsement of General Assembly resolution 3379(XXX) of 10 November 1975, which characterized Zionism as a form of racism.<sup>2</sup> Others specified reservations or objections to references in the Declaration to a new international economic order and to what they considered to be political interjections—such as a preambular reference to involuntary migration, politically, racially and economically motivated, as a cause of unacceptable circumstances of life for vast numbers of people.

With two exceptions, the recommendations for national action submitted by the Committees were approved without vote. The two amended in ple-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 599-600, text of resolution 3379(XXX).

nary meeting dealt with settlements in territories under foreign occupation (see below for details).

### Declaration of principles

The 55-paragraph Vancouver Declaration was composed of a preamble, and three sections setting forth opportunities and solutions, general principles and guidelines for action.

By the preamble, the Conference, among other things, recognized that the circumstances of life for vast numbers of people in human settlements were unacceptable, particularly in the developing countries, and that, unless positive and concrete action was taken, those conditions were likely to be further aggravated.

As factors aggravating the problem, the preamble cited: inequitable economic growth; social, economic, ecological and environmental deterioration; a world population growth, expected to double the population within 25 years; uncontrolled urbanization; rural backwardness and dispersion; and involuntary migration, politically, racially and economically motivated, relocation and expulsion of people from their national homelands.

By the section on opportunities and solutions, the Conference pointed out the need for increased activity by Governments and the international community aimed at mobilization of economic resources, institutional changes and international solidarity. Such a mobilization would include the adoption of bold, meaningful and effective human settlement policies and spatial planning strategies realistically adapted to local conditions, and the creation of more livable, attractive and efficient settlements which would recognize the heritage and culture of people and the special needs of disadvantaged groups, especially children, women and the infirm, in order to ensure the provision of health services, education, food and employment within a framework of social justice. Human settlements, it was noted, had to be seen as an instrument and object of development; the goals of settlement policies were inseparable from the goals of every sector of social and economic life, and the solutions to these problems of human settlements had therefore to be conceived as an integral part of the development process of individual nations and the world community.

The Conference then proclaimed a series of general principles, among which were the following.

The improvement of the quality of life of human beings was the first and most important objective of every human settlement policy; these policies must facilitate the rapid and continuous improvement in the quality of life of all people, beginning with the satisfaction of the basic needs of food, shelter, clean water, employment, health, education, training and social security, without any form of discrimination. Priority was

to be given to the needs of the most disadvantaged people.

Human dignity and the exercise of free choice consistent with over-all public welfare were basic rights which must be assured in every society, and it was therefore the duty of all people and Governments to join the struggle against colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, domination, apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination referred to in the resolutions as adopted by the General Assembly.

The establishment of settlements in territories occupied by force was illegal and condemned by the international community; action remained to be taken against the establishment of such settlements.

The right of free movement and the right of each individual to choose the place of settlement within the domain of his own country should be recognized and safeguarded.

Every State had the sovereign right to choose its economic, political, social and cultural system, without interference, coercion or external threat, and the right to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its wealth, natural resources and economic activities.

Land was one of the fundamental elements in human settlements and every State had the right to maintain under public control the use, possession, disposal and reservation of land; every State had the right to plan and regulate use of land in such a way that the growth of population centres, both urban and rural, was based on a comprehensive land-use plan.

Nations must avoid the pollution of the biosphere and the oceans and should join in the effort to end irrational exploitation of environmental resources. The waste and misuse of resources in war should be prevented.

All countries should make a commitment to promote disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and part of the resources thus released should be used to achieve a better quality of life, particularly in the developing countries.

Also, all persons had the right and duty to participate in elaborating and implementing policies and programmes of their human settlements.

To achieve universal progress in the quality of life, a fair and balanced structure of the economic relations between States had to be promoted, and it was therefore essential to implement urgently the New International Economic Order, based on the Declaration and the Programme of Action approved by the General Assembly at its sixth (1974) special session<sup>3</sup> and on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.<sup>4</sup>

The highest priority should be given to homeless persons displaced by natural or man-made catastrophes, and especially by the act of foreign aggression. In the latter case, all countries had the duty to cooperate to guarantee that the parties involved allowed the return of displaced persons to their homes to give

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

them the right to possess their properties without interference.

Historical settlements, monuments and other national heritage items were to be safeguarded against aggression or abuse by an occupying power.

Also, every State had the right to rule and exercise effective control over foreign investments, including the transnational corporations, which affected the human settlements programmes.

All countries were to create conditions making possible the full integration of women and youth in political, economic and social activities, particularly in relation to human settlement proposals, on the basis of equal rights.

Finally, international co-operation was a common duty of all States and necessary efforts therefore must be made to accelerate the development of developing countries.

In the section setting out guidelines for action, the Conference among other things stressed that national and international efforts should give priority to improving the rural habitat and to reducing the disparities between rural and urban areas. Human settlements policies and programmes, it stated, should strive for progressive minimum standards for an acceptable quality of life and it drew attention to the detrimental effects of transposing standards and criteria that could only be attained by a minority of the population. Governments should promote programmes that would assist local authorities to participate to a greater degree in national development.

Another guideline enunciated by the Conference stated that land was an essential element in the development of both urban and rural settlements; hence, because of its limited supply the use and tenure of land should be subject to public control through appropriate legislative measures, including agrarian reform, that would facilitate the transfer of economic resources to the agricultural sector and the promotion of the agro-industrial effort.

Also, access should be granted, on more favourable terms, to modern technology, which should be adapted, as necessary, to the specific economic, social and ecological conditions and to the different stages of development of the developing countries. International, technical and financial co-operation by the developed countries with the developing countries must be conducted on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and national development plans and programmes and designed to solve problems relating to projects, under human settlement programmes, aimed at enhancing the quality of life.

Finally, since the resources of Governments were inadequate to meet all needs, the international community should provide the necessary financial and technical assistance, evolve appropriate institutional arrangements and seek new, effective ways

to promote them. In the meantime, aid to developing countries must reach the percentage target set in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>5</sup>

### Recommendations for national action

The recommendations which the Habitat Conference addressed to Governments concerned action to be taken at the national level to improve human settlements. They were divided into six categories: settlement policies and strategies; settlement planning; shelter, infrastructure and services; land; public participation; and institutions and management.

#### Settlement policies and strategies

In the section on settlement policies and strategies, seven recommendations dealt with national settlement policies, their content, and their relationship to the distribution of population, the environment, economic and social development, and the use of resources.

By the preamble to the recommendations the Conference stated that national development strategies must be devised so that the goals and objectives of human settlement policies became an integral part of national development objectives. Such policies were not to be used to dispossess people from their homes and their land or to entrench privilege and exploitation and were to be in conformity with the Declaration of Principles and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>6</sup>

The first recommendation suggested that all countries should establish as a matter of urgency a national policy on human settlements embodying the distribution of population and related economic and social activities.

Next, the Conference stipulated that a national policy on human settlements and the environment should be an integral part of any national economic and social development policy and should take into account, among other things, the changing roles of women. It should concentrate on key issues, promote the goals and objectives of national development, establish priorities among regions and areas of a country and be led by public-sector action.

Another recommendation was that policies should aim to improve the condition of human settlements, particularly by promoting a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development among regions and by making such benefits and public services accessible to all groups. Public-sector investments, subsidies, and fiscal and legal in-

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, for text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

centives and disincentives were mentioned in this context.

#### Settlement planning

The section on settlement planning contained 16 recommendations that treated settlement planning in national, regional and local contexts, and dealt with such subjects as the availability of resources, urban improvement and expansion, reconstruction after disaster, new settlements, temporary settlements, and the settlements of mobile groups such as nomads and migrant workers. It was noted that plans must include clear goals and adequate policies, objectives and strategies, along with concrete programmes, and should promote and guide development rather than restrict or simply control it.

At the plenary meeting, a Cuban amendment to the preamble was adopted by a roll-call vote of 77 in favour to 8 against, with 20 abstentions. This amendment added a paragraph to the effect that settlement planning and implementation for the purpose of prolonging and consolidating occupation and subjugation in territories and lands acquired through coercion and intimidation must not be undertaken and must be condemned as a violation of United Nations principles and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

#### Shelter, infrastructure and services

On the topic of shelter, infrastructure and services, the Conference approved 18 recommendations dealing with such questions as national housing policies, waste management and prevention of pollution, energy, water supply and social and recreational services. Infrastructure was defined as the networks designed to deliver or remove people, goods, energy or information, including transport and communications; this was distinguished from services such as education, health, culture, welfare, recreation and nutrition. The overriding objectives of settlement policies, it was noted, should be to make the facilities available to those who needed them, in the sequence in which they were needed and at a monetary or social cost they could afford.

The Conference proposed a comprehensive approach to shelter, infrastructure and services. Standards should be compatible with local resources, adaptable to local culture and established by government bodies. Efforts should be made to reduce dependence on foreign technologies and materials and to make use of available local resources and know-how in such a way as to generate employment and income. The Conference recommended reducing energy consumption and identifying and developing new sources of energy.

By another recommendation, the Conference proposed political, financial and technical support to the construction industry. Also, it suggested that national housing policies should aim at providing

adequate shelter and services to the lower income groups, distributing available resources on the basis of greatest need.

#### Land

Eight recommendations in the section on land dealt with land as a basic component of human settlements and included suggestions on land ownership, conservation and reclamation, as well as other aspects of effective land management. Land, with its crucial role in human settlements, the Conference stated, could not be treated as an ordinary asset and the pattern of land use should be determined by the long-term interests of the community, especially since decisions on location of activities had a long-lasting effect on the pattern and structure of human settlements.

The first recommendation stated that land was a scarce resource whose management should be subject to public surveillance or control in the interest of the nation. Two amendments to this recommendation were adopted at the plenary meeting. The first added a paragraph by which the Conference stated that, in all occupied territories, changes in the demographic composition, or the transfer or uprooting of the native population, and the destruction of existing human settlements in these lands and/or the establishment of new settlements for intruders was inadmissible. Heritage and national identity were to be protected and any policies violating these principles were to be condemned.

This amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 69 to 8, with 26 abstentions. It was sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

The second amendment added a paragraph by which the Conference stated that land was a natural resource fundamental to the economic, social and political development of peoples and therefore Governments must maintain full jurisdiction and exercise complete sovereignty over such land with a view to freely planning development of human settlements throughout the whole of the national territory. This resource was not to be the subject of restrictions imposed by foreign nations which enjoyed the benefits while restricting its rational use. This amendment, proposed by Panama, was adopted by consensus.

By another recommendation, the Conference, noting that agricultural land was prey to speculation and urban encroachment, stated that change in the use of land, particularly from agricultural to urban, should be subject to public control and regulation. Measures to that end might include direct



intervention, legal and fiscal controls, as well as zoning and land-use plans.

In relation to the economic value of land, the Conference recommended that the unearned increment resulting from rises in land values as a result of changes in land use, public investment or decision, or due to the general growth of the community, must be subject to appropriate recapture by public bodies (the community), unless the situation called for other additional measures such as new patterns of ownership or the general acquisition of land by public bodies.

Another recommendation declared that public ownership of land should be used to control areas of urban expansion and protection, to implement land reform, and to supply serviced land at price levels which could secure socially acceptable patterns of development.

The Conference recommended that past patterns of ownership rights should be transformed to match the changing needs of society. Special attention should be given to redefinition of legal ownership, separation of land ownership from development rights, and land rights of indigenous peoples.

#### Public participation

On the question of public participation, the Conference noted that a co-operative effort of the people and their Governments was a prerequisite for effective action on human settlements; as the magnitude and intractability of the problems were too great for Governments to act alone, citizens must be provided opportunities for direct involvement in the decisions that profoundly affected their lives.

In six recommendations it was stated, among other things, that public participation should be an indispensable element in planning strategies and in their formulation, implementation and management. Public participation was a right to be accorded to all segments of the population; it was a human right, a political duty and an instrument essential for national development.

#### Institutions and management

The final set of 10 recommendations dealt with institutions and management—the political, administrative and technical instruments which formulated or implemented settlement plans and policies. Covered were such questions as adaptation to changing circumstances, the use of human resources, financial arrangements, and settlement laws and regulations. The Conference observed that new institutions should be designed to promote new concepts and provide leadership in unfamiliar areas. Adequate representation of inhabitants should be ensured on principal policy-making bodies. Institutions dealing with human settlements should adapt to changing circumstances and they should be continuously reviewed and reorgan-

ized as necessary. Settlements should be improved by responsive and imaginative management of all resources.

#### Other Conference decisions

The Conference adopted six resolutions on the question of international co-operation in regard to human settlements.

By the first resolution, adopted by consensus, the Conference called for the creation of an intergovernmental body for human settlements, composed of not more than 58 States; its task would be to help countries and regions increase and improve their own efforts to solve settlements problems, to promote greater international co-operation for increasing the resources available to developing countries, and to strengthen co-operation among developing countries. The body would have among its main functions the development and promotion of policy objectives and priorities for United Nations programmes in this field, and the study of new issues, problems and solutions relating to settlements. It would also exercise over-all policy guidance for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The proposed body would report to the Economic and Social Council or to the General Assembly through the Council.

The Conference also called for the establishment of a secretariat to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and co-ordination within the United Nations system; the secretariat would comprise the posts and budgetary resources of certain specified existing units.

By the resolution, the Conference also recommended that the United Nations regional commissions establish intergovernmental regional committees on human settlements, that the secretariats dealing with human settlements establish close links with the principal financial institutions at the regional and global levels, and that 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.

The Conference did not take a decision on the section of the text before it dealing with the questions of the location or organizational link of the proposed human settlements unit—whether it should be integrated into the Secretariat Department of Economic and Social Affairs or into the United Nations Environment Programme. Reservations, proposals and amendments by various countries were appended to the resolution for transmittal to the General Assembly.

By a second resolution, the Conference asked the United Nations Secretary-General to submit to the 1976 session of the General Assembly a paper on the financial implications of alternative institu-

tional arrangements for the proposed unit. This resolution was adopted by consensus.

Another resolution adopted by consensus recommended the convening of regional meetings before the opening of the 1976 Assembly session in September to establish guidelines for co-ordinating within each region the action to be taken to deal with settlements problems.

By yet another resolution, the Conference recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement with the University of British Columbia in Vancouver for the custody, reproduction, use and augmentation of the audio-visual materials prepared for the Conference; this text was also adopted by consensus.

The Conference also adopted a resolution by which it recommended that the General Assembly

request the Secretary-General to prepare and submit a report in 1977 on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. By the preamble to this resolution, the Conference expressed concern that the Palestinian people had been forced to abandon their indigenous homeland and said it recognized the threat to international peace and security that would result from the wilful destruction of their cultural habitat.

This resolution, sponsored by Algeria and Egypt, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 73 in favour to 3 against (Israel, Paraguay, United States), with 42 abstentions.

The Conference also adopted a resolution welcoming the convening of the United Nations Water Conference in 1977 and urging that Governments support it, and another expressing thanks to the Government and people of Canada.

#### Documentary references

Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, Canada, 31 May-11 June 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.7. (Chapters I and XII: Declaration of principles; Chapters II and XIV: Recommendations for national action;

Chapters III and XIII: Recommendations (resolutions 1-5) for international co-operation; Chapter IV: Other resolutions (resolutions 6 and 7).)

### Post-Conference action by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

The Economic and Social Council, on 5 August 1976, adopted a resolution (2040(LXI)) by which, among other things, it noted the report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, and called upon the United Nations regional commissions and urged all other international organizations within the United Nations system to take intensified and sustained action in support of national efforts to improve human settlements.

It recommended to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General be requested to convene, within the framework of the regional commissions, regional meetings to establish guidelines for the co-ordination of action to deal with human settlements and it recommended that the Assembly, in considering the report of the Habitat Conference, give special attention to the recommendations for international co-operation.

Resolution 2040(LXI) was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which approved the text without vote on 2 August. The text was sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand and Sweden. Oral amendments by Italy and the USSR were accepted by the sponsors. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions on questions arising from the Habitat Conference. By resolution 31/109, the Assembly took note of the report and decisions of the Conference. It urged all Member States to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for national action contained in the report, and called on regional commissions and other international organizations to take intensified action in support of national action, including exchanges of information and assistance, in the formulation and implementation of projects to improve human settlements. It also requested the Secretary-General to convene regional meetings to establish guidelines for the co-ordination of action to deal with human settlements and to report on the results in 1977, and took note of the reports on the regional meetings held within the Economic Commissions for Latin America and for Europe.

Resolution 31/109 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text, also without vote, on 17 November on the proposal of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda and the United

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

By the second resolution adopted—31/110—the Assembly, recalling the Conference's resolution on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in occupied territories, requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to prepare and submit to the Assembly's 1977 session a report on that subject. It requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report, to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, and it urged all States to co-operate with him in this matter.

Resolution 31/110 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 26 abstentions. The Second Committee approved the text on 17 November by a roll-call vote of 102 to 2, with 25 abstentions. The text was introduced by Pakistan on behalf of the States Members belonging to the "Group of 77." (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another resolution—31/113—the Assembly requested Member States and the Secretary-General, when planning the implementation of the Habitat Conference recommendations, to bear in mind the measures that protected the decent living environment of the most vulnerable social groups, such as children, youth, the elderly and the handicapped, so that they might live in an environment that was equally accessible to all individuals.

This resolution was adopted without vote. The text was sponsored by Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela and was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 1 December. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

With the adoption of resolution 31/114, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the international bodies responsible for implementing the relevant recommendations of the Habitat Conference studied the specific possibilities and effective conditions for collaboration between the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations concerned, and drew up programmes of collaboration with those organizations.

Resolution 31/114 was adopted without vote. The text was sponsored by Austria, Ecuador, Mali, the Niger, Portugal, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and the United Republic of Cameroon and was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 3 December. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a fifth resolution—31/115—the Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements; invited all participants in the Habitat Conference to transfer to the Secretary-General the audio-visual material prepared for the Conference; invited Governments of Member States to make available to the Information Centre new or enriched audio-visual presentations prepared for their programmes of national action; and authorized the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement for the provision by the Canadian authorities of facilities and financial support to the Centre to carry out its responsibilities for custody, reproduction and international distribution, for the period up to March 1980, of the audio-visual material prepared for the Conference.

This resolution was also adopted without vote. The Second Committee approved the text by consensus on 3 December, on the proposal of Canada. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The final resolution on this question adopted by the Assembly dealt with institutional arrangements. The Assembly decided to defer until its 1977 session a decision on the type of definitive intergovernmental body for human settlements and on the organizational link and location of the human settlements secretariat, when the guidelines from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System would be in hand. It requested the Economic and Social Council to devote the necessary time at the outset of its mid-1977 session to the examination of developments in human settlements and the follow-up to Habitat and to make concrete recommendations on the definitive institutional arrangements.

Also, it requested all the United Nations bodies concerned, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, to ensure that the recommendations of the Habitat Conference were taken into account in their respective programmes related to human settlements, and to make their consultative services and resources available for the implementation of national programmes of action in the field of human settlements.

The Assembly further requested UNDP, UNEP and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to give all possible support to the regional commissions in the strengthening of regional co-operation in the field of human settlements, and asked the regional commissions to report to the Economic and Social Council on the results of such regional co-operation, including progress in the establish-

ment of governmental regional committees on human settlements.

This resolution—31/116—was adopted without vote. The text, proposed by the Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee after consultations, was approved, without vote, by that Committee on 6 December. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Second Committee had four draft resolutions before it for its discussion of the institutional arrangements for international co-operation on human settlements. All were withdrawn following submission of the text proposed by the Vice-Chairman after consultations.

The first of these drafts was proposed by Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela. By this text, the Assembly among other things would have endorsed the recommendations of Habitat concerning the establishment of an intergovernmental body for human settlements. It would have asked the Economic and Social Council to dissolve the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and to replace it with a 58-member Commission on Human Settlements. It would have established Habitat: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements as the Secretariat unit responsible for such activities, consolidating in it existing units. Further, it would have called for regional co-operation and for co-operation between the new Centre and UNEP; UNEP was to retain its staff resources devoted to human settlements.

The second draft was sponsored by Egypt and Kenya. By this text, the Assembly among other things would have: decided that the Governing Council of UNEP would be the global intergovernmental body for human settlements; invited the Economic and Social Council to abolish the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; established a secretariat for human settlement ac-

tion within UNEP, consolidating in it existing units; and recommended regional co-operation.

The third draft was sponsored by Algeria, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. By this text, the Assembly among other things would have requested all bodies concerned to implement the recommendations of Habitat, requested the Economic and Social Council, UNEP and UNDP to consider the Conference's recommendations on institutional arrangements and submit their views to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit concrete recommendations on the matter in 1977.

The fourth draft text was sponsored by Australia, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. By this text, the Assembly would have deferred to its 1977 session any decision on the type of intergovernmental body to be established until the guidelines from the Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring were in hand. In the interim, the Economic and Social Council would have been given responsibility for monitoring human settlements activities and a Centre for Human Settlements would have been established at United Nations Headquarters by consolidating the programmes and resources of existing Secretariat units. Further, it would have asked the Secretary-General to establish an interagency co-ordination sub-committee on human settlements under the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and would have decided that in 1977 it would consolidate under a single administrative structure all relevant activities. Finally, the Assembly would have called for regional co-operation and would have requested the Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring to convey to the mid-1977 session of the Economic and Social Council any conclusions it had reached on the matter.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 776-780.  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5868. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (A/CONF.70/15) (also issued as sales publication, U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.7).

E/NGO/54. Statement submitted by non-governmental organization in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.6/L.589. Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally amended by Italy, by USSR and sponsors, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 2 August 1976, meeting 780.

E/5884. Report of Economic Committee.

Resolution 2040(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5884, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Considering that solutions to human settlements problems around the world are urgently required,

Bearing in mind 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 importance for the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade of improving human settlements around the world as a major component in improving the quality of life,

Noting that the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was convened at Vancouver from 31 May to 11 June 1976:

(a) To stimulate innovation, serve as a means for the exchange of experience, and ensure the widest possible dissemination of new ideas and technologies in the field of human settlements,

(b) To formulate and make recommendations for an international programme in this field which will assist Governments,

(c) To stimulate interest in developing appropriate financial systems and institutions for human settlements among those making financial resources available and those in a position to use such resources.

Considering that the most appropriate and effective action for dealing with human settlements problems is action at the national level, but that national action will require assistance and co-operation between and among all States,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Canada 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 effective preparation and organization of the Conference;

4. Calls upon the United Nations regional commissions, and urges all other international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, to take intensified and sustained action in support of national efforts to improve human settlements;

5. Recommends to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be requested to convene, within the framework of the regional commissions, regional meetings to establish guidelines for the co-ordination, within each region, of action to be taken in order to deal with human settlements, and to report to the General Assembly on the results of their deliberations;

6. Recommends that the General Assembly, in considering the report of the Conference, give special attention to the recommendations for international co-operation, taking note of the opinions expressed on this matter at the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 19-27, 45, 46, 51, 58-61.

Plenary meeting 101.

Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, Canada, 31 May-11 June 1976. (Chapter I: Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976; Chapter II: Recommendations for national action; Chapters III and IV: Resolutions (1-7) adopted by Conference.) U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.7.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975—15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VII G.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV D.

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 4th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 30 March-14 April 1976, Chapter IV and Annex I (decision 71(IV)).

A/31/156 and Add.1,2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/5. Report of Latin American Regional Meeting on Human Settlements, San Jerónimo, Lídice, Mexico City, Mexico, 13-17 September 1976. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/C.2/31/8. Follow-up action on Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, by ESCAP. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/9. Note by Secretary-General (circulating extract from report of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of ECE on its 37th session, 6-10 September 1976).

A/C.2/31/L.9. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Grenada, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, New

Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.9/Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 45.

A/C.2/31/L.12. Financial implications of 24-power draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.9. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/109, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3001(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3128(XXVIII) of 13 December 1973, 3325(XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and 3438(XXX) of 9 December 1975 on the preparations for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Considering that solutions to human settlements problems around the world are urgently required,

Bearing in mind 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 and the importance for the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade of improving human settlements around the world as a major component in improving the quality of life,

Noting that Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was held at Vancouver from 31 May to 11 June 1976:

(a) To stimulate innovation, serve as a means for the exchange of experience and ensure the widest possible dissemination of new ideas and technologies in the field of human settlements,

(b) To formulate and make recommendations for an international programme in this field which will assist Governments,

(c) To stimulate interest in developing appropriate financial systems and institutions for human settlements among those making financial resources available and those in a position to use such resources, considering that the most appropriate and effective action for dealing with human settlements problems is action at the national level, but that such action will require assistance and co-operation between and among all States,

1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government of Canada for the excellent organization, facilities and generous hospitality provided for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

2. Expresses appreciation to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for the guidance as well as the generous support it provided for the Conference;

3. Takes note of the report of the Conference, including the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, the recommendations for national action and the resolutions for international co-operation;

4. Commends the Secretary-General of the Conference on the successful preparation and organization of the Conference;

5. Urges the Governments of all Member States to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for national action contained in the report and to take those recommendations into account when reviewing their existing policies and strategies in the field of human settlements;

6. Calls upon the regional commissions and urges all other international organizations within and outside the United Nations system to take intensified and sustained action in support of national efforts, including exchanges of information and assistance, at the request of Governments, in the formulation,

design, implementation and evaluation of projects to improve human settlements;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to convene regional meetings, as appropriate, within the framework of the regional commissions, to establish guidelines for the co-ordination, within each region, of action to be taken in order to deal with human settlements and to report to the General Assembly on the results of their deliberations no later than at the thirty-second session;

8. Takes note of the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports on the regional meetings already held within the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Europe.

A/C.2/31/L.13. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 45, by roll-call vote of 102 to 2, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/110, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the 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 of the Conference on living conditions of the Palestinians in occupied territories, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Recalling further the recommendation adopted at the Regional Preparatory Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held at Teheran from 14 to 19 June 1975,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in this matter.

A/C.2/31/L.33. Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 58.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 31/113, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in its recommendations A.4, B.3, B.12, C.4, C.14, C.15 and E.4, called for specific measures to be taken to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society,

Considering that human settlement policies are inseparable from the goals of the social and economic sectors, and that consequently solutions to the problems of such settlements must be conceived as an integral part of the development process of individual nations and the world community,

1. Requests Member States and the Secretary-General, when planning the implementation of the aforementioned recommendations adopted at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, to bear in mind the measures that protect the decent living environment of the most vulnerable social groups, such as children, youth, the elderly and the handicapped, so that they may live in an environment which is equally accessible to all individuals;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the measures taken and the results obtained.

A/C.2/31/L.25. Austria, Ecuador, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.25/Rev.1. Austria, Ecuador, Niger, Portugal, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.25/Rev.2. Austria, Ecuador, Mali, Niger, Portugal, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 59.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 31/114, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the results of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Aware of the importance and global nature of the phenomenon of urbanization,

Noting that uncontrolled urbanization is one of the causes of the deterioration in living conditions in human settlements,

Stressing the need for harmonization of intergovernmental action and intercommunal action with regard to human settlements,

Recognizing the role that the competent non-governmental organizations can play in solving the problems facing local communities,

Noting that non-governmental organizations such as the United Towns Organization and the International Union of Local Authorities, which are in consultative status, in category I, with the Economic and Social Council, have offered their collaboration with the United Nations in the field of human settlements,

Recalling its resolution 2861(XXVI) of 20 December 1971 concerning world-wide intercommunal co-operation, which stressed the role played in that sphere by the United Towns Organization,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1738(LIV) of 4 May 1973 on international co-operation between municipalities,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that the international bodies responsible for implementing the relevant recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements:

(a) Study the specific possibilities and effective conditions for collaboration between the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations concerned;

(b) Draw up with those organizations programmes of collaboration;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session on the evolution of those programmes.

A/C.2/31/L.64. Canada: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsor, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 59.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 31/115, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Noting resolution 5 of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements on post-Conference use of audio-visual material,

Expressing its appreciation for the support and assistance in preparing the audio-visual material for the Conference

provided by national and international organizations, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme,

Convinced that the audio-visual and related material prepared for the Conference constitutes an information resource of continuing value for the effective implementation of recommendations for national action, programmes for international co-operation and the realization of goals in the field of human settlements established by the Conference,

Recognizing that prompt and effective utilization of the information resource created for the Conference is essential if maximum benefit is to be derived from the considerable investment in that resource, particularly its audio-visual component,

Bearing in mind the possibility of evolving regional audio-visual centres associated with regional arrangements for training, education, research and information exchange,

Expressing its appreciation also for the undertaking by Canadian authorities regarding the post-Conference use and dissemination of the audio-visual material prepared for the Conference,

1. Decides to establish a United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements;

2. Invites all participants in Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements to transfer, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General or his designated agents the intergovernmental and international copyright of their audio-visual material prepared for and made available to the Conference, including material prepared with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Invites Governments of Member States, as an important part of a programme for augmenting the audio-visual material on human settlements, to make available to the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements new or enriched audio-visual presentations prepared for their programmes of national action;

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement with the appropriate Canadian authorities for the latter to provide the facilities and financial support to the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements to carry out the Centre's responsibilities for the custody, reproduction and international distribution, for the period up to March 1980, of the audio-visual material prepared for the Conference, to ensure the widest possible use of the material by Governments and interested bodies, and calls for a review of the agreement in 1979.

A/C.2/31/L.22. Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.22/Rev.1. Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.24. Egypt and Kenya: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.26. Algeria, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.32 and Rev.1. Administrative and financial implications of 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.22, and 11-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.22/Rev.1, respectively. Statement and revised statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.41. Australia, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.66. Administrative and financial implications of 2-power draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.24. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.67. Administrative and financial implications of 6-power draft resolution A/C.2/31/L.41. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.70. Draft resolution, proposed by Vice-Chairman of Second Committee on basis of informal consultations, approved without vote by Second Committee on 6 December 1976, meeting 60.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 31/116, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/415, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in particular the annex to Conference resolution 1 on programmes for international co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2040(LXI) of 5 August 1976,

Recognizing that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System is considering proposals that would have implications for institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements,

Considering that the most appropriate and effective action for dealing with human settlements problems is action at the national level, but that action is also required at the regional and global levels with a view to improving the quality of life for all peoples, particularly in the developing countries,

Recognizing also that the momentum of the Conference must be maintained through further action and decisions within the United Nations system,

Considering also that co-operation in the field of human settlements is one of the important means of fostering the goals of over-all social and economic development,

Taking into account that further consideration is required with respect to definitive institutional arrangements for human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

#### I

##### Recommendations for international co-operation

1. Takes into account the paragraphs agreed to by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, as contained in the preamble and in sections I to IX of the annex to Conference resolution 1, with due respect to the footnote to section X of that annex;

2. Decides to defer until its thirty-second session the decision on the type of definitive intergovernmental body for human settlements and on the organizational link and location of the human settlements secretariat, when the guidelines from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System will be in hand, the financial implications of alternative institutional arrangements will be worked out and studied in greater depth, and the regional consultations will have been completed;

#### II

##### Intergovernmental body for human settlements

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System to make available to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session any conclusions it has reached in the light of its over-all responsibilities which might have implications for institutional arrangements for human settlements;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to devote the necessary time at the outset of its sixty-third session to the examination of the developments in human settlements and the follow-up to Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

3. Recommends that those meetings of the Economic and Social Council should be at the expert or highest appropriate level and with the active participation of all interested

delegations and that the Council at its organizational session for 1977 should arrange the necessary modalities to this end;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, as part of its agenda, to consider the report of the Secretary-General referred to in section III, paragraph 1, below, together with the views of the Ad Hoc Committee and of the regional commissions, with a view to taking action on the recommendations of the Conference regarding institutional arrangements, bearing in mind the terms of reference contained in paragraphs 29 to 31 of the annex to Conference resolution 1;

5. Further requests the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session concrete recommendations on definitive institutional arrangements for human settlements within the United Nations;

6. Decides to take action on those recommendations, at the latest at its thirty-second session, taking into account the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Committee;

#### III

##### Secretariat arrangements

1. Requests the Secretary-General, as an interim arrangement, to ensure, through the appropriate machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the co-ordination of the work of all the United Nations bodies concerned with respect to their activities in the human settlements field and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session on the progress made;

2. Requests that, since definitive arrangements for human settlements are yet to be decided upon, the Secretary-General should take appropriate measures to ensure effective preparations for the discussions on human settlements questions at the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the contributions made by the relevant components of the United Nations system as represented in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

3. Requests all the United Nations bodies concerned, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, to ensure that the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements are taken into account in their respective programmes related to human settlements and within their respective terms of reference, and to make their consultative services and resources available, as appropriate, for the implementation of national programmes of action and in strengthening regional co-operation in the field of human settlements;

#### IV

##### Regional commissions

Requests, in this regard, the United Nations bodies concerned, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, to give all possible support to the regional commissions in the strengthening of regional co-operation in the field of human settlements and further requests the regional commissions to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session on the results of regional co-operation in human settlements, including the progress made in the establishment of governmental regional committees on human settlements.

## The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

At its 1976 session, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) considered a progress report of the UNEP Executive

Director on the programme of operations of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The Governing Council approved



general procedures to govern the operations of the Foundation and decided to defer until 1977 a decision on setting a target for voluntary contributions.

The procedures approved concerned: the objectives of the Foundation (to assist in strengthening national environmental programmes relating to human settlements, particularly in developing countries); the organs (a Governing Council, Executive Director, Administrator and Advisory Board); the resources (an allocation of \$4 million over a four-year period from the Environment Fund, voluntary contributions to be pledged by Governments, United Nations and other international bodies and private sources, and participation in the United Nations Development Programme as an executing agency); programme activities; projects (operational or of a research, technical assistance, training or demonstrational character, trust funds, reports and co-operation with other bodies).

Later in the year, when the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee considered the report of UNEP, the Philippines submitted a draft resolution concerning the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. By this text, the Assembly would have affirmed the significant role of the Foundation in promoting the implementa-

tion of the objectives and recommendations of the 1976 Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. It would have invited the Foundation to promote regional co-operation for the improvement of human settlements, invited non-governmental organizations and financial and other institutions to collaborate with the Foundation in order to facilitate the expansion of its activities, and urged Governments, especially those of developed countries, to support the Foundation on a voluntary basis.

Following discussion, the Second Committee decided, on the proposal of the Philippines, to recommend to the Assembly that it transmit to the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at its mid-1977 session, the Philippine draft resolution. The Philippines accepted an oral proposal by the United Kingdom, included in the decision, to transmit the relevant parts of the Second Committee's report along with the draft resolution.

The Second Committee's decision was taken on 7 December 1976. The Assembly adopted the text as its decision 31/411 A on 16 December.

See also page 556, for decisions concerning the criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 19-27, 57, 60, 61.  
Plenary meeting 101.

Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, Canada, 31 May-11 June 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.7.

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A/C.2/31/L.19 and Rev.1,2. Philippines: draft resolution and revisions.

A/C.5/31/40. General procedures and administrative arrangements governing United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft decision I.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/411 A).

## Chapter X

## Financing of economic development

## The United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up in 1966 to provide seed capital for development projects, primarily in the least developed countries. It became fully operational in 1974.

Since its inception, the Fund's commitments totalled \$33 million, for 44 projects in 21 countries. In 1976, projects were approved for a total value of \$13.5 million, of which \$5 million was for agricultural production, \$4.1 million for rural water supply, \$1.4 million for rural health centres and \$1 million for rural schools. Urban projects accounted for \$2 million, which was made available to small-scale industries.

| Country                     | Project  | Amount<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Afghanistan                 | Rural road building; irrigation  | 1,320                                     |
| Botswana                    | Expansion of health care system to control communicable diseases   | 382                                       |
|                             | Aid to settlement scheme for 4,000 Bushmen in the Ghanzi Farm Block  | 228                                       |
| Burundi                     | Assistance to small-scale entrepreneurs  | 1,050                                     |
| Central African Empire      | Teacher training programme, emphasizing national socio-economic needs and practical requirements of village life | 990                                       |
|                             | Construction of farm ponds, fish farming, stations and water storage dams  | 263                                       |
|                             | Assistance to veterinary centres for nomads  | 460                                       |
| Democratic Yemen            | Rural water supply   | 1,100                                     |
|                             | Facility to compost solid refuse and liquid waste at Aden (pilot stage)  | 87  |
|                             | Construction of health facilities  | 1,060                                     |
| Gambia                      | Financing materials for rice irrigation  | 183                                       |
|                             | Credit to small-scale entrepreneurs  | 394                                       |
| Nepal                       | Reconstruction of dam on the Phewa River, Pokhara region   | 1,927                                     |
| Somalia                     | Establishment of seven maize-drying plants   | 1,555                                     |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Rural credit to village co-operatives affected by natural disasters  | 400                                       |
|                             | Rural water supply in the Ininga and Rukwa regions   | 1,540                                     |
| Yemen                       | Pipes and fittings for rural water supply for 30 villages  | 1,500                                     |

## Legislative decisions

At its June/July 1976 session, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) considered the United Nations Capital Development Fund's annual report for 1975 and the assessment by the Administrator of UNDP that the Fund could handle a substantially increased volume of activities.

By a decision on this subject, the Governing Council took note of the report, expressed satisfaction with the Fund's increasing orientation towards

smaller-scale capital funding projects at the village level and asked for comprehensive information on both the implementation and the achievements of Fund projects in future annual reports.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council took note of the reports of the UNDP Governing Council on its 1976 sessions. This action was set forth in decision 166(LXI), approved, without vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text on 30 July, without vote, on a proposal of its Chairman.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly, without adopting a resolution, decided to preserve the original function of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 31 December 1977, as set forth in an Assembly resolution of 15 December 1967.<sup>1</sup> This action was set forth in decision 31/420, approved, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text on 6 December 1976, also without vote, on a proposal by its Chairman.

## Pledging Conference

The 1976 Pledging Conference on UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund was convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 2 November 1976.

At that time, 27 Member States announced contributions to the Fund for 1977. The equivalent of \$13,212,955 was pledged as at 31 December 1976. A list of contributors and their pledges follows.

| Country            | Amount<br>(in US dollar<br>equivalents) |
|--------------------|---|
| Algeria            | 22,000                                  |
| Argentina          | 47,750                                  |
| Bangladesh         | 2,000                                   |
| Belgium            | 108,108                                 |
| Brazil             | 20,000                                  |
| Chad               | 8,664                                   |
| Chile              | 10,000                                  |
| China              | 105,263                                 |
| Cuba               | 24,242                                  |
| Cyprus             | 240                                     |
| Denmark            | 851,789                                 |
| Dominican Republic | 5,000                                   |
| Egypt              | 44,447                                  |

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, text of resolution 2321(XXII).

| Country     | Amount<br>(in US dollar<br>equivalents) | Country                        | Amount<br>(in US dollar<br>equivalents) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Greece      | 3,000                                   | Tunisia                        | 1,500                                   |
| Iran        | 15,000                                  | Turkey                         | 153,153                                 |
| Iraq        | 13,559                                  | United Republic<br>of Cameroon | 1,048                                   |
| Ivory Coast | 10,000                                  | United Republic<br>of Tanzania | 1,721                                   |
| Jamaica     | 3,000                                   | Yugoslavia                     | 300,000                                 |
| Mauritius   | 1,900                                   |                                |   |
| Netherlands | 5,976,096                               | Total                          | 13,212,955                              |
| Norway      | 1,912,046                               |                                |   |
| Sweden      | 3,571,429                               |                                |   |

### Documentary references

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Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings  
596-600, 602.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5779. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 21st session, Headquarters, New York, 15 January-4 February 1976.

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapter V.  
E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on operational activities for development), draft decision III.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 166(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 30, 38-44, 60.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI B 1.

A/C.2/31/L.73. Draft decision proposed by Chairman of Second Committee.

A/31/411. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft decision, para. 27.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/420).

#### Pledging Conference

1976 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.76/SR.1,2 and corrigendum) of 2 November 1976.

A/CONF.76/1 and Corr.1. Final Act of 1976 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund.

A/CONF.76/2. Contributions pledged or paid to UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund for year 1977 as at 30 June 1977. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

#### Other documents

DP/251 (parts I and II). Annual report of UNDP Administrator for 1976 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-1976 session of the Economic and Social Council.

Addressing the Council on this subject on 2 July 1976, the representative of the World Bank recalled the deterioration of the world economic situation and the resulting squeeze on the resources of the developing countries, particularly the poorest among them, which had led to a reduction of imports and investment and, consequently, to lower economic growth.

To help alleviate the resource squeeze, he stated, the Bank had greatly increased its lending, particularly to countries with per capita incomes of \$200 or less per annum. In the fiscal year ended 30 June 1976, total lending by the Bank and IDA had reached \$6,600 million, an increase of 13 per cent

over the previous year. The increase for the 29 least developed member countries was 32 per cent. Of these, 18 were in Africa, the poorest being the four land-locked countries of the Sahel (Chad, Mali, the Niger and the Upper Volta) for which lending increased by nearly 40 per cent. Lending under the Third Window facility, under which the Bank lends on concessional terms half-way between those of the Bank and IDA, amounted to \$450 million during the 1976 fiscal year, of which nearly \$300 million had been committed to the poorest member countries. Ninety-three per cent of lending to the least developed countries, the representative observed, had been on concessional terms.

To mobilize further resources, the Bank increased its efforts to arrange co-financing of priority development projects. In the 1976 fiscal year, the Bank's co-financing arrangements amounted to about \$2,000 million for 63 projects, of which about \$735 million was committed to 34 projects in Africa. About two thirds of the co-financing came

from the traditional aid-giving countries and a significant part came from Arab oil-producing countries.

The World Bank placed continued emphasis, the representative pointed out, on rural development, promotion of local industry and traditional enterprises, urban problems and expansion of technical assistance. About one third of all Bank projects in the 1976 fiscal year directly promoted agriculture and rural development.

In addition, the Bank attached importance to the promotion of regional development and economic co-operation among developing countries and had taken the lead in mobilizing funds on an international basis to finance the first six-year phase of the onchocerciasis (river blindness) control programme which it had launched in seven western African countries, together with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The representative also referred to the fifth replenishment of IDA; the World Bank was grateful, he said, for the strong support for IDA expressed in the General Assembly and other United Nations organs. A substantial increase in IDA's funds was being negotiated, he noted, for the 1977-1979 period, when the needs of the poorest countries for concessional development finance would be greater than ever.

Reference was also made to the replenishment of IDA in a position paper by the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, submitted to the Council in connexion with the general discussion of international economic and social policy. The paper called on the developed countries to replenish IDA at the level of at least \$3,000 million annually for the next three years, without prejudice to bilateral development assistance flows.

The paper expressed concern at the lack of progress even on the most urgent and pressing problems of the developing countries and stated that for many developing countries real per capita income was declining. It called upon developed countries to work for the establishment of an equitable and just international economic system through the adoption of concrete and adequate solutions to the problems confronting the developing countries. Such solutions included, inter alia: acceptance of the integrated programme for commodities; acceptance of the principles of indexation; elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers against the export of primary products; reform of the international monetary system to make it fully responsive to the objectives of development; acceptance of cancellation, moratorium and consolidation of external debt and other measures of debt relief; and achievement at the latest by 1980 of the

target for the annual transfer of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries as official development assistance to the developing countries.

On 9 July 1976, the Economic and Social Council decided to annex the position paper of the Group of 77 to its annual report to the General Assembly. This action was taken by decision 158(LXI), which the Council approved, without a vote, on an oral proposal by Pakistan on behalf of the States members of the Council belonging to the Group of 77.

### **Recapitalization of the World Bank and replenishment of IDA**

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly expressed concern at the slow progress in the negotiations for the fifth replenishment of IDA and urged all traditional donors and others to support it. The Assembly emphasized the critical need for concessionary funds for financing development in the developing countries and considered it essential that negotiations for the fifth replenishment be completed early in 1977. In addition, the Assembly urged donors to ensure that IDA's commitment authority was not disrupted at the end of the current replenishment period, namely 30 June 1977.

Concerning the recapitalization of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Assembly called upon all members of the World Bank to support urgently a substantial increase in its capital to ensure adequate levels of lending. It expressed concern over the impact of the hardening of the Bank's lending terms and urged a review of those terms.

These actions were set forth in resolution 31/181, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. A text introduced by Pakistan on behalf of the Group of 77 developing Member States was withdrawn when a text proposed by the Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee, on the basis of consultations, was approved without vote on 9 December 1976.

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

The representative of the United States noted that the negotiations on an increase in the Bank's capital had been successfully completed. The United States, he observed, appreciated the importance of the World Bank in promoting development and was in favour of providing for an increase in resources for both the World Bank and IDA.

Japan stated that it construed the reference to a substantial increase in the Bank's capital to refer to the proposed selective increases in subscription to capital to be allotted to 125 member countries. The Federal Republic of Germany added that a general increase in capital should be given favourable con-

sideration by the competent bodies of the World Bank. France pointed out that an increase in capital involved three stages: a selective increase in capital, the fifth replenishment of IDA and a possible general increase in the capital of the Bank. Kuwait recalled that it was the only developing country among the traditional donors to IDA. China called on the Bank and IDA to implement the Assembly

resolution relating to the expulsion of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from organizations of the United Nations system<sup>2</sup> and stated that if a vote had been taken on the text, it would not have participated.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 136, text of resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

### Documentary references

#### Consideration by Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meetings 2007-2020.

- E/L.1728 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments. Position paper of member States belonging to "Group of 77."  
E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 158(LXI)).

#### Recapitalization of the World Bank and replenishment of IDA

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 3-16, 58, 63.  
Plenary meeting 106.

- A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter II and Annex IV.  
A/C.2/31/L.35. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.  
A/C.2/31/L.83. Revised draft resolution proposed by Vice-Chairman of Second Committee on basis of consultations on draft resolution in A/C.2/31/L.35, approved without vote by Second Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 63.  
A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/181, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

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 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in particular section II, paragraph 5, thereof, in which it stressed that, in order to enlarge the pool of resources available for financing development, there was an urgent need to increase substantially the capital of the World Bank Group, in particular the resources of the International Development Association, to enable it to make additional capital available to the poorest countries on highly concessional terms,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of the World Bank Group at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors held at Manila from 4 to 8 October 1976, in which he referred to the need for a substantial increase in the resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, to enable those institutions to continue to expand their lending to developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 3387(XXX) of 13 November 1975 in which it emphasized that the fifth replenishment of the International Development Association should promote a substantial increase in real terms in the resources of the Association,

#### I

##### International Development Association

1. Expresses concern at the slow progress in negotiations for the fifth replenishment, which threatens the commitment authority of the International Development Association;
2. Urges all traditional donors and others to support the fifth replenishment of the International Development Association;
3. Emphasizes the critical need for concessionary funds for financing development in developing countries, particularly in the least developed among them;
4. Considers it essential that negotiations for the fifth replenishment of the International Development Association be completed early in 1977 to replenish the Association at a substantially higher level than that of the fourth replenishment;
5. Urges that donor countries consider arrangements to ensure that the commitment authority of the International Development Association will not be disrupted at the end of the current replenishment period, namely, 30 June 1977;

#### II

##### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

1. Calls upon all members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to support urgently a substantial increase in its capital in order to ensure adequate levels of lending to developing countries, thereby enabling it to maintain and enhance its role as an effective development financing institution;
2. Expresses concern over the impact of the hardening of the lending terms of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and urges that those terms be promptly reviewed.

## Chapter XI

**Questions concerning transnational corporations**

In 1976, the Commission on Transnational Corporations adopted its programme of work, which was subsequently approved by the Economic and Social Council. The work programme gave highest priority to the formulation of a code of conduct on transnational corporations and set out the immediate tasks to this end. Other items in the programme included research, information and technical assistance.

Also during the year, the Economic and Social Council established an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on corrupt practices, and the Commission's Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting commenced its work.

Details of these activities are given in the sections below.

**Second session of Commission on Transnational Corporations**

The second session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations was held at Lima, Peru, from 1 to 12 March 1976. The Commission noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the agreement between the Centre and the Economic Commission for Latin America to establish a joint unit. Steps were also taken to establish similar joint units with the other regional commissions.

The main task of the Commission at its second session was the formulation of a detailed programme of work on the full range of issues relating to transnational corporations. Objectives of the programme were: to further understanding of the nature and the political, legal, economic and social effects of the activities of transnational corporations in home and host countries and in international relations, particularly between developed and developing countries; to secure international arrangements for the operation of transnational corporations designed to promote their contribution to national development and world economic growth while controlling and eliminating their negative effects; and to strengthen the negotiating capacity of host countries, in particular the developing countries, in their dealings with transnational corporations.

The Commission decided to focus the programme of work on five areas: formulation of a code of conduct; establishment of a comprehensive

information system; research on the political, economic and social effects of the operations and practices of transnational corporations; organization and co-ordination of technical co-operation programmes concerning transnational corporations; and a definition of transnational corporations.

Much of the discussion during the second session of the Commission centred on the formulation of a code of conduct. The interrelationship of this task with research, information activities and the question of a definition of transnational corporations was stressed.

The Commission decided to establish a working group of the whole, the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct, to formulate the code. All States were asked to submit their views on such a code, on the basis of which the Centre on Transnational Corporations was to prepare a document containing the views of Governments. In addition, the Centre was to prepare a paper outlining the views of non-governmental organizations and was requested to collect and analyse other material relevant to the formulation of the code of conduct, taking into account related work by United Nations bodies and intergovernmental organizations. On the basis of this information, the Working Group was to submit an annotated outline of the code to the Commission at its third session. It was hoped to complete a draft code of conduct at the Commission's fourth session in 1978.

As to the establishment of a comprehensive information system, the Commission requested that the Centre on Transnational Corporations continuously bring up to date surveys of relevant information—including national, regional and international regulations—and periodically issue a directory of types and sources of information. The Centre was also asked to consider preparing profiles of individual transnational corporations and collecting data on contracts and agreements between transnational corporations and government agencies and local enterprises. This mandate included the preparation of a feasibility study on the availability of information in order to determine what obstacles to this task might be presented by such constraints as national legislation and regulations and the requirements of business confidentiality.

The Commission further noted that the Centre should concentrate its efforts on the development of a classification system of information relevant to

Governments, and on the collection of publicly available information at the aggregate and enterprise levels, by country, in a number of areas where information gaps were most evident. In order to make the information system as comprehensive as possible, the Commission also requested the Economic and Social Council to appeal to all States to co-operate with the Centre in collecting information.

At its second session, the Commission also decided that the Centre should carry out and promote studies on a number of specific subjects. Such studies were to include, *inter alia*, the impact of the activities of transnational corporations on the balance of payments of developing and other countries, the implications of investment by transnational corporations for employment in home and host countries and the effect of investment and production by transnational corporations on domestic enterprises. The Centre was also asked to initiate studies on obstacles to strengthening the negotiating capacity of Governments in their relations with transnational corporations as well as measures adopted to strengthen this negotiating capacity and to strengthen the competitive position of national enterprises vis-à-vis transnational corporations.

In addition, sectoral studies were proposed regarding the service sector—including banking, insurance, shipping and tourism, food and beverages, and pharmaceutical industries. The Commission requested the Centre to prepare a study on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and an integrated study on the political, legal, economic and social effects of transnational corporations as well as a review of research on their activities.

As for the programme of technical co-operation, the Centre, at the request of Governments, was to organize and co-ordinate training programmes and advisory services to strengthen the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their dealings with transnational corporations.

Regarding the definition of transnational corporations, the Commission asked the Centre to collect available definitions so that the Commission could, at the appropriate time, define more accurately the areas affected by the programme of work; in the meantime, the Centre was to identify common characteristics of transnational corporations without prejudice to the definition that might eventually be proposed.

The Commission also decided to appoint a group of experts to assist it in its programme of work. The group was to include persons with practical experience, particularly from trade unions, business, public interest groups and universities, from both the developed and developing countries.

(See also pp. 396 and 928.)

### Measures against corrupt practices

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General prepared a report on measures against corrupt practices of transnational and other corporations, their intermediaries and others involved. The report was based on replies received from Governments to a note verbale by the Secretary-General requesting information on this subject. As at 21 July 1976, the following 28 Governments had responded: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The report surveyed the range of possible measures to combat corrupt practices at the private, national and international levels. It also contained an analysis of the investigations made by Governments and the main proposals suggested for dealing with the problems of corrupt practices.

### Decisions of deliberative bodies

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 180(LXI), took note of the report on the second session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and approved the programme of work on the full range of issues related to transnational corporations. The Council also requested Governments to submit to the Secretary-General their views or proposals on a code of conduct for transnational corporations by 30 November 1976.

Decision 180(LXI) was approved, without vote, on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 2 August 1976, on a proposal by Denmark, as orally amended by the USSR.

Also on 5 August, the Economic and Social Council considered the issue of corrupt practices, particularly illicit payments, in international commercial transactions. By resolution 2041(LXI), the Council decided to establish an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on corrupt practices to conduct an examination of the problem of corrupt practices, in particular bribery, to elaborate in detail the scope and contents of an international agreement to prevent and eliminate illicit payments, in whatever form, in connexion with international commercial transactions. The Council further decided that the Ad Hoc Working Group was to be composed of 18 members selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 489-90, text of resolution 3514(XXX).

that the Group was to meet in 1976, and as necessary in 1977, to permit the completion of its task.

The Council requested United Nations agencies and bodies, especially the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the Centre on Transnational Corporations to render such assistance as the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group might request. The Council reaffirmed that the formulation of a code of conduct by the Commission on Transnational Corporations should be given the highest priority and that action of the Council in the field of corrupt practices was in no way to interfere with or delay that priority. In addition, the Council decided that the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group, to be submitted to the Council in 1977, should be in a form enabling the Council to transmit concrete recommendations to the General Assembly for final action.

Resolution 2041(LXI) was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 4 August 1976, on a proposal by its Chairman.

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

In its discussion of this item, the Economic Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the United States, by which the Council would have established a high-level Ad Hoc Working Group. The draft resolution was withdrawn in favour of the one adopted.

By decision 181(LXI) of 5 August 1976, the Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on measures against corrupt practices of transnational and other corporations, their intermediaries and others involved.

The Council approved this decision, without a vote, as recommended by the Economic Committee. On 4 August, the Economic Committee had approved the text, without vote, on a proposal of its Chairman. The text was orally amended by Greece and Mexico.

The General Assembly also took up the issue of measures to be taken against corrupt practices. On 21 December 1976, by decision 31/422 B, it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on this matter. The Assembly approved the decision, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 8 December, as proposed by its Chairman.

#### Other matters

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on corrupt practices, established by the Council, held its first session from 15 to 19 November 1976, at which it requested the Centre on Transnational Corporations to prepare for consideration at its

next session a report examining the issues related to the formulation of an international agreement to prevent and eliminate illicit payments.

The Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting met from 30 August to 10 September 1976 at Geneva, Switzerland, to consider the development of international standards of accounting and reporting. It reviewed existing practices of reporting by transnational corporations and the reporting requirements in different countries, with a view to drawing up a list of minimum items to be included in reports by transnational corporations and their affiliates.

In connexion with the second session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, communications were addressed to the Secretary-General from the USSR (4 March), the German Democratic Republic (8 March), Bulgaria (18 March) and the Ukrainian SSR (24 March) concerning the representation of the Federal Republic of Germany at that session. These communications protested that the appointment to the Federal Republic's delegation of the head of the Federal Office for the Supervision of Cartels and Trusts of the Federal Republic of Germany—an office which, they charged, was illegally headquartered in Berlin (West)—was an action designed to abuse the authority of the United Nations with a view to legalizing State agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany illegally situated in the western sectors of Berlin. Berlin (West) was not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and could not be governed by it.

By a joint letter of 23 March 1976 to the Secretary-General, France, the United Kingdom and the United States reaffirmed the position they had set out on this question on 26 June 1975, when a similar protest had been made against the representation of the Federal Republic of Germany at the first session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations.<sup>2</sup> At that time they had stated that the location of the Office in the western sectors of Berlin had been approved by them and they were satisfied it did not perform there acts in exercise of direct State authority over the western sectors.

In a letter of 24 March 1976, the Federal Republic of Germany stated that it shared the position set out in the three-power letter.

On 8 April 1976, the USSR, referring to the three-power letter in a letter to the Secretary-General, reaffirmed its position, adding that the rights and responsibilities of the three powers deriving from the quadripartite agreements and decisions reached during the Second World War and post-war period did not bestow on them any authority to sanction illegal acts by the Federal Republic of Germany aimed at undermining the position of the

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 487-88.



western sectors of Berlin as a separate entity which did not form part of the Federal Republic of Germany and was not governed by it. The USSR again reaffirmed its position by a letter of 29 July as did the German Democratic Republic by a letter of 15 September.

Injoint letters dated 4 May and 23 July France,

the United Kingdom and the United States reaffirmed their position on the matter. Similarly, the Federal Republic of Germany, by a letter of 27 July, stated that it shared the position of the three powers, adding that the appointment of the Chairman of its delegation was, as a matter of principle, for it alone to make.

### Documentary references

#### Second session of Commission on Transnational Corporations

E/5782 and Add.1-3. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 2nd session, Lima, Peru, 1-12 March 1976. (Annex VII: List of documents before Commission at its 2nd session.)

#### Measures against corrupt practices

E/5838 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Measures against corrupt practices of transnational corporations, their intermediaries and others involved. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Decisions of deliberative bodies

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 771-774, 778, 780-782.  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5782 and Add.1-3. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 2nd session.

E/NGO/50, 52 and 53. Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.6/L.588 and Rev.1. Denmark: draft decision and revision.

E/5883. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision I.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 180(LXI)).

E/AC.6/L.586. United States: draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.587. Programme budget implications of United States draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.586. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.590. Draft resolution submitted by Economic Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 4 August 1976, meeting 782.

E/5883. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 2041(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5883, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

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, in violation of the laws and regulations of the host countries, reaffirmed the right of any State to adopt legislation and to investigate and take appropriate legal action, in accordance with its national laws and regulations, against transnational and other corporations, their intermediaries and others involved, for such corrupt practices, and called upon all Governments to exchange information and upon home Governments to co-operate with Governments of the host countries to prevent corrupt practices, including bribery,

Noting the decision of the Commission on Transnational Corporations contained in paragraph 37 of its report on its second session,

1. Decides:

(a) To establish 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 contents 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 report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, including in its report such other relevant proposals and options as it may decide to submit;

(b) That the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group shall be composed of 18 members selected by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

(c) That the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group shall meet in 1976 and as necessary in 1977, the sessions to be of sufficient duration to permit the completion of its task;

2. Requests United Nations agencies and bodies, especially the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the Information and Research Centre on Transnational Corporations, to render such assistance to the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group as it may request;

3. Reaffirms that the formulation of a code of conduct by the Commission on Transnational Corporations should be given the highest priority and that the consideration and action of the Council in the matter of corrupt practices, particularly illicit payments, shall in no way interfere with or delay that priority;

4. Decides further that the report to be submitted by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group to the Council at its sixty-third session containing the results of its work, pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) above, should be in a form that will enable the Council, if it so decides, to transmit its concrete recommendation or recommendations to the General Assembly for final action.

E/5838 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Measures against corrupt practices of transnational corporations, their intermediaries and others involved. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5883. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision II.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 181(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 3, 4, 6-14, 62.

Plenary meeting 77, 106, 107.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II G.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV E.

A/C.2/31/L.76. Draft decisions proposed by Second Committee Chairman, draft decision I.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision II.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/422 B).

Other matters

The CTC Reporter, Vol. I, No. 1, December 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.76.II.A.9.

Transnational Corporations: Issues Involved in the Formulation of a Code of Conduct. Report of the Secretariat. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.5.

Establishment of a Comprehensive Information System on Transnational Corporations: Government Replies. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.7.

Survey of Research on Transnational Corporations. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.16 and corrigendum.

A/31/58. Letter of 4 March from USSR.

A/31/60. Letter of 8 March from German Democratic Republic.

A/31/67. Letter of 23 March from France, United Kingdom and United States.

A/31/68. Note verbale of 18 March from Bulgaria.

A/31/69. Letter of 24 March from Federal Republic of Germany.

A/31/70. Note verbale of 24 March from Ukrainian SSR.

A/31/80. Letter of 8 April from USSR.

A/31/87, A/31/160. Letters of 4 and 23 July from France, United Kingdom and United States.

A/31/165. Letter of 27 July from Federal Republic of Germany.

A/31/166. Letter of 29 July from USSR.

A/31/216. Note verbale of 15 September from German Democratic Republic.

A/C.5/31/25 and Corr.1. Programme budget for biennium 1976-1977. Transnational corporations major programme. Revised programme and budget proposals under sections 4, 5B, 22, 25 and income section 1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, section I A 5.

## Chapter XII

**Questions relating to food problems****The World Food Council**

The World Food Council, which was established in 1974, held its second session at Rome, Italy, from 14 to 17 June 1976, preceded by a preparatory meeting from 10 to 15 May 1976, also held in Rome. The Council reported an improvement in the food situation of many developing countries, but noted that long-term food production trends in developing countries were inadequate in view of rising requirements. Due to the high level of grain exports in 1975, grain stocks could not be significantly replenished during the year. The Council expressed concern at the global food situation, in particular that of the countries most seriously affected by the world economic crisis and of newly independent countries.

The Council also considered measures to increase food production in the developing countries, food aid, food security, agricultural inputs and food trade. The work programme of the Council was to focus, as in previous years, on increasing food production and improving distribution and consumption of food, particularly for the poorest countries. In addition, the world food situation and outlook was to be kept under review, including monitoring post-harvest losses and seeds. Nutrition, food trade, and an assessment of the feasibility and implications of abolishing hunger and malnutrition within a decade were added to the Council's programme of work.

The Council noted that the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) took place in Rome from 10 to 13 June 1976, attended by some 90 countries. An agreement establishing IFAD was adopted. This was opened for signature and ratification at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 December 1976, after pledges to IFAD had reached the equivalent of \$1,000 million.

The Conference also established an 18-member Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development to set up IFAD's secretariat and to prepare drafts for relationship agreements between IFAD and United Nations agencies. (For details see section on IFAD, below.)

At its 1976 session, the Council focused efforts

on increasing food production in developing countries. Based on criteria established at the Council's preparatory meeting, the Council agreed to identify certain countries as "food priority countries," but noted that more work needed to be done on these criteria. The Council recommended asking international agencies to co-operate with the food priority countries to determine specific measures and programmes to accelerate their food production.

In addition, the Council considered the quality, terms and direction of external assistance to agriculture in developing countries. It emphasized the need for further assistance, in particular concessional assistance, and the need to direct external resources to countries with major food-production problems. In order to overcome policy and other constraints on food production in developing countries, the Council advised intensive evaluations of these constraints, leading to the formulation of programmes to achieve specific production objectives, including proposals for the provision of additional resources to achieve these objectives.

The Council also considered food aid and noted that the volume of cereals aid was rising and had reached over 9 million tons a year, but was still short of the minimum target of 10 million tons set by the World Food Conference. The need for an improved policy framework for food aid was stressed, as was the importance of gearing food aid policies and programmes more closely to nutrition, employment and development objectives of recipient countries.

Discussions at the Council's 1976 session also focused on world food security. The Council noted that only limited progress had been made and considered proposed solutions, which included monitoring negotiations in different fora on food security and provision of political impetus to these negotiations.

Finally, the Council recognized the importance of nutrition and the world food trade to the solution of the food problem and agreed to include these issues in its future programme of work. It decided to adopt as one of its major objectives the

development of a practical and realistic framework to achieve the goals of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition of the 1974 World Food Conference.<sup>1</sup>

Draft resolutions on the question of agricultural inputs and food trade submitted by the Council members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries were referred to the Economic and Social Council. Another draft resolution referred to the Council recommended that that body approve the recommendations of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food, contained in its report, and take steps to implement them.

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council took note of and transmitted the report of the World Food Council to the General Assembly, requesting all Governments and United Nations bodies and agencies to take into account and to implement the agreed recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its June session. The Economic and Social Council also invited the Secretary-General and the President of the World Food Council to report to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1977 session on the progress achieved in dealing with food problems.

These actions were embodied in resolution 2037(LXI), which the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote. The Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had approved the draft text without vote on 30 July 1976, as introduced by Egypt on behalf of the States members of the Council belonging to the Group of 77. An oral drafting amendment by the United Kingdom was accepted by the sponsors.

The Committee also had before it the text of a decision by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) agreeing with proposals for decentralization at the country level and increased investment in food production.

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

Also on 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2038(LXI) on co-operation between the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies. For its discussion of this item, the Council had before it a letter dated 20 May 1976 from Lesotho, containing the text of a draft resolution on the subject adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the report of the first (January 1976) session of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food.

By resolution 2038(LXI), the Council took note of the draft resolution submitted to the (World Food Council on the report of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and requested all

appropriate United Nations organizations and agencies to intensify their co-operation with this Committee. The Economic and Social Council also requested all relevant organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations working in Africa to service, in co-operation with OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa, the meetings of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and its expert committees, and to take all necessary action to assist them in the performance of their tasks. In addition, the Council invited the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to it in 1977 on the implementation of this resolution and to draw the attention of the World Food Council at its 1977 session to this matter.

The Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2038(LXI), without a vote, as recommended by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. Egypt, on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the Group of 77, had introduced the draft text in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which approved it without vote on 2 August 1976.

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

By decision 142(ORG-76), approved on 15 January 1976 on the proposal of the Council President, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit a report entitled "Issues relating to world food trade," prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to the World Food Council at its 1976 session, on the understanding that the report would be available when the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the World Food Council later in the year.

By a later decision—173(LXI) of 5 August 1976—the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of UNCTAD on issues relating to world food trade. Decision 173(LXI) was approved on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text on 30 July, on the proposal of its Chairman.

(See also p. 640.)

By one of the operative paragraphs of resolution 2009(LXI) of 9 July 1976, the Economic and Social Council affirmed the need to increase substantially the level of food production in developing countries, particularly those in Africa, and to extend adequate assistance to them for this purpose. (See p. 332 for text of resolution 2009(LXI).)

The General Assembly also considered the report of the World Food Council. For its discussion of this item, the Assembly had before it a letter dated 1 September 1976 from Sri Lanka, transmitting documents of the Fifth (August 1976) Confer-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 490-92.

ence of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo.

By a resolution adopted on 16 December 1976, the Assembly called upon all Governments and relevant United Nations bodies and agencies to implement fully the recommendations of the World Food Council and requested that Council, at its 1977 session, to take immediate and concrete steps to promote the early implementation of the recommendations adopted by the 1974 World Food Conference and by the General Assembly at its 1975 special session.

These actions were set forth in resolution 31/121, which the Assembly, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted, without vote. Pakistan, on behalf of States Members belonging to the Group of 77, had introduced the draft resolution in the Second Committee, which approved the text, without a vote, on 9 December 1976, after oral drafting amendments by Pakistan had been accepted by the other sponsors.

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

Also on 16 December 1976, with the adoption of resolution 31/120, the Assembly decided that the secretariat of the World Food Council was to be headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the World Food Council and FAO, for four years, with due regard to the principle of geographical rotation. The Assembly further decided that the Secretary-General was to appoint adequate staff to the secretariat of the Council.

Resolution 31/120 was adopted without a vote. The Second Committee had approved the draft text, also without a vote, on 1 December 1976, as recommended by the World Food Council. Amendments were proposed by the Philippines, which changed the title of the executive head of the World Food Council to Executive Director in order to assure uniformity with other United Nations agencies and which would delete the need for approval of his appointment by the General Assembly. The amendments by the Philippines were accepted without a vote.

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

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 594-598, 600, 602-604.  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5841. Report of World Food Council on work of its 2nd session, Rome, 14-17 June 1976. Note by Secretary-General (covering note, transmitting report, WFC/29 (A/31/19)).

E/AC.24/L.531 and Rev.1. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by United Kingdom and sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 602.

E/AC.24/L.536. Food problems. Note by Secretariat (circulating decision adopted by Council of FAO at its 69th session).

E/5879. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2037(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5879, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and related resolutions of the World Food Conference, General Assembly resolution 3348(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 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, and the decisions taken by the Assembly at its seventh special session,

Having considered the report of the World Food Council on its second session, including, as requested by the World Food Council, the draft resolutions submitted by the Group of 77 and reproduced in annex II to that report,

1. Takes note of the report of the World Food Council on its second session;

2. Decides to transmit the report of the World Food Council

on its second session to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-first session;

3. Requests all Governments and the appropriate bodies and agencies of the United Nations, in conformity with the results of the consideration of the report by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, to take into account and to implement to the maximum extent possible the agreed recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its second session;

4. Invites the Secretary-General and the President of the World Food Council to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session on the progress achieved in dealing with food problems.

E/L.1726. Letter of 20 May from Lesotho (transmitting text of resolution adopted by Council of Ministers of OAU at its 26th session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23 February-1 March 1976 and report on first session of African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food, 19-22 January 1976).

E/AC.24/L.532 and Rev.1. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 2 August 1976, meeting 604.

E/5879. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2038(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5879, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution XXII of the World Food Conference concerning the creation of the World Food Council and its relations with regional bodies,

Recalling further paragraph 4(f) of resolution XXII of the World Food Conference, stating that full co-operation should exist between the World Food Council and regional bodies

in formulating and following up policies approved by the Council and that these bodies should be serviced by existing United Nations bodies or bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the region concerned,

Noting with satisfaction that the Organization of African Unity has established the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food, whose functions and mandate in the African region are in line with the objectives of the World Food Council and that the Committee co-operates with the World Food Council,

1. Takes note of the draft resolution submitted to the World Food Council at its second session on the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food;

2. Requests all appropriate organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations working in the field of agriculture, food and nutrition, particularly the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, to intensify their co-operation with the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food;

3. Requests all relevant organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations working in Africa to service, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, the meetings of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and its three expert committees, namely the Food Security and Programme Committee, the Economic Committee and the Finance Committee, and to take all necessary action to assist them in the performance of their tasks;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and to draw the attention of the World Food Council at its third session to this matter.

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meeting 1984.

E/5757. Issues relating to world food trade. Note by Secretariat (covering note, transmitting report by UNCTAD secretariat).

E/L.1690. Draft decision proposed by President of Council.  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 142(ORG-76)).

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 596, 602.  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/1.1721. Issues relating to world food trade. Note by Secretariat (covering note, transmitting report by UNCTAD secretariat).

E/5879. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision I.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 173(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 26, 33-36, 58, 63.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VIII.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VII B.

A/31/19. Report of World Food Council on work of its 2nd session, Rome, 14-17 June 1976. (Annex II: Draft resolutions submitted by "Group of 77" developing member States; Annex V: Draft resolution recommended by World

Food Council for adoption by General Assembly; Annex VI: List of documents before Council.)

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/C.2/31/L.63. Pakistan (on behalf of Member States belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 63.

A/C.2/31/L.65. Recommendations agreed upon by World Food Council at its 2nd session. A/31/443. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/121, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/443, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

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 its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Food Conference and the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, and corresponding resolutions of the World Food Conference,

Having considered the report of the World Food Council on the work of its second session,

1. Calls upon all Governments and the relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system to implement fully the recommendations of the World Food Council contained in the document entitled "Recommendations agreed upon by the World Food Council at its second session";

2. Requests 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 and by the General Assembly at its seventh special session and, for this purpose, to give sympathetic consideration to the draft resolutions of the Group of Seventy-seven which are contained in annex II to the report of the Council.

A/C.2/31/L.15. Note by Secretariat, transmitting draft resolution recommended by World Food Council for adoption by General Assembly, as amended by Philippines, A/C.2/31/L.18, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1976, meeting 58.

A/C.2/31/L.18. Philippines: amendments to World Food Council draft resolution in A/C.2/31/L.15.

A/31/443. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/120, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/443, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which it established the World Food Council in conformity with resolution XXII adopted by the World Food Conference on 16 November 1974 and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to establish the secretariat of the Council,

Noting that the World Food Council has adopted rules of procedure containing provisions concerning the appointment of the head and the staff of the secretariat of the Council,

1. Decides that the secretariat of the World Food Council shall be headed by an Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the members of the Council and with the Director-General of the

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, for a period of four years with due regard to the principle of geographical rotation;

2. Further decides that the Secretary-General shall, in consultation with the Executive Director of the World Food

Council, appoint an adequate number of staff to the secretariat of the Council, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution, in addition to professional competence, and avoiding the appointment of persons who simultaneously perform functions in other agencies or institutions.

## International Fund for Agricultural Development

At its April/May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council considered arrangements for the negotiation with the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) of an agreement with the Fund to constitute it as a specialized agency in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>2</sup> With the adoption of resolution 2006(LX) on 13 May, the Council decided that, for the purposes of negotiation with the Preparatory Commission for IFAD, its Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies was to be composed of the representatives of the States members of the Council that had notified the Secretary-General by 21 June 1976 of their intention to become members of the Committee.

The Council invited the Preparatory Commission to prepare and submit to the Committee proposals for bringing IFAD into relationship with the United Nations, and requested the Committee to submit its report to the Council, including the text of a draft agreement for its approval.

Resolution 2006(LX) was adopted after an oral amendment by the Council Secretary to the Secretariat's text, to add that the Committee on Negotiations was to be composed of representatives of States members which had notified the Secretary-General by 21 June 1976. The Council, after consultations, also decided to elect Rafael Rivas (Colombia) as the Chairman of the Committee and amended the resolution to include this decision. Resolution 2006(LX) was adopted without a vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In June 1976, the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development was held at Rome, Italy. The Conference established the Preparatory Commission for IFAD and outlined its programme of work. The Commission—whose members were Argentina, Canada, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the United States and Venezuela—held its first session at Rome from 27 to 30 September 1976. The Commission adopted rules of procedure and established an interim secretariat and a working committee on lending policies and criteria for IFAD. Taking note of the Economic and Social Council's resolution 2006(LX) of 13 May 1976, the Commission

also requested its secretariat to submit a draft of a relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD for consideration at its second session.

The Commission noted a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975<sup>3</sup> authorizing funds for the Preparatory Commission, and agreed to accept an initial advance of \$200,000, to be repaid once IFAD was operational.

The Preparatory Commission held a second session at Rome from 13 to 16 December 1976. At this session, the Commission approved guidelines for staff and financial regulations, and authorized its Chairman to commence consultations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in order to enter into relationship agreements. The Commission also adopted draft rules of procedure for IFAD's Governing Council and Executive Board.

In addition, the Commission considered a draft relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD and discussed lending policies and criteria for IFAD.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly welcomed the progress achieved in establishing IFAD and noted that, relative to their combined gross national products, the contributions pledged by the developing countries were substantial. The Assembly expressed appreciation to all Governments that had made pledges to IFAD and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Executive Director of the World Food Council for their efforts towards the establishment of IFAD.

The Assembly took these actions by adopting, without vote, resolution 31/122. On 15 December 1976, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the draft text, as submitted by its Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on a draft introduced by Pakistan on behalf of the States Members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The draft resolution was approved, without vote, after the Committee had accepted an oral amendment by Iran to delete a paragraph urging interested countries to bridge the gap in contributions required to make IFAD operational. (For text of resolution 31/122, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>2</sup>For texts of Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 495-96, text of resolution 3503(XXX).

Also on 16 December 1976, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should release from the United Nations Special Fund \$10 million of the Venezuelan contribution and the Norwegian contribution of \$9,981,851.18 to the two donor Governments, having taken note of their declared intention to contribute these amounts to IFAD.

This action was taken by decision 31/413, which the Assembly approved by 56 votes to 12, with 64 abstentions. The decision was recommended by the Second Committee, which had approved the

draft text on 15 December 1976, by 52 votes to 11, with 57 abstentions. The draft decision was sponsored by Norway and Venezuela, after a draft resolution on this matter was withdrawn.

(See also pp. 336-37.)

The Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development was opened for signature on 20 December 1976, as pledges of contributions had reached the required target of the equivalent of \$1,000 million.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meeting 2003.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, Part I A, section 9.

E/L.1723. Draft resolution prepared by Secretariat.

Resolution 2006(LX), as prepared by Secretariat, E/L.1723, as orally amended by Council Secretary and by Council following consultations, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1976, meeting 2003.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3503(XXX) of 15 December 1975, whereby the Council was requested to arrange for the negotiation with the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development of an agreement with the Fund to constitute it as a specialized agency in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that, for the purposes of negotiation with the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 11(I) of 16 February 1946, should be composed of the representatives of the States members of the Council which have notified the Secretary-General of their intention to become members of the Committee by 21 June 1976, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rafael Rivas (Colombia), Vice-President of the Council;

2. Invites the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development to prepare and submit to the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies proposals for bringing the Fund into relationship with the United Nations, taking into account the agreements previously concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

3. Requests the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies to submit its report to the Council, including the text of a draft agreement for its approval, if possible at the resumed sixty-first session; the report may also include proposals concerning arrangements for the provisional application of that agreement, as appropriate.

E/5837. Arrangements for negotiation of an agreement between United Nations and International Fund for Agricultural Development. Note by Secretariat.

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 26, 33-36, 62, 67-69.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VIII C.

A/31/19. Report of World Food Council on work of its 2nd

session, Rome, Italy, 14-17 June 1976, Annex II A. A/C.2/31/L.34. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.89. Draft resolution submitted by Vice-Chairman of Second Committee on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution in A/C.2/31/L.34, as orally amended by Iran, approved without vote by Second Committee on 15 December 1976, meeting 69.

A/31/443. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/122, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/443, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution XIII of 16 November 1974 of the World Food Conference and General Assembly resolutions 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 and 3503(XXX) of 15 December 1975,

Welcoming the progress achieved so far on the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Noting that, relative to their combined gross national products, the contributions pledged by the developing countries are substantially large,

1. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that have made pledges of contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, especially to the Governments of the developing countries;

2. Expresses also its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Executive Director of the World Food Council for their efforts towards the establishment of the Fund.

A/C.3/31/11. Status of contributions to International Fund for Agricultural Development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.92 and Rev.1. Norway and Venezuela: draft resolution and revision.

A/31/443. Report of Second Committee, draft decision, para. 25.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/413).

### Other documents

A/CONF.73/INF.2. Reports on sessions (first session, Geneva, 5 and 6 May 1975; 2nd session, Rome, 27 October-1 November 1975; 3rd session, Rome, 28 January-6 February 1976) of Meetings of Interested Countries on Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development.

A/CONF.73/7. Draft Final Act of Conference (as approved by Meeting of Interested Countries and recommended for adoption by Conference).

A/CONF.73/15. Agreement Establishing International Fund for Agricultural Development as adopted by Conference on 13 June 1976, and opened for signature on 20 December 1976.

A/CONF.73/15/Add.1/Rev.2. Part II of Schedule I (pledges of initial contributions).



## Chapter XIII

## The use and development of natural (non-agricultural) resources

In 1976, preparations for the 1977 United Nations Water Conference continued. Several studies on water resources were completed, and two periodicals in the field of natural resources were initiated.

Technical assistance continued to be provided in the fields of energy, mineral and water resources. Assistance projects included national energy surveys, petroleum legislation, geothermal energy, electric power and institution building and training, ground water exploration and development, the establishment of national water-resources institutions, and planning of combined surface and ground water development and of river basins. Increased emphasis was given to the evaluation of mineral prospects by pre-feasibility studies and to the specialized training of national staff. Attention also focused on the environmental effects of mining. Problems of marine resources and environment were examined. A pre-feasibility study for coastal and area development was carried out in one region.

The availability and supply of natural resources were also discussed during the year. Studies were initiated on global copper resources, technological and economic development and the requirements for capital investment in the copper industry. In addition, a study on coal dealt with world-wide coal reserves and production and prospects for expanding its use in developing and developed countries. Other studies during the year discussed concepts and methods of measurement of reserves and resources in the field of natural resources with a view to achieving standardization. Two periodicals, *Natural Resources Forum* and *Natural Resources and Energy Newsletter* began publication in 1976. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for other publications.)

An ad hoc group of experts on technical co-operation among developing countries in water resources development was convened to formulate guidelines for technical co-operation between developing countries.

The United Nations and the Foundation for International Development of the Federal Republic of Germany jointly convened an interregional seminar on development and management of resources of coastal areas, which was held in Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel and Cuxhaven from 31 May to 14 June 1976. A multidisciplinary mission was organized by the United Nations and the United Na-

tions Environment Programme (UNEP) in co-operation with concerned United Nations organizations to carry out a pre-feasibility study for coastal area development in the Persian Gulf.

A comprehensive register of courses and training programmes in the field of marine affairs was prepared in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and published by the United Nations.

### Operational activities

Technical assistance for 107 large-scale and 66 small-scale projects financed under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the field of mineral, energy and water resources was provided to the following countries or territories: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, St. Vincent, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Total UNDP allocations to these projects amounted to about \$22.6 million, of which \$2.2 million was allocated to energy, \$9.4 million to mining and \$11 million to water projects.

The number of projects in the energy field amounted to 30 (15 of large scale), in mining 76 (47 of large scale) and in water 67 (45 of large scale). The services of 351 experts were provided for these projects—303 of them for the large-scale projects. In addition, 93 fellowships were granted during the year, which brought the total number of fellowships in 1976 to 200.

Technical assistance was also provided in the form of equipment for projects. A total of \$4 million was expended for equipment for diesel power plants, chemical laboratories, geophysical exploration, remote sensing, mineral processing, drilling, hydrological surveying and coastal engineering re-

search, among others. Of this amount \$700,000 was for energy projects, \$1.8 million for mining and \$2.5 million for water.

### **Preparation for United Nations Water Conference**

Preparatory activities for the United Nations Water Conference, to be held in March 1977, included the appointment of a Secretary-General of the Conference secretariat and the holding of regional meetings to provide inputs for consolidated action proposals to be placed before the Conference. Task forces of specialists met under the aegis of United Nations agencies to prepare specific strategy documents on water for agriculture, community water supply, and technical co-operation among developing countries.

Also in preparation for the Conference, the Committee on Natural Resources held a special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 23 to 27 February 1976. At this session, the Committee approved several draft resolutions, which it recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.

At its April/May 1976 session, the Council adopted resolution 1982(LX), by which it recognized the importance of universal participation in the Conference and requested the Secretary-General to invite all States, representatives of organizations having a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate as observers in the work of all international conferences convened by the Assembly, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, interested regional intergovernmental organizations, interested organs of the United Nations and concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Other organizations of an international character could also be authorized to be represented by observers. The Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements, including the requisite financial provisions, were made for effective participation in the Conference by the organizations having standing invitations from the General Assembly and by the recognized national liberation movements.

The Council took these actions on 19 April 1976, when it adopted resolution 1982(LX), without vote, as recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources.

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

By another resolution on preparations for the Water Conference, the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference and took note of his second progress report on the preparations. The Council

requested both Secretaries-General to make all necessary efforts to complete preparations as soon as possible and requested the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue their substantive support. In addition, the Council requested the United Nations Secretary-General to make arrangements for a second special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, to be held in January 1977. The Council expressed its appreciation to UNEP for its offer to help defray the travel costs of the representatives of the developing countries that might face special difficulties in this respect and asked it to consider increasing its financing of the preparatory work for the Conference. It also appealed to Governments to intensify their national preparations.

The Council took these actions by resolution 1983(LX), adopted, without vote, on 23 April 1976 on the recommendation of the Committee on Natural Resources.

By letters of 20 September and 3 December 1976, circulated as documents of the Economic and Social Council, the USSR addressed protests to the Secretary-General concerning the translation of the name of the Federal Republic of Germany into Russian. The translation in question was contained in documents of the Water Conference.

In a report to the General Assembly on the preparations for the Water Conference, the Secretary-General of the Conference reported on action taken by him, by the Committee on Natural Resources and by the Economic and Social Council. He also noted regional preparatory progress and public information activities. In addition, budgetary questions, interagency co-operation, and co-operation with the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification (see pp. 435-36) were included in the report.

On 7 December 1976, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee approved a draft resolution by which the Assembly would take note of the statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Water Conference to that Committee and of his report on the preparatory work for the Conference. The draft resolution was approved without a vote, and orally sponsored by Argentina, Italy and the Sudan.

The General Assembly, on 21 December, adopted the draft text, also without vote, as resolution 31/185.

By another resolution (31/111 of 16 December 1976) the Assembly endorsed a paragraph of Council resolution 2013(LXI) of 3 August 1976 relating to the active participation of UNEP in the preparations for the United Nations Water Conference. (For texts of resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

On 21 December 1976, the Assembly also decided to include Arabic as an official language of

the Water Conference. Decision 31/422 A was approved, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee. The draft decision was sponsored in that Committee by Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. It was approved without a vote on 13 December 1976.

### **Strengthening information services on natural resources**

The Economic and Social Council, at its mid-1976 session, considered the strengthening of United Nations information services in the natural resources field. The Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General on this subject, which outlined the work of the Committee on Natural Resources and proposed a programme for the strengthening of information services.

On 3 August 1976, the Council adopted a resolution by which, after reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources, it noted the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for the gradual strengthening of the United Nations information services in the natural resources field. The Council recommended that the information should cover trends in the demand for and the supply, consumption and reserves of natural resources, and should include economic data concerning the processing and transportation of natural resources and the structure and operations of industries in this area. The Council further recommended that the General Assembly consider providing financial resources to give effect to these proposals and urged donor countries to consider making contributions to support the proposals.

The Council took these actions by adopting resolution 2014(LXI), without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee. On 22 July 1976, the Economic Committee had approved the draft text without objection. It was sponsored by Colombia, Jamaica and Mexico.

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

### **Permanent sovereignty over natural resources**

The General Assembly, on 21 December 1976, adopted a resolution (31/186) on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories. The Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the right of 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. It also reaffirmed the rights of these States, territories and peoples to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation, loss and depletion of, and damage to, their natural and all other resources and economic activities. (For text of resolution, refer to INDEX TO RESOLUTIONS.)

### **Other activities**

During 1976, the energy situation continued to receive attention. The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly on the possibility of establishing an international energy institute within the framework of the United Nations system. He recommended that a working group of governmental experts be convened to consider the various aspects of the subject. (See p. 340.)

The Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution—2031(LXI)—on 4 August 1976 on research and development activities in the field of non-conventional sources of energy. (For text of resolution, refer to INDEX TO RESOLUTIONS.)

## **Documentary references**

### **Preparation for United Nations Water Conference**

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1985, 1986, 1990.

E/5778. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its first special session, Headquarters, New York, 23-27 February 1976, Chapters V-VII and Annex II.

E/5778, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

Resolution 1982(LX), as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources, E/5778, adopted without vote by Council on 19 April 1976, meeting 1986.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolution 1979(LIX) of 31 July 1975, concern-

ing the convening of the United Nations Water Conference in Argentina from 7 to 18 March 1977,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3513(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to convene the above-mentioned Conference,

Recognizing the importance of universal participation in the United Nations Water Conference,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite to the United Nations Water Conference:

(a) All States;

(b) Representatives of organizations which have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the Assembly, in the capacity of observers, in accordance with its resolution 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its area by the Organization of African Unity, in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) Representatives of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as of interested organs of the United Nations;

(e) Interested regional intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers;

(f) Concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to invite other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations of a genuinely international character which are directly concerned and may express the wish to be represented by observers;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements shall be made for the effective participation in the United Nations Water Conference of the representatives referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (b) and (d), above, including the requisite financial provisions for travel expenses and per diem allowances.

E/C.7/58 and Add.1-5. Second progress report of Secretary-General on preparations for United Nations Water Conference.

E/5778, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/5778/Add.1. Additional programme budget implications of draft resolution II recommended by Committee on Natural Resources in E/5778. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1983(LX), as recommended by Committee on Natural Resources, E/5778, adopted without vote by Council on 23 April 1976, meeting 1990.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3513(XXX) of 15 December 1975,

Recalling its resolution 1979(LIX) of 31 July 1975,

Taking into account with appreciation the preparatory activities currently undertaken by the Secretariat,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments, to appoint a highly qualified Secretary-General of the United Nations Water Conference to be assisted by a Conference secretariat, composed of members of the existing secretariat and qualified personnel from the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the second progress report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the United Nations Water Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Water Conference, when appointed, to make all necessary efforts to finalize as soon as possible the preparations for the Conference, including the drafting of its main documents, its supporting documents and the consolidated document to be drafted on the basis of the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue their substantive support of the preparations for the United Nations Water Conference;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the second special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, which will have before it the documentation and the consolidated document mentioned in paragraph 3 above, to be held at Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 7 January 1977;

6. Approves the arrangements for the translation of the pre-session documentation and further requests the Secretary-General to provide also for the translation of the supporting documents into the working languages of the United Nations Water Conference;

7. Requests further the Secretary-General of the United Nations Water Conference to distribute as early as possible, and well in advance of the second special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, the documentation and the

consolidated document mentioned above in all the working languages of the Conference;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Environment Programme for its offer to help defray the travel costs of the representatives of developing countries which may face special difficulties in this respect, so that they may attend the regional preparatory meetings, and urges the Secretary-General to accept the contribution of the Programme for this purpose;

9. Urges the United Nations Environment Programme to consider urgently, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the possibility of increasing its financing of the preparatory work for the United Nations Water Conference in order to ensure its success;

10. Appeals to Governments, whenever applicable, to intensify their national preparations for the United Nations Water Conference through, inter alia, the establishment of national Water Conference committees or similar bodies.

E/5888. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 60th and 61st sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5893. Note verbale of 20 September from USSR to Secretary-General.

E/5902. Note verbale of 3 December from USSR to Secretary-General.

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 3-16, 58, 61.

Fifth Committee, meeting 53.

Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III I.

A/31/356. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VI, as orally proposed by Argentina and orally co-sponsored by Italy and Sudan, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 December 1976, meeting 61.

Resolution 31/185, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3513(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and its decision 31/422 A of 21 December 1976 relating to the arrangements for the United Nations Water Conference,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982(LX) of 19 April 1976 and 1983(LX) of 23 April 1976,

Takes note with appreciation of the statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Water Conference and of the report regarding the preparatory work for the Conference.

A/C.2/31/L.45. Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen: draft decision.

A/C.5/31/88. Administrative and financial implications of 20-power draft decision, A/C.2/31/L.45. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision I.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/422 A).

### Strengthening information services on natural resources

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 759-761, 764, 767.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

E/5807 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.  
E/AC.6/L.576 and Rev.1. Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without objection by Economic Committee on 22 July 1976, meeting 767.  
E/5874. Report of Economic Committee.

Resolution 2014(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5874, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of each State over its natural resources,  
Recognizing the increased need for the strengthening of the voluntary exchange of information on natural resources, and affirming the role of the United Nations as a clearing-house for such information,

1. Takes note of the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in his report concerning the gradual strengthening of United Nations information services in the natural resources field;

2. Recommends that the information in question should cover trends in the demand for and the supply, consumption and reserves of natural resources, drawing upon the work carried out within and outside the United Nations system, and should include economic data concerning the processing and transportation of natural resources and the structure and operations of industries in natural resources sectors;

3. Further recommends that the General Assembly should give due consideration to the provision of the financial resources necessary for giving effect to these proposals, taking due account of the work in progress of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System;

4. Urges donor countries, particularly developed countries, to consider making contributions in support of the strengthening of United Nations information services in the natural resources field.

### Report of Committee on Natural Resources

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1985, 1986, 1990.

E/5778. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its first special session, Headquarters, New York, 23-27 February 1976. (Annex IV: List of documents before Committee at its first special session.)

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 144(LX)).

### Other documents

The Sea: A Select Bibliography on the Legal, Political, Economic and Technological Aspects, 1975-1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.76.I.6.

The Demand for Water: Procedures and Methodologies for Projecting Water Demands in the Context of Regional and National Planning. Natural Resources/Water Series, No. 3. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.A.1.

Ground Water in the Western Hemisphere. Natural Resources/Water Series, No. 4. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.A.5.

Guidelines for Flood Loss Prevention and Management in Developing Countries. Natural Resources/Water Series, No. 5. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.A.7.

Water Resources, Planning and Management: A Select Bibliography. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.77.I.4.

Marine Affairs: Register of Courses and Training Programmes. An International Survey of Academic and Research Institutes Offering Courses and Training Programmes in Marine Technology, Ocean Engineering, Coastal Zone Management, the Application of Economics to the Marine Field, and Coastal Zone Protection Law and Regulations. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.2.

Petroleum Co-operation among Developing Countries. Proceedings of the United Nations Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in Petroleum, Geneva, 10 to 20 November 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.3 and corrigendum.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II F.

A/31/466. Report of Fifth Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter III I).

## Chapter XIV

**Application of science and technology to development**

Many activities in science and technology received new momentum in 1976 with the decision by the General Assembly at its 1976 session to convene the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in 1979. In addition to preparing the Conference, activities continued in such areas as: quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development; arid zones research (a United Nations Conference on Desertification was scheduled for 1977); and research and development in non-conventional sources of energy.

During the year, a proposal to establish a network for the exchange of technological information received wide support; the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology to continue their work on the question, including the preparation and publication of a pilot directory of United Nations information services.

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development held its third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 to 20 February 1976. On the basis of the Committee's recommendations, the Economic and Social Council adopted several resolutions with regard to science and technology. The resolutions dealt with the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; the quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development; the world programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of the arid areas; research and development in non-conventional sources of energy; and human rights and scientific and technological development (see pp. 606-7).

Among other matters on which the Council took action was the application of computer science and technology to development.

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 November to 3 December 1976; the Committee's regional groups for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and Western Asia also held sessions at Geneva at that time, as did ad hoc working groups of the Advisory Committee and expert groups and task forces connected with United Nations activities in science and technology.

**Proposal for a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development**

On the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Working Group of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2028(LXI) on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. By the preamble to this resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, observed that science and technology could make a substantial contribution to the process of economic and social development through concerted action at the international level. By the operative paragraphs, the Council recommended to the General Assembly that it convene the Conference on Science and Technology in 1979. It also recommended that the main objectives of the Conference should be: (a) adoption of concrete decisions on ways and means of applying science and technology in establishing a new economic order, as a strategy aimed at economic and social development within a time frame; (b) strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries so as to enable them to apply science and technology to their own development; (c) adoption of effective means for the utilization of scientific and technological potentials in the solution of problems of development, especially for the benefit of developing countries; and (d) provision of instruments of co-operation to developing countries in the utilization of science and technology for solving socio-economic problems, in accordance with national priorities.

The Council further recommended a framework for the Conference by proposing the agenda and the measures to be taken during the preparatory period. The agenda items included: science and technology for development; institutional arrangements and new forms of international co-operation in the application of science and technology; utilization of the existing United Nations system and other international organizations; and science and technology and the future. With regard to the preparatory period, the Council recommended it be an integrated and fundamental component of the Conference itself, through preliminary national and regional analysis of relevant socio-economic problems which might be solved with the help of science and technology.

In addition, the Council requested that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the participation of all States, and that a Secretary-General be appointed to head a secretariat of the Conference. The Council invited the United Nations Secretary-General to request the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to promote close contact with the Secretary-General of the Conference.

The Council further requested that, for the preparatory work leading to the Conference, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should advise, on request, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Preparatory Committee and assist and collaborate in the preparations at the regional level. Additional recommendations concerned the preparatory work, the participation of the regional commissions therein and the desirability of enlisting the co-operation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Resolution 2028(LXI) was adopted on 4 August 1976, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee. The Economic Committee had approved the draft text without vote on 29 July, as recommended by the Committee on Science and Technology.

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

Also on 4 August, the Council adopted resolution 2035(LXI) concerning the preparatory period of the Conference. By this resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to give attention to, *inter alia*: national views, programmes and policies relating to the development of science and technology; different forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation to improve current scientific and technological potentials; the function of the Secretary-General of the Conference of providing, on request, technical support for the preparation of national papers.

The Secretary-General of the Conference was asked to prepare a work programme for the various stages of the preparatory period, and the Preparatory Committee was requested to establish guidelines for the preparation of national papers and to complete the detailed work programme for that period.

The Council recommended that the programme of work include plans for seminars, travelling seminars and specialized task forces to supplement national efforts with the aim of the full mobilization and participation of national inputs.

Resolution 2035(LXI) was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee. On 30 July 1976, the Committee had approved the draft resolution without vote, subject to a statement of programme budget implications

submitted by the Secretary-General. The resolution was sponsored by Egypt on behalf of the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77". Canadian amendments were incorporated in a revised text and the sponsors accepted an oral drafting amendment by the Federal Republic of Germany.

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

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly endorsed the Council's resolutions of 4 August and decided, *inter alia*, to convene the Conference during 1979, in time for the Assembly to take action at its 1979 session in the light of the results of the Conference. The Assembly decided to take the final decision on the site of the Conference at its 1977 session, and invited the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, the interested organs of the United Nations and the regional commissions, to co-operate fully in the preparations for the Conference.

It requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to seek the co-operation of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that might be in a position to contribute constructively to the preparation of the Conference.

The Assembly also asked the Committee on Science and Technology, in preparing for the Conference, to take into account the interrelationship between the scientific/technological fields and other areas of United Nations activity, in particular the economic area, so as to promote comprehensive international co-operation.

The Assembly's actions were embodied in resolution 31/184, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Committee had approved the text without vote on 10 December 1976, as proposed by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Amendments proposed by Canada and, orally, by France were incorporated in a revised text. Also accepted by the sponsors was an oral drafting amendment by the United Kingdom. A Polish amendment (adding the request that the Committee on Science and Technology take into account the interrelationship between the

scientific/technological and other areas of activity) was adopted without vote.

### **Science and technology in the Second United Nations Development Decade**

Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development

At its session in February 1976, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development considered the question of quantitative targets for direct support by developed countries to the scientific and technological activities of the developing countries. The Committee had before it a progress report submitted by UNESCO, the agency serving as a focal point for the development of concepts, criteria, standard nomenclatures and methodologies for the purpose of quantifying scientific and technological activities.

The importance of establishing operational data collections for national science-policy machinery was emphasized in the report, as was the need to elaborate a general classification system by objective which should be compatible with the System of National Accounts recommended by the United Nations. An international survey of some 1,400 research projects in 400 institutes had thus far been carried out by UNESCO. The results of these efforts were to constitute a major contribution to the Conference on Science and Technology for Development and furnish an instrument for bringing about an agreement on the question of quantified targets for science and technology.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the importance of establishing feasible targets for the expansion of assistance for promoting and strengthening the scientific research and technological capacities of developing countries. It recommended that Governments continue their efforts to establish data systems for scientific and technological activities or refine existing systems. The Council requested UNESCO, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and other competent organizations of the United Nations system, to complete its report on the question in time for the revision of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade by the General Assembly at its 1976 session.

The Council recommended that the revised International Development Strategy should include feasible targets for aid for direct support by developed countries of science and technology in developing countries during the remainder of the Development Decade and for assistance by developed countries, within their research and development programmes, in seeking solutions to specific prob-

lems of interest to developing countries which had a bearing on the expansion and modernization of their economies.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2029(LXI), adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which on 29 July 1976 had approved without vote the text of a draft resolution proposed by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

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

World programme of research  
for special problems of arid zones

At its 1976 session, the Committee on Science and Technology also considered a world programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of the arid areas. The Committee had before it a report prepared by its Intergovernmental Working Group. The ad hoc Interagency Task Force on the arid areas, established in 1974 to identify obstacles to the development of arid areas and to prepare an inventory of current research and development actions and programmes on this subject, submitted its report to the Intergovernmental Working Group, listing the main obstacles and making proposals as to how they might be overcome.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution by which, inter alia, it observed that the preparation of a world research programme on arid zones constituted a world-wide and interdisciplinary experiment, on the basis of which the Committee on Science and Technology for Development could determine and improve its practice in the context of economic and social development and of the transfer of technologies from developed to developing countries.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the ad hoc Interagency Task Force proceeded with its work and requested the Task Force to call on the knowledge of experts from all countries with experience of the problems raised by the obstacles to the development of the arid areas. It also requested the Task Force to take into account the information and recommendations resulting from the 1976 United Nations Conference on Desertification and to report to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its 1978 session.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2030(LXI), adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which on 29 July 1976 had approved without vote the text of a draft resolution proposed by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

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



Research and development in  
non-conventional sources of energy

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development also considered the subject of research in non-polluting and non-conventional sources of energy. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had submitted reports on this subject which had included suggestions for the Committee's future programme of work.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council commended the Advisory Committee for its comments regarding non-conventional sources of energy (solar, wind and biological) and requested the Committee on Science and Technology to keep the topic on its agenda, with a view to submitting action proposals which would benefit developing countries.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Committee on Science and Technology, at its 1978 session, surveys of ongoing research and development activities in this field, with a view to identifying gaps in the activities within and outside the United Nations system. In addition, the Council recommended that the Advisory Committee establish a working group of experts to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the surveys.

It called upon Member States and organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their research and development programmes in solar, wind and biological energy, to take into account particularly the needs of developing countries and especially the development of appropriate sources of energy for rural and remote areas, villages and small towns. The Council also requested that seminars and exhibitions be arranged and fellowships provided for the benefit of scientists and engineers from developing countries.

The Council took these actions in adopting resolution 2031(LXI), without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which on 29 July 1976 had approved without vote the text of a draft resolution proposed by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

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

(See also p. 340.)

Transfer of technology

STRENGTHENING THE TECHNOLOGICAL  
CAPACITY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council welcomed a decision of the fourth (May 1976) session of UNCTAD which affirmed, *inter alia*, that national technological capacity was a cornerstone of economic development, and asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the executive

heads of other United Nations bodies to give immediate operational and technical assistance to developing countries towards the establishment or strengthening of centres for the development and transfer of technology.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2034(LXI), adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which on 30 July 1976, also without vote, had approved the text of a draft resolution introduced by Egypt on behalf of the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The text was orally amended by the USSR.

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

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR  
EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In a report to the Economic and Social Council on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information, the Secretary-General reported on the conclusions of the Interagency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology, which the Assembly had asked him to establish. The Task Force, meeting in February and May 1976, had prepared a summary of the activities of organizations of the United Nations system and principles to be taken into account in the establishment of such a network. Preliminary recommendations were made, which included the publication of a pilot directory of United Nations information services and actions necessary in preparing a plan of action for the establishment of the network.

The Secretary-General said the assessment made by the Task Force had led to the conclusion that the establishment of such a network offered a practical approach for harnessing the existing capacities of the organizations of the United Nations system. Among other things, the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of effective arrangements at the local level and the use of mass media to enhance public awareness of technological developments and their potentialities. In addition, the Secretary-General urged Governments to consider the identification of national focal points for policy guidance in this field.

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its 1976 session, had before it the report of the Secretary-General. The Committee noted that the results of the work undertaken on the subject indicated that the approach envisaged should lead to a network of interrelating systems and services rather than the creation of a single new system. Maximum use should be made of existing centres inside and outside of the United Nations system and emphasis was placed on the development of national infrastructures and indigenous

capacity. Also, any future initiatives in the area of information should give priority to the needs of developing countries.

The Committee suggested that it assume responsibility for the implementation of these recommendations, assisted by the existing interagency machinery and the Interagency Task Force. The Committee stressed the need for better harmonization of the relevant information activities of the United Nations system and called upon the Interagency Task Force to take account of the on-going activities at the international and national levels.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its 1976 session. It also took note of an oral report of the Executive Director of UNIDO on the establishment of an industrial technological information bank. The Council's actions were contained in decisions 171(LXI) and 172(LXI), approved, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee. On 28 and 30 July, the Committee had approved, without vote, texts of these decisions proposed by the United States and orally, by the Committee Chairman, respectively.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance, especially for developing countries, of wider dissemination of scientific and technological information and requested the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force to continue their work, including publication of the pilot directory, and to submit further conclusions and recommendations on the establishment of the network to the Assembly at its 1977 session. The Secretary-General and the task force were also asked to identify by means of inventories any deficiencies that might inhibit the setting up of the network. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Executive Director of UNIDO to intensify their work of assisting developing countries to establish centres for the transfer and development of technology in order to provide fundamental elements for the functioning of an international network.

The Assembly also welcomed a report of the Executive Director of UNIDO on the establishment of an industrial technological information bank and urged UNIDO to take an early decision to make the bank operational.

The Assembly took these actions in adopting resolution 31/183, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second Committee. On 10 December 1976, the Committee had approved without vote a draft resolution proposed by the United States. Oral drafting amendments by Argentina and Mexico were accepted by the sponsor.

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

On 21 December 1976, the Assembly approved a decision (31/421 C), by which it, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNIDO on the establishment of an industrial technological information bank and of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information.

Decision 31/421 C was approved by the Assembly without a vote on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the draft text on 13 December 1976, on the proposal of the Chairman, without a vote.

(See also pp. 413 and 424-25.)

### **Application of computer science to development**

At its 1976 session, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development considered a report of the Secretary-General on the application of computer science and technology to development which had been prepared at the request of the Economic and Social Council. The Committee welcomed the report, generally approved the recommendations and proposed that the Secretary-General convene an *ad hoc* working group composed of the organizations which had primary responsibility for the implementation of each of the recommendations. The working group was requested to prepare concrete proposals for action and to submit them to the Economic and Social Council at its 1976 session.

Later in the year, the Secretary-General reported to the Council that he had convened the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Application of Computer Science and Technology in May 1976. In view of the limited time and the complexity of the subject, it had not been possible to prepare a programme of action; he therefore proposed to invite the organizations concerned to submit new proposals on the basis of which he hoped to submit a final report to the Council in 1978.

On 4 August 1976, by decision 172(LXI), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology on its February 1976 session and of the interim report of the Secretary-General. The decision was proposed in the Council's Economic Committee by the Chairman and approved on 30 July.

Also on 4 August, the Council endorsed in general the decision of the Committee on Science and Technology on the matter. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group, together with the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its 1978 session and, through that Committee, to the Council in 1978.

These actions were set forth in resolution 2036(LXI), which was adopted, without vote and orally amended by the Council President, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee. On 29 July 1976, also without vote, the Economic Committee had approved a text proposed by Algeria, Argentina, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development**

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development considered the report of the 1975 session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its 1976 session. The Committee emphasized the valuable contribution being made by the Advisory Committee to the work of the United Nations system in the application of science and technology to development and pointed out that matters dealt with by the Advisory Committee formed the basis of many of the programmes and activities of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. In view of the advice expected from the Advisory Committee in connexion with the proposed United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and of the number of questions referred to it by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee, the Committee considered that the Advisory Committee would be unable to discharge its mandate effectively if it and its regional and working groups were to meet only once every two years.

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, after considering this report, observed that the Advisory Committee performed functions for the Council and the Committee on Science and Technology and considered that this advisory work must be of a continuing nature in view of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. The Council decided that the Advisory Committee and its

regional and working groups were to be exempt from the obligation to adhere to the normal biennial cycle of meetings during the preparatory period for the Conference. This decision would be reviewed after the Conference. The Council also recommended the increased participation of developing countries from all regions in the work of the Advisory Committee.

These actions were taken by the Council in adopting resolution 2033(LXI). The resolution was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which on 29 July 1976, also without vote, had approved the text of a draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

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

#### **Sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development**

At its 1976 session, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development approved and transmitted to the Economic and Social Council the draft provisional agenda for its next (1978) session. Items of the draft provisional agenda included, inter alia: the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; formulation of a harmonized science and technology policy for programmes within the United Nations system; quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development; the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development; the role of an international technological information system in the transfer and assessment of technology and in the indigenous growth of appropriate technologies in developing countries; and research in non-conventional sources of energy.

On 4 August 1976, the Council approved the draft provisional agenda by decision 170(LXI) on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which on 29 July 1976 had approved a text proposed by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

#### **Documentary references**

##### **Proposal for a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development**

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 766-769, 774, 775, 778.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its 3rd session, Headquarters, New York, 2-20 February 1976. (Chapter I: Questions that require action by, or are brought to attention of, Economic and Social Council; Chapter III A; Annex III: List of documents before Committee at its 3rd session.)  
E/5777, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as recommended by

Committee on Science and Technology for Development, as orally amended by Economic Committee Secretary, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 775.

E/5855 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Costs of United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5862. Letter of 30 April from Austria.

E/5863. Communications of 21 May and 3 June from Mexico.  
E/C.8/28. Report of Intergovernmental Working Group of Committee on Science and Technology for Development, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 21 April-1 May 1975, Chapter III.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2028(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5877, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1897(LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the question of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology, in which it, inter alia, emphasized the necessity for a conference and recognized that the new needs in the field of science and technology made it imperative for the United Nations to expand international co-operation in the field of science and technology on the basis of principles designed to adjust the scientific and technological relationships among States in a manner compatible with the special requirements and interests of developing countries,

Recalling further that in the same resolution it was also recognized that the conference should be oriented towards the elaboration of methods of action, and affirming that it should make recommendations for concrete action at the national, regional and global levels,

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Stressing that there is a need for the expression of political will to enable all parties to implement the recommended measures,

Bearing in mind the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974) and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in particular paragraph 7 of section III thereof,

Considering that a substantial contribution could be made by science and technology to the process of economic and social development through concerted action at the international level,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that it decide at its thirty-first session to convene the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development during 1979 in time for the General Assembly to take action in the light of the results of the Conference at its thirty-fourth session;

2. Also recommends that the main objectives of the Conference should be:

(a) To adopt concrete decisions on ways and means of applying science and technology in establishing a new international economic order, as a strategy aimed at economic and social development within a time frame;

(b) To strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries so as to enable them to apply science and technology to their own development;

(c) To adopt effective means for the utilization of scientific and technological potentials in the solution of problems of development of national, regional and global significance, especially for the benefit of developing countries;

(d) To provide instruments of co-operation to developing countries in the utilization of science and technology for solving socio-economic problems that cannot be solved by individual action, in accordance with national priorities;

3. Further recommends that the Conference should be within the following framework:

#### I. Agenda

1. Science and technology for development:

(a) The choice and transfer of technology for development;  
(b) Elimination of obstacles to the better utilization of knowledge and capabilities in science and technology for the development of all countries, particularly for their use in developing countries;

(c) Methods of integrating science and technology in economic and social development;

(d) New science and technology for overcoming obstacles to development.

2. Institutional arrangements and new forms of international co-operation in the application of science and technology:

(a) The building up and expansion of institutional systems in developing countries for science and technology;

(b) Research and development in the industrialized countries in regard to problems of importance to developing countries;

(c) Mechanisms for the exchange of scientific and technological information and experiences significant to development;

(d) The strengthening of international co-operation among all countries and the design of concrete new forms of international co-operation in the fields of science and technology for development;

(e) The promotion of co-operation among developing countries and the role of developed countries in such co-operation.

3. Utilization of the existing United Nations system and other international organizations;

Utilization of the existing United Nations system and other international organizations to implement the objectives set out above in a co-ordinated and integrated manner.

4. Science and technology and the future:

Debate on the basis of the report of a panel of experts to be convened on this subject.

#### II. Preparatory period

1. The preparatory period for the Conference should be an integrated and fundamental component of the Conference itself, through preliminary national and regional analysis of relevant socio-economic problems which may be solved with the help of science and technology.

2. The detailed content of the agenda will be determined by the Preparatory Committee, taking into account the deliberations at the national, regional and interregional levels.

3. A limited number of subject areas will be selected with a view to providing important matters for analysis and discussion of the issues listed in the agenda, on the basis of national priorities, through the preparatory process in accordance with the criteria set forth below; the subject areas should:

(a) Be few, with a maximum of five;

(b) Be defined as problem areas with economic and social implications that may be solved by utilizing science and technology;

(c) Require an integrated and interdisciplinary approach and an interagency approach;

(d) Have clear relevance to problems of development in all countries, especially developing countries, and emerge from national priorities through regional consensus;

(e) Be clearly delineated and limited in scope.

4. The preparatory work should ensure that adequate data and practical analyses shall be made available by means of a thorough study by Member States.

4. Requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the participation of all interested States, and to organize its work in such a way as to ensure the continuity of its preparatory role between its sessions;

5. Requests that a Secretary-General be appointed at the earliest possible time to head a secretariat of the Conference, to be composed of the Office for Science and Technology, which should be strengthened in such a way as to reflect fully the fundamental requirements of development, and of competent personnel from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system; competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system should, for the purposes of the Conference, be prepared to depute high-level specialists

to the secretariat of the Conference, in order to give substantive support to the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work for the Conference and to constitute links between those bodies and organizations and the Secretary-General of the Conference;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to request the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to promote, through its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, close and permanent contact with the Secretary-General of the Conference;

7. Requests that, for the preparatory work leading to the Conference, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should advise, on request, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Preparatory Committee on matters pertaining to the Conference, and assist and collaborate, at the request of the Secretary-General of the Conference, in the preparation of the Conference at the regional level;

8. Recommends that:

(a) In accordance with the objectives of the Conference, the preparatory process at the national level should take fully into account the necessity that, in accordance with the national development efforts, the scientific and technological content of the agenda should be integrated with its economic and social content;

(b) The science and technology units of the regional commissions should be strengthened, so that they may participate actively in the preparation and organization of the regional meetings to be held prior to the Conference;

9. Requests the Secretary-General and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to report on the progress of their respective preparatory work;

10. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to seek the co-operation of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which may be in a position to contribute constructively to the preparation of the Conference;

11. Invites Governments to participate fully in the preparation of the Conference.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part One A (resolutions 87(IV)-89(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

E/AC.6/L.581 and Rev.1. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany and sponsors, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 778.

E/AC.6/L.584. Programme budget implications of draft resolution in E/AC.6/L.581. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.585. Canada: amendments to draft resolution in E/AC.6/L.581.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 2035(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5877, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolution 1897(LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the question of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3507(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on institutional arrangements in the field of the transfer of technology,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international co-operation, in particular paragraph 7 of section III thereof,

Recalling resolution 87(IV) entitled "Strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries," adopted by the

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 30 May 1976, especially paragraph 26 thereof,

Recalling further resolutions 88(IV) on industrial property and 89(IV) entitled "International code of conduct on transfer of technology," also adopted by the Conference on 30 May 1976,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 2028(LXI) of 4 August 1976 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in particular section II of paragraph 3 of that resolution, which emphasizes the importance and function of the preparatory period at the national and regional levels,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 1 of resolution C of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development adopted at its third session and relating to the preparation of national papers for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, to give attention to the following *inter alia*:

(a) A general description of the national views, programmes and policies relating to the development of science and technology pertaining particularly to the items on the agenda proposed for that Conference, reproduced in section I of paragraph 3 of Council resolution 2028(LXI);

(b) Proposals and suggestions concerning different forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation, with a view to improving present scientific and technological potentials, in accordance with each country's priorities or programmes and policy objectives, with the object of defining the role of Member States and the United Nations system in implementing action-oriented programmes;

(c) The selection, from among the sub-items of the proposed agenda, of specific examples illustrating the different approaches to the applications of science and technology for dealing with the subject areas;

(d) The function of the Secretary-General of the Conference of providing, on specific request and to the extent possible, technical support for the preparation of national papers;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare as a matter of urgency a programme of work for the various stages of the preparatory period for the Conference, for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its first meeting;

3. Requests the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its first meeting to:

(a) Establish the guidelines for the preparation of national papers;

(b) Finalize the detailed programme of work for the preparatory period for the Conference;

4. Requests the Preparatory Committee for the Conference to prepare at the earliest possible date the final provisional agenda, taking into account the results of the preparatory work done at the national, regional and interregional levels;

5. Recommends that the Secretary-General of the Conference include in the programme of work plans for the seminars, travelling seminars and specialized task forces, which should be organized, with the participation as appropriate of the United Nations bodies concerned, so as to supplement the national efforts with the aim of the full mobilization and participation of national inputs;

6. Recommends further that, before the regional and interregional meetings, the Secretary-General of the Conference, in conjunction with the United Nations specialized agencies and organizations, should co-operate fully in the establishment of seminars, travelling seminars and task forces in subject areas of interest at the regional and interregional levels, such co-operation to involve in particular the regional commissions, as well as regional intergovernmental organizations;

7. Invites non-governmental specialized bodies and experts at the national, regional and interregional levels to support these activities whenever this is deemed beneficial and necessary;

8. Recommends that, in order to ensure an appropriate

composition of the secretariat of the Conference, the selection of the personnel to be seconded from the various parts of the United Nations system should be carried out by mutual agreement between the Secretary-General of the Conference and the executive heads of the organizations concerned, taking into account paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2028(LXI);

9. Recommends further that adequate provision should be made in the Conference budget for these arrangements, particularly as they apply to developing countries;

10. Further calls on the governing bodies of the various organizations concerned to make the necessary provision to enable their organizations to participate to the fullest extent possible in the work of the Conference;

11. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference as soon as possible.

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 58, 59, 64.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 56.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.2/31/3. Letter of 1 October from Austria (annexing note verbale of 28 September 1976).

A/C.2/31/6. Letter of 8 October from Philippines (transmitting circular note dated 12 October 1976).

A/C.2/31/10. Letter of 18 October from Mexico (annexing note verbale of 8 October 1976).

A/C.2/31/13, A/C.5/31/89, A/31/8/Add.21. Administrative and financial implications of 37-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.50/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/C.2/31/14. Telegram of 26 November from Director-General of UNESCO (transmitting text of resolution adopted by General Conference of UNESCO).

A/C.2/31/L.50. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.50/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: revised draft resolution, as further amended by Poland, A/C.2/31/L.78, and as orally amended by United Kingdom, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 64.

A/C.2/31/L.69. Canada: amendments to 32-power draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.50.

A/C.2/31/L.78. Poland: amendment to 37-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.50/Rev.1.

A/31/363. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions IV and V and draft decision I recommended by Second Committee in A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/184, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,  
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 Economic and Social Council resolutions 1897(LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the question of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology, 2028(LXI) of 4 August 1976 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and 2035(LXI) of 4 August 1976 on the preparatory period for the Conference,

Recalling further 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,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolutions 2028(LXI) and 2035(LXI);

2. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development 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;

3. Decides that the Conference should be within the framework recommended in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2028(LXI);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference at the earliest possible time, as provided in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2028(LXI), and further requests such appointment to be made at the level of Under-Secretary-General, in order to ensure the appropriate capacity for co-ordination and interaction with Member States and within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

5. Decides that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development shall act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, open to the participation of all States, and further decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold its first session early in 1977 and submit its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session;

6. Requests the Preparatory Committee to consider, taking into account the time needed for the due completion of the various stages of preparation for the Conference, the question of the time-table, sites and other necessary arrangements for the regional and interregional preparatory meetings and to submit its proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session;

7. Also requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to consider, at its meeting in 1977, as the Preparatory Committee, the draft provisional agenda for its fourth regular session;

8. Decides to take a final decision on the question of the site of the Conference at its thirty-second session;

9. Invites the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the interested organs of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the regional commissions to co-operate fully in the preparations for the Conference, as provided by Economic and Social Council resolution 2028(LXI);

10. Requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to take fully into account, in the process of preparation for the Conference, the interrelationship between the scientific/technological fields and other areas of activity of the United Nations system, in particular the economic area, so as to create more favourable conditions for the further promotion of comprehensive international co-operation;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to request the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to promote, through its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, close and permanent contact with the Secretary-General of the Conference;

12. Decides that, for the preparatory work leading to the

Conference, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should advise, on request, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Preparatory Committee on matters pertaining to the Conference and should assist and collaborate, at the request of the Secretary-General of the Conference, in the preparations for the Conference at the regional level;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to seek the co-operation of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which may be in a position to contribute constructively to the preparation of the Conference;

14. Invites Governments to participate fully in the preparations for the Conference, taking into account the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2028(LXI) and 2035(LXI);

15. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### Science and technology in the Second United Nations Development Decade

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 766-769, 774, 775, 778.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

QUANTIFICATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND  
TECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT  
E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and  
Technology for Development on its 3rd session, Headquarters,  
New York, 2-20 February 1976, Chapter IV.  
E/5777, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as recommended by  
Committee on Science and Technology for Development,  
approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July  
1976, meeting 775.  
E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2029(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee,  
E/5877, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August  
1976, meeting 2031.

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, and  
in particular paragraphs 61 to 63 thereof, which state that  
serious consideration shall be given at the time of the first  
biennial review and appraisal to the question of setting targets  
in the area of science and technology,

Recalling also Council resolutions 1718(LIII) of 28 July 1972  
and 1822(LV) of 10 August 1973, which, inter alia, direct the  
Committee on Science and Technology for Development to  
recommend goals and targets for the achievement of the  
policy measures contained in the International Development  
Strategy and to examine the criteria and definitions for the  
classification of various scientific and technological activities  
under the three targets suggested for inclusion in the Strategy,

Reiterating the provisions of section III, paragraph 2, of  
General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September  
1975, which states that developed countries should significantly  
expand their assistance to developing countries for direct  
support to their science and technology programmes, as well  
as increase substantially the proportion of their research and  
development devoted to specific problems of primary interest  
to developing countries, and in the creation of suitable  
indigenous technology, in accordance with feasible targets to  
be agreed upon,

1. Reaffirms the importance of establishing feasible targets  
for the expansion of assistance for promoting and strengthening  
the scientific research and technological capacities of  
developing countries in accordance with the relevant para-

graphs of the International Development Strategy for the  
Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Reaffirms also the provision contained in its resolution  
1901(LVII) of 1 August 1974, in which it recommended that  
Governments should continue their efforts to establish data  
systems for scientific and technological activities or further to  
refine existing systems; this should provide the basis for the  
establishment of feasible targets in the revised International  
Development Strategy;

3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations  
Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations  
Industrial Development Organization and other competent  
organizations of the United Nations system, to complete as  
a matter of urgency the report called for in Economic and  
Social Council resolution 1901(LVII) in time for the revision  
of the International Development Strategy by the General  
Assembly at its thirty-first session, and in time for its review  
by Governments;

4. Recommends that the revised International Development  
Strategy should include:

(a) A feasible target to be agreed upon for aid for direct  
support by developed countries of science and technology in  
developing countries during the remainder of the Second  
United Nations Development Decade;

(b) A feasible target to be agreed upon, within the research  
and development programmes of developed countries, for  
assistance in seeking solutions to specific problems of interest  
to developing countries, which have a bearing on the expansion  
and modernization of the economies of developing  
countries; on the basis of the decision adopted by the General  
Assembly at its twenty-ninth session under agenda item 50,  
the targets mentioned in subparagraph (a) above and in the  
present subparagraph should be set taking into account the  
report requested in paragraph 3 above;

5. Requests the Committee on Science and Technology for  
Development to continue to keep under review the quantifica-  
tion of scientific and technological activities related to develop-  
ment.

WORLD PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH  
FOR SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF ARID ZONES  
E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and  
Technology for Development, 3rd session, Chapter VI C.  
E/5777, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as recommended  
by Committee on Science and Technology for Development,  
approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July  
1976, meeting 775.  
E/C.8/28. Report of Intergovernmental Working Group of  
Committee on Science and Technology for Development,  
Chapter II.  
E/C.8/30 and Corr.1. Advisory Committee on Application of  
Science and Technology to Development: 12th report,  
Chapter III D.  
E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2030(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee,  
E/5677, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August  
1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Guided by General Assembly resolution 3168(XXVIII) of 17  
December 1973 and Council resolutions 1826(LV) of 10  
August 1973 and 1898(LVII) of 12 August 1974,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3511(XXX) of  
15 December 1975 on the United Nations Conference on  
Desertification, and Council decision 137(ORG-76), in para-  
graph 4 (b) of which it referred to the Committee on Science  
and Technology for Development paragraph 3 of resolution  
3511(XXX), in which the Assembly requested the Committee  
on Science and Technology for Development, with the assistance  
of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science  
and Technology to Development, to include in its programme

of work on arid areas proposals to close the gaps in scientific knowledge and technologies concerning desertification,

Considering that:

(a) The problems raised by the obstacles to the development of arid areas are of an urgent character for a large number of developing countries,

(b) The solution of these problems requires a sustained and integrated development research effort,

(c) This approach requires the firm co-operation of the organizations of the United Nations system and of all other competent and interested international, regional and national organizations,

(d) The preparation of a world programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of the arid areas constitutes a world-wide and interdisciplinary experiment, on the basis of which the Committee on Science and Technology for Development could determine and improve its practice in the context of economic and social development and of the transfer of technologies from developed to developing countries,

1. Takes note of chapter II of the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, relating to the first report of the ad hoc Interagency Task Force on the arid areas, and of the comments of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in its twelfth report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take, as a matter of urgency, the necessary measures to ensure that the ad hoc Interagency Task Force shall proceed with its work in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 12 of the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group, and in particular, shall make proposals in response to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3511(XXX);

3. Requests the ad hoc Interagency Task Force to call, in this connexion, on the knowledge of experts from all countries which have already acquired experience of the problems raised by the obstacles to the development of the arid areas, including countries suffering from the consequences of aridity;

4. Also requests the ad hoc Interagency Task Force:

(a) To report on its work to:

(i) The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Desertification, and the other bodies concerned with the preparation of that Conference;

(ii) The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, so that the Committee may take it into account when reviewing the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

(b) To take into account the information and recommendations resulting from the United Nations Conference on Desertification and the preparations for it;

(c) To report to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its fourth session, with a view to enabling it to pursue the preparation of the world programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of the arid areas.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN

##### NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and Technology for Development, 3rd session, Chapter VI D. E/5777, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Committee on Science and Technology for Development, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 775.

E/C.8/30 and Corr.1. Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development: 12th report, Chapter III G.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2031 (LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5877, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in which the Assembly stressed the need to give the developing countries access to the achievements of modern science and technology and to promote the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, on development and international economic co-operation, in which the Assembly called upon the developed countries to increase substantially the proportion of their research and development devoted to specific problems of primary interest to developing countries, and in the creation of suitable indigenous technology,

Recognizing the valuable work in the field of new sources of energy being undertaken by the Committee on Natural Resources,

Stressing the need to continue and to strengthen on-going co-operation among the relevant bodies of the Council,

Taking into account the recommendations adopted by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its twenty-first session, contained in its twelfth report,

1. Commends the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for its comments regarding non-conventional sources of energy;\*

2. Requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee, to keep the topic of research and development in non-conventional sources of energy on its agenda, with a view to submitting proposals for action for the benefit of developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee, to prepare "and submit to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its session in 1978, surveys of on-going research and development activities in the field of non-conventional sources of energy, making full use of existing and on-going surveys, with a view to identifying gaps in the present activities of energy research and development within and outside the United Nations system;

4. Recommends that the Advisory Committee, in close liaison with other competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, establish a working group of experts from developing and developed countries to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the above-mentioned surveys and to recommend new research and development activities in this field;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Advisory Committee and other competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, to call upon the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to be responsive to requests from Member States for feasibility studies and pilot projects on the application of non-conventional energy techniques for developing countries, and particularly for arid, semi-arid and other suitable areas, and to keep the ad hoc Interagency Task Force on the arid areas informed of relevant activities;

6. Calls upon Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, in formulating their research and development programmes in the field of solar, wind and biological energy, to take into account particularly the needs of developing countries, and especially the development of appropriate sources of energy for rural and remote areas, villages or small towns;

7. Requests the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions, with the co-operation of Member States, to arrange for



seminars and exhibitions to be held on research and development in non-conventional sources of energy;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to call upon Member States to provide fellowships for intensive and practical training for the benefit of scientists and engineers from developing countries in the field of research and development in non-conventional sources of energy.

\*Solar, wind and biological sources of energy.

#### TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

##### Strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part One A (resolution 87(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

E/AC.6/L.580 and Rev.1. Egypt (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by USSR and sponsors, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 778.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 2034(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5877, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

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, in particular section IV of the Programme of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in particular articles 9, 13 and 22 of the Charter,

Reaffirming section III of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation in the field of science and technology,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3507 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on institutional arrangements in the field of the transfer of technology,

Welcoming resolution 87(IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 30 May 1976, entitled "Strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries," which affirms inter alia that national technological capacity is a corner-stone of economic development,

Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of other United Nations agencies and bodies concerned, as well as all countries referred to in Conference resolution 87(IV):

(a) To proceed with the immediate implementation of Conference resolution 87(IV), in the light of its consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

(b) To render immediately in a co-ordinated manner operational and technical assistance to developing countries towards the establishment or strengthening of national, subregional, regional and interregional centres for the development and transfer of technology.

##### Establishment of a network for exchange of technological information

E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its 3rd session, Chapters VI A and XII (resolution A).

E/5839. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.579. United States: draft decision.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision II and draft decision III, para. (b).

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council 61st session (decisions 171(LXI) and 172(LXI), para. (b)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 58, 65, 66.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 53.  
Plenary meeting 106.

Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-31 May 1976, Vol. I: Report and Annexes, Part One A (resolution 87(IV)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.D.10. and corrigendum.

A/31/147. Development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session. Establishment of an industrial technological information bank. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO.

A/C.2/31/L.43 and Rev.1. United States: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by Argentina, Mexico and sponsor, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 65.

A/C.2/31/L.85, A/C.5/31/82. Administrative and financial implications of United States revised draft resolution A/C.2/31/L.43/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/363. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions IV and V and draft decision I recommended by Second Committee in A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/183, as recommended by Second Committee A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling 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,

Taking into account resolution 87(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3507 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on institutional arrangements in the field of the transfer of technology, particularly paragraphs 2, 5 and 6 thereof,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1902 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the role of an international technological information system in the transfer and assessment of technology and in the indigenous growth of appropriate technologies in developing countries,

Acknowledging that the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 171 (LXI) of 4 August 1976, noted with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information, as a first step in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3507 (XXX), and decided to transmit the report to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-first session,

1. Reaffirms the importance of wider dissemination of scientific and technological information for the purpose of allowing developing countries access to research findings which are of interest to them 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;

2. Compliments the Secretary-General on the report transmitted by the Economic and Social Council and requests that he convey the thanks of the General Assembly to members of the Interagency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology who have undertaken to prepare

the plan for the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the report and its conclusions, especially as they relate to the importance of establishing a network useful to all countries, in particular developing countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in consultation with the regional commissions and other appropriate organizations, to intensify their efforts, in their respective fields, to assist in the establishment in developing countries of centres for the transfer and development of technology at the national, subregional and regional levels, in order to provide fundamental elements for the adequate functioning of an international network for the exchange of technological information, through corresponding national, subregional and regional systems of information;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force to continue their work in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 3507(XXX), including the preparation and publication of the pilot directory of United Nations information services mentioned in the report, and to submit further conclusions and recommendations on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information to the Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Interagency Task Force, to provide, within the existing capacity of the Secretariat, the necessary administrative services for carrying out, as far as is possible at present, the recommendations of the report;

7. Requests the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force to ascertain the availability of current inventories of information capabilities at the national, regional and international levels in terms of information sources, means of access to information and information-related services;

8. Urges the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force to identify by means of those inventories any deficiencies that might inhibit the setting up of the network and to recommend to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, measures to remedy these deficiencies;

9. Welcomes the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the establishment of an industrial technological information bank and urges the Industrial Development Board to take an early decision so that the Executive Director will be able to take the necessary measures towards making the bank operational, and to report on the measures taken to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Economic and Social Council.

A/C.2/31/L.91. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman (paras. (d) and (e)).

A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session), draft decision III (paras. (d) and (e)).

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/421 C, paras. (d) and (e)).

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 766-769, 774, 775, 778.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

#### Application of computer science to development

E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its 3rd session, Headquarters, New York, 2-20 February 1976 (Chapters VI B and XII (resolution B)).

E/5840. Interim report of Secretary-General.

E/C.8/37. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.582. Algeria, Argentina, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 775.  
E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution IX and draft decision III, para. (c).

Resolution 2036(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5877, and as orally amended by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having in mind resolution B on the application of computer science and technology to development, adopted by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its third session,

Having examined the interim report of the Secretary-General on the application of computer science and technology, expressing the hope that a final report will be submitted to the Council at its sixty-third session,

1. Endorses in general resolution B adopted by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its third session;

2. Points out that, in order to assume the primary responsibility for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Secretary-General to that Committee, the organizations of the United Nations system and the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics should be ready to submit to their legislative bodies programme and budget proposals covering the financial implications of each of the recommendations with which they propose to associate themselves;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report of the ad hoc working group referred to in paragraph 2 of his interim report, together with the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its fourth session, and, through that Committee, to the Council at its sixty-fifth session.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 172(LXI), para. (c)).

#### Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its 3rd session, Headquarters, New York, 2-20 February 1976, Chapter VIII.

E/5777, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VI, as recommended by Committee on Science and Technology for Development, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 775.

E/C.8/30 and Corr.1. Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development: 12th report.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 2033(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5877, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having received the twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, transmitted through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recognizing that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development performs advisory functions for the Economic and Social Council and its Committee on Science and Technology for Development in respect of the specific questions which they refer to it,

Considering that this advisory work must be of a continuing nature, particularly in the next few years when the Advisory

Committee has to undertake the consideration of numerous questions connected with the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

2. Decides that the Advisory Committee, and its regional and working groups, should be exempt from the obligation to adhere to the biennial cycle of meetings endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1768(LIV) of 18 May 1973, during the preparatory period for and for the purposes of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

3. Agrees that this decision shall be reviewed after the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in the light of the recommendations of the Conference;

4. Considers that, following Council resolution 1715(LIII) of 28 July 1972, under paragraph 4 of which the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development refers its reports to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Advisory Committee, in cases of urgency, especially during the preparatory period for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, may report to the Economic and Social Council through the officers of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

5. Recommends to the Secretary-General that he bear in mind, when presenting the list of candidates for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in 1977, the desirability of increasing the participation of developing countries from all regions;

6. Requests the Advisory Committee to provide all possible

advisory services and co-operation in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

#### Sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development

E/5777 and Add.1,2. Report of Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its 3rd session, Headquarters, New York, 2-20 February 1976, Chapter IX.

E/5777, Chapter IB. Draft decision, as recommended by Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

E/5855/Add.1. Costs of United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision I and draft decision III, para. (a).

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## Chapter XV

**Statistical developments****Activities in 1976**

During 1976, the Statistical Office of the United Nations continued to collect and publish statistics showing major global, regional and national economic and social characteristics. These included data on external trade, production and prices, transport, energy, national economic accounts, population, migration and vital statistics.

The first issue of an annual United Nations Statistical Pocketbook (World Statistics in Brief) was published during the year. The first part contains demographic, economic and social statistics for: the world as a whole, selected regions and major countries. The second part presents frequently consulted statistical indicators for 139 countries.

A Statistical Annex to the Global Review of Human Settlements was prepared by the Statistical Office for the use of Habitat: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, which was held in Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976.

Long-term statistical training centres continued to operate under United Nations auspices in Japan, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon. In addition, training in general statistics was provided at the Regional Institute for Research and Training in Statistics for the Near East, located in Baghdad, Iraq. Phase I of this programme started in 1973 with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as executing agency and provided training in agricultural statistics. Phase II began in 1976 with the United Nations as executing agency.

(For list of 1976 publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

**Decisions of the Statistical Commission**

The nineteenth session of the Statistical Commission was held at New Delhi, India, from 8 to 19 November 1976.

During the session, the Commission requested revision and publication of the guidelines on price and quantity statistics and the preparation of manuals on specific aspects of the sources and methodologies of collecting and compiling such statistics. A programme for developing a global system of integrated energy statistics was approved; its keystone was the compilation of energy balances, covering different energy forms and different stages of operation from production through trade and stockage to conversion and final use.

In addition, the Commission requested publication of the report on the feasibility of welfare-ori-

ented measures to supplement the national accounts and balances. It also approved proposals to reconcile the United Nations draft manual on public sector statistics and the International Monetary Fund's draft manual on government finance statistics.

The Commission asked that interim proposals for the 1980 population and housing censuses be circulated to countries for use in planning their censuses and that final draft recommendations be drawn up. In this connexion, the Commission stressed the importance of national statistical agencies developing a continuing cartographic capability.

Also, the Commission requested revision and publication of: statistics of international migration; provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism; a report on the improvement of statistics on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries (brain drain); the International Standard Classification of All Goods and Services and the preparation of indices thereto; a report on statistics of internal migration; a report on demographic and social statistics in developing countries; and a report on social indicators.

The Commission emphasized the high priority it accorded to environmental statistics and reiterated the need for a step-by-step approach, concentrating initially on an inventory of needs and availability, and the development of concepts, classifications and tabulations.

Publication of the report on the organization of national statistical services was also requested by the Commission, which asked that this report be distributed to statistical authorities and also to those national authorities responsible for the basic decisions affecting the future of statistical programmes.

The Commission approved a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council would express concern over the rapidly declining trend of assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the financing of statisticians' training and would request UNDP to take a sympathetic view of the requirements of developing Member States for financing the training of statisticians, especially through its regional funds, and to increase this component of its assistance with a view to fostering the long-term and lasting development of the statistical services of developing countries.

In addition, the Commission approved a draft resolution, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council would draw the attention of developing countries to the value of a continuing national household survey capability to meet their need for reliable and integrated statistics as a complement to periodic censuses and would request the Secretary-General and UNDP, in

co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, to consider ways of carrying out this important development activity, including the provision of resources for intercountry technical advice and training in this field.

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## Chapter XVI

**Regional economic and social activities****The Economic Commission for Europe**

At its thirty-first session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 30 March to 9 April 1976, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) carried out a major review of the work programmes of the Commission and its principal subsidiary bodies. Of the 400 projects in the work programmes, about half were modified or adapted to focus on the solution of problems demanding international co-operation.

The new programmes gave greater emphasis to policy-oriented action and perspective studies, which helped Governments to shape their policy decisions. Other projects enlarged the ECE approach to economic development and dealt with economy and efficiency in the use of natural resources, land utilization, the quality of life in human settlements and related issues.

The Commission took a number of steps during the year to implement provisions of the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Conference) which specifically called for action by ECE. These included undertaking a study of foreign-trade regulations, preparing for a marketing seminar and a scientific forum (in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and undertaking a study on the capacity of countries to predict the environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development.

The Commission adopted a resolution dealing with future activities, giving special attention to projects referred to by the Helsinki Conference. The Commission also approved the work programme for 1976-1977 and a longer-term programme for 1977-1981.

By other decisions, the Commission asked the Executive Secretary to take account of the need to encourage economic co-operation and also to continue his consultations with other United Nations bodies, including the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Western Asia.

One decision concerned the possibility of holding all-European congresses on questions of co-operation in protecting the environment, developing transport, and energy.

Another called for attention to be devoted to: the promotion of the publication and dissemination of economic and commercial information; the promotion of international and other arrangements on acceptance of certificates of conformity with standards and technical regulations; the development of an international programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transport of air pollutants; and the harmonization of administrative and technical provisions concerning safety in road, rail and river transport.

The Commission also established a programme dealing with general energy questions and gave guidelines for the incorporation into work programmes of projects on problems of energy economy and efficiency.

Still other decisions dealt with continuing ECE activities relating to trade development, industrial co-operation, standardization, automation, engineering industries, and tourism. The Commission decided to invite the Holy See and Liechtenstein to participate in its work in a consultative capacity.

**Activities in 1976**

The ECE Committee on the Development of Trade continued to review trends, policies and problems in intra-European trade. Steps to implement provisions of the Helsinki Conference included a feasibility study on a multilateral system of notification of laws and regulations concerning international trade and changes therein. The Committee called for an assessment of the practicability of operating such a system. In addition, the Committee decided to expand its inventory of administrative restrictions in East-West trade into a general inventory of obstacles to trade.

During the year, a second informal meeting of trade experts, in May, and a meeting of experts on industrial co-operation, in October, were held and planned ECE activities reviewed. The Committee published the results of a seminar held in 1976 on licensing and leasing and made preparations for a marketing seminar to be held in 1977. The Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts on Industrial Co-operation was published, and work was started on a guide for drawing up contracts between parties as-

sociated for execution of a specific project. A set of ECE/United Nations arbitration rules for certain categories of perishable agricultural products was prepared.

In the field of data requirements and documentation in international trade, task teams were created to advise on specific problems, and Government officials made recommendations for developing international standards.

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning reviewed the progress of its work to harmonize the technical content of ECE building regulations. The market for forest products was reviewed by the Timber Committee, which made forecasts for 1976 and 1977, and studied cyclical fluctuations. Work continued during the year on the development of ECE recommended standards on stress-grading and finger jointing of coniferous sawn timber.

The Coal Committee made analyses of the solid-fuel situation in Europe, and the Steel Committee approved a study of the steel market in 1975. Production and trade in chemical products were analysed by the Chemical Industry Committee. Guidelines for statistics on tourism were drawn up by the Conference of European Statisticians.

The Committee on Agricultural Problems reviewed developments in European trade in agricultural products, drew up standards for eggs-in-shell and proposed new or revised standards for other perishable products.

Groups established by the Inland Transport Committee began consideration of type approval of complete vehicles, and also considered the harmonization of approval procedures for power-driven vehicles between European countries and the United States. In 1976, the Committee adopted a Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway and a resolution concerning European provisions for the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterway.

After a lapse of seven years, a group of experts resumed an economic study of the connexion by inland waterway of the Danube, Oder and Elbe rivers. Joint planning continued for a north-south motorway joining the Baltic coast with the Adriatic, Mediterranean and Black Seas and linking up with the Asian Highway.

#### Energy

The Committee on Electric Power considered the preparatory work for interconnexion of the transmission systems of the Balkan countries, and noted the possibilities offered by some central European countries for electricity transfers.

A Symposium on Gasification and Liquefaction of Coal, held in Dusseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, in January 1976, recommended that ECE

study scenarios of long-term energy supply and demand and the role of synthetic gases and liquids. The Committee on Gas proposed to hold a symposium on the gas situation around 1990, and the Committee on Electric Power decided to make a preliminary study of the long-term prospects of the electric power industry for the period 1985-1990. Work progressed on a perspective study of the coal industry in the ECE region.

#### Long-term planning and projections

The Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments adopted the interim version of the Over-all Economic Perspective for the ECE Region up to 1990 (OEP) and presented it to a group of experts who recommended a time-table for future work. The growing internationalization of production and the requirements of the international division of labour were discussed at a seminar in Budapest, Hungary, in December.

During the year, a study of the raw material requirements of the chemical industry was completed, and a study of timber trends and prospects from 1950 to 2000 was prepared for publication.

Long-term trends and perspectives were to be studied by the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology. The importance of comprehensive planning linked with land utilization and the need for international co-operation among riparian countries in the management of trans-boundary river basins were emphasized at a seminar in Zlatni Piasatzi, Bulgaria, in May 1976.

Discussions at a seminar on long-term prospects and policies in the construction sector, at Copenhagen, Denmark, included: allocation of resources; the role of this sector in economic policy, trade and co-operation; automation and mechanization; the use of alternative technologies; modernization and maintenance; and environmental considerations.

#### Scientific and technological co-operation

In co-operation with the Committee on the Development of Trade, the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology prepared a manual on licensing procedures and related aspects of technology transfer.

A meeting of experts on innovation in energy technologies reviewed ECE studies on energy economy and efficiency and the designing of national strategies for research and development, and the Seminar on Technologies for the Utilization of Low-calorie Fuels, at Varna, Bulgaria, in April 1976, recommended further ECE work in this field. The Seminar on the Statistics of Science and Technology, held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, considered the improvement of the quality and international comparability of science statistics.

The Symposium on Gasification and Liquefaction of Coal proposed that ECE consider joint re-

search and development projects and act as a clearing-house for data on actual and planned installations. A Group of Experts on Open-cast Mines was established by the Coal Committee. The development of gas fields, stimulation of reserves and enhanced recovery techniques were included in the programme of the Committee on Gas. The first Meeting of Directors of Research Institutes or Centres of the Gas Industry was held at Dresden, German Democratic Republic, in November. In April, a seminar on problems relating to sea pipelines for the transport of gas was held in Florence, Italy. The Committee on Electric Power agreed to study the problem of using nuclear power stations for the combined production of heat and electricity.

The interaction between the technical, managerial and social aspects of manufacturing using automated integrated production systems in mechanical engineering was discussed at a seminar in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in November. Work continued on a study of the economic efficiency of automation in different industrial branches. Studies were completed on energy questions in the chemical industry and on technical progress and its role in combating high-waste technologies in the inorganic chemical industry.

Studies made by the Steel Committee dealt with the increasing use of continuous processes and their technical and economic aspects, scrap problems, and structural change in the iron and steel industry. In May, the Committee held a Seminar on the Utilization of Pre-reduced Materials in Iron and Steel Making, at Bucharest, Romania.

The Timber Committee held a Symposium on Harvesting a Larger Part of the Forest Biomass, at Hyvinkää, Finland, in May; in Bucharest it held a Symposium on Extending the Use of Wood Residues, in September.

A joint ECE/Food and Agriculture Organization Working Party on the Mechanization of Agriculture observed farm management and agricultural engineering techniques in the Netherlands and Switzerland.

#### Problems of the environment

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems gave attention to questions of resources and waste relating to the production and use of energy, particularly in the context of new technologies, and approved the recommendations of a 1975 Seminar on the Collection, Disposal, Treatment and Recycling of Solid Wastes.

In December, a seminar was held in Paris, France, which dealt with the principles and creation of non-waste technology and production. A Seminar on Air Pollution Problems of the Inorganic Chemical Industry was organized by the Senior Advisers in Geneva, in November. There was progress

on projects concerning major air and water pollutants and noise. New ECE projects relating to the integration of environmental policy into socio-economic development planning included a study of environmental impact assessment. Improvements to environmental and related statistics were discussed by the Senior Advisers and by the Conference of European Statisticians.

The Committee on Water Problems prepared a report on policy options in water use and development in the ECE region, and drew up regional recommendations for submission to the United Nations Water Conference.

Amendments to regulations covering air pollution by motor vehicles were considered by the Inland Transport Committee, which also prepared recommendations dealing with various aspects of road traffic safety, construction and equipment of vehicles, transport of dangerous goods, and noise.

The Coal Committee organized the Symposium on Environmental Problems Arising from Coal Industry Activities, in Katowice, Poland, in October. The Committee on Electric Power prepared three reports and a booklet on the environmental aspects of electricity production, transmission and distribution.

The second ECE Seminar on the Role of Transportation in Urban Planning, Development and Environment was held in June in Washington, D.C. (United States).

The improvement of housing and its immediate surroundings was discussed at the annual session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and a report on the future pattern and forms of human settlements was reviewed. The third ECE Conference on Urban and Regional Research, in Warsaw, Poland, in May, made recommendations to Governments and international organizations. The fifth ECE Seminar on the Building Industry, in Budapest in October, focused discussions on the building industry and the environment. The Group of Experts on Housing, Building and Planning Problems and Policies in the Countries of Southern Europe held a meeting in Lisbon, Portugal, in May, to study the financing of housing.

Specific housing needs in relation to over-all housing policy, to social principles, and to architectural, planning and technical aspects were discussed at the Seminar on Special Housing Needs at The Hague, Netherlands, in November. Other meetings gave priority to land-use policies, to quality approval and control of building products and to functional requirements and reference to standards in building regulations.

#### Decision by Economic and Social Council

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual report of ECE for the period 25 April 1975 to 9 April 1976. On 5 August



1976, the Council, by approving decision 183(LXI), without a vote, took note of the report, of the views expressed during discussions in the Commission and of the resolutions and decisions

adopted by ECE, and endorsed ECE's work programme and priorities. The action was taken on the proposal of the Council's President.

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## The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The thirty-second session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 March to 2 April 1976. The Commission established guide-

lines for action to consolidate changes in policy, programme planning and implementation which were initiated in 1974 and 1975. It approved measures to further rationalize and refine its pro-

gramme of day-to-day activities and long-term projects, and for continuing consultations between member Governments and ESCAP's secretariat. The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, established in 1975, served as a forum for such consultations. The Commission requested the Advisory Committee to maintain a general and continuing appraisal of the work programme and its implementation.

In 1976, the membership of ESCAP increased to 41, with 33 members and eight associate members. Maldives was admitted to membership on 5 August, and Papua New Guinea, formerly an associate member, became a member on 27 August. Tuvalu, formerly part of the territory of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, was admitted as an associate member following its separation from the Gilbert Islands. The Gilbert Islands continued as an associate member.

#### Activities in 1976

##### Food and agriculture

Special attention continued to be given by the Commission to food, energy, raw materials, transfer of technology and external financial resources. At its 1976 session, the Commission identified rural development as an additional priority area and asked the Executive Secretary to commit available resources ensuring implementation of projects in priority areas. The Commission also invited member Governments to give increasing attention to the problems of rural development, including the adoption of a policy aimed at evolving integrated rural development programmes.

During the year, preparations started for a regional plan of action for rural development, and an integrated rural development unit was established in the ESCAP secretariat. This included the recruitment of experts, consultations with other United Nations agencies, and the drawing up of an inter-agency co-ordinated regional plan of action for integrated rural development, to be implemented jointly by ESCAP, United Nations agencies and other organizations. In addition, ESCAP drew up its own integrated work programme. These two plans were to form the main components of a programme which aimed at providing a composite plan of action for each specific problem of the rural poor. The programme was to be reviewed at a special intergovernmental meeting to be held in Tokyo, Japan, in February 1977.

The regional network of agricultural machinery, which was set up in 1975, became operational in November 1976 when the project document was approved by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and was opened for the final signatures of the participating Governments. The net-

work was to assist in the development and utilization of locally-suited mechanized farming tools and equipment and was to be located in Los Banos, Philippines. Contribution pledges were received from Australia, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand.

##### Technical co-operation among developing countries

Of special concern during the year were resource constraints, due to the curtailment of financial assistance by UNDP. The Commission expressed deep concern at the serious effect the cut-back in UNDP financial support had on programme implementation and called for action to avoid duplication of activities and to ensure that any additions to essential activities were matched by a guaranteed corresponding increase in resources.

The Commission also urged Governments to rely on the concept of technical co-operation among developing countries as a potential source of additional resources for ESCAP's work. Technical co-operation among developing countries, a new approach in international co-operation for development, was being promoted at the global level under UNDP's auspices; its co-operative activities were to be considered at a 1977 world conference.

In February 1976, a joint ESCAP/UNDP regional meeting was held in Bangkok to consider the nature and scope of the participation of the ESCAP member countries in the world conference. Recommendations were made for the promotion of this concept at the regional level and for better planning and co-ordination of these activities among the developing countries of ESCAP with those of other regions. The Commission endorsed these recommendations and urged the member Governments to regard technical co-operation among developing countries as an instrument of concerted action in self-reliance.

Two handbooks of training and fellowship facilities and of consultancy services in the region's developing countries were published in 1976 to promote greater use of the potential for development assistance existing in the region's developing countries.

##### Transfer of technology

A feasibility study on the Regional Centre for the Transfer of Technology was considered by ESCAP in 1976. The Commission called for the necessary steps to be taken for a timely establishment of the Centre and requested the drafting of a project document, which was to be submitted to an intergovernmental meeting in February 1977. Contributions were received for the preparatory phase of the project from India, the Netherlands, UNDP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

#### Centre for Women and Development

During the year, ESCAP prepared a project document for the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, which was approved by an inter-governmental meeting in November 1976. The document was signed by India, Iran, Pakistan and the United States and pledges of contributions were received from Iran, New Zealand and the United States. The Centre was to be inaugurated in February 1977 in Teheran, Iran, and was to aim at increasing women's potential for local, national and regional leadership.

#### Telecommunity

During 1976, efforts to establish an Asia-Pacific Telecommunity progressed. The organization was to serve as a forum for Governments to co-operate on technical compatibility and efficiency of telecommunications operations and on the training of personnel. A constitution was approved by an intergovernmental working party in March/April. It was ratified by four States, and was to come into force after an additional three ratifications. Thailand offered host facilities for the Telecommunity.

#### Trade

Consultations continued during the year on the Asian trade expansion programme, a project to increase and improve regional trade and monetary co-operation among the developing countries of the region. The 1975 Bangkok Agreement, which liberalized trade between the developing nations of the region, entered into force in June 1976. Average tariff cuts amounted to 36 per cent and covered a total of 146 products.

In December 1976, a draft charter and three protocols were prepared for an Asian Reinsurance Corporation, which was to help member countries increase their capacity to retain insurance business and reduce the outflow of foreign-exchange earnings. The draft text was to be submitted for approval to the Commission in 1977.

#### Development planning

The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975 was published in February 1976. In Part I, the Survey noted the negative or negligible growth rates and high levels of unemployment and inflation during 1974-1975 and predicted a moderate recovery for 1976.

Part II, which reviewed the situation of the small farmer in the region, estimated that of the 415 million persons living in poverty, about 355 million were in rural areas. The Survey analysed the reasons for neglect of the rural poor and suggested measures for improvement, such as institutional restructuring of rural society and the provision of non-formal education for rural people. -

#### Meeting of the Executive

##### Secretaries of regional commissions

In January 1976, a meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the United Nations regional commissions was held at Bangkok. The meeting made recommendations for the planning and co-ordination of programmes in fields identified for priority action: international trade, transfer of resources and international monetary reforms, science and technology, industrialization, food and agriculture, co-operation among developing countries, and restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations. It was also agreed to study the long-term trends of economic development in each region.

#### Mekong project

Work continued on the implementation of the Mekong project, a long-term scheme to develop the use of the water resources of the lower basin of the Mekong River for the benefit of the riparian countries (Democratic Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Thailand). Hydroelectric power, modern irrigation and flood control systems, improved navigation and water supplies were to be provided under the project.

Activities were directed by the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin whose members represented the four riparian countries.

At the end of December, the total resources contributed or pledged to the Committee or projects sponsored by it amounted to the equivalent of \$355.7 million. The Committee's work programme for 1976 consisted of 56 projects, divided into 167 activities. Work on many of these projects continued during the year; others were held in abeyance or curtailed, particularly in Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

#### Offshore oil exploration

The Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, established under the auspices of ESCAP and operating with UNDP support, continued its programme of regional investigations and broad reconnaissance surveys for petroleum and other minerals in offshore areas. With bilateral and multilateral assistance, work was undertaken to intensify and extend these geological and geophysical surveys to deeper waters and to unexplored offshore and coastal areas.

The developing member countries expanded their participation in the Committee's activities. This involved not only their geological surveys and mineral resources agencies, but also their petroleum and energy resources agencies, State oil companies, universities and research institutions in the

fields of geoscience, marine science and technology, and marine environment.

A similar body, the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas, continued programmes in surveys and training. The surveys led to the discovery of a large field of manganese nodules in the offshore areas of the Cook Islands. Chemical analyses indicated a nodule density of 90 per cent and varying combinations with other metals such as copper, nickel and cobalt.

### Decisions by Economic and Social Council

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual report of the Eco-

nomic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the period 8 March 1975 to 2 April 1976.

On a proposal of its President, the Council approved, without a vote, decision 184(LXI), by which it replaced "Gilbert and Ellice Islands" by "Gilbert Islands" in the Commission's terms of reference listing its associate members, and added "Tuvalu" to the list of associate members of the Commission.

Also on 5 August, the Council adopted, without a vote, on the suggestion of its President, resolution 2044(LXI), by which it decided to include Maldives in the geographical scope of the Commission and to admit it to membership.

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

### Documentary references

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E/5835 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions.  
E/5858. Letter of 3 June from Maldives.  
E/L.1734. Draft resolution and draft decisions proposed by Council President, draft resolution and draft decision II.

Resolution 2044(LXI), as proposed by Council President, E/L.1734, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having considered the application for membership in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific submitted by the Government of the Republic of Maldives,  
1. Decides to include Maldives in the geographical scope of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and to admit it to membership of the Commission;  
2. Further decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

E/5889. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 184(LXI)).

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E/5727 and Add.1.2. Reports of JIU. Report on regional structures of United Nations system. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report; comments of ACC; and

comments of Secretary-General and Administrator of UNDP).  
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Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No. 51. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.F.20.

## The Economic Commission for Latin America

In 1976, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), which is also known by the Spanish acronym CEPAL, continued to research and analyse socio-economic development in Latin America,

and to provide technical advice to Governments on the region's presence and participation in international affairs. In addition, ECLA organized or co-sponsored 13 meetings and seminars, dealing with

such subjects as employment, export promotion, technical co-operation among developing countries, and the use and management of water resources.

#### Activities in 1976

The region's economic development was analysed in ECLA's annual Economic Survey of Latin America, 1976 and in several studies dealing with inflation and transnational corporations, among other topics. The Survey indicated that the rate of economic growth in the region had shown a marked increase in 1976, though it did not reach the rates of the first half of the decade. Except for a few countries, a more favourable export performance led to improvement in the external sector. Inflation was again a source of concern during the year.

#### Social development

During 1976, ECLA continued to focus its activities on styles of social development and change in Latin America, an approach which tried to limit the dispersion of resources among the numerous specialized policy areas classified as social.

In this connexion, discussion focused on "critical poverty" as one approach to the reordering of development priorities and strategies. Also reviewed were alternatives for Latin American development under different suppositions concerning the future evolution of the international order and economic development.

Work continued during the year on a study of social stratification and mobility, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund. Other studies reviewed housing and urban services, the integration of women in development, employment, income distribution, rural development, and the situation of the family in Latin America.

#### Industrial development

Special attention was given during the year to new activities that were considered suited to the region's needs. These consisted mainly of sectoral studies aimed at identifying problems, promoting development and seeking co-operation in specific branches of industry.

A study was prepared on the Latin American economy between 1950 and 1975, which gave special attention to industrialization. The study reviewed the intermediate stages and identified the growth patterns of internal and external factors.

In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme, ECLA studied the development possibilities of the pulp and paper industry in several countries of the region. Special attention was given to the identification of new projects as part of a programme on the

planning and development of forest industries in Latin America.

A study was prepared on the effect of transnational corporations on the region's manufacturing industry. An appraisal of the Latin American development process was prepared by ECLA's Economic Projections Centre.

#### Food and agriculture

During the year, ECLA continued to analyse the effects of the international economic situation on agriculture in the countries of the region. The ECLA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division gave special attention to the food sector and organized the 1976 Latin American Food Conference which was held in Lima, Peru, in April.

A study on agricultural development in the past 25 years was prepared; it evaluated agricultural progress, analysed trade in agricultural products and examined the potential for integrated regional agriculture. In addition, the Division continued to co-operate in the agricultural sector with the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Caribbean Community, and it advised the Government of Paraguay on problems encountered in the marketing of meat and other agro-industrial products.

#### Natural resources and environment

Activities during the year focused mainly on preliminary work for the United Nations Water Conference to be held in 1977. A regional preparatory meeting of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Lima in August/September 1976. The meeting considered regional reports on the water resources of Latin America and prepared recommendations to be presented to the Conference in the form of "Action Proposals: The Lima Consensus on Water Problems."

Work continued on the project of water, development and the environment in Latin America; this aimed at improving the planning and management of water resources in Latin America and attempted to reconcile the needs of rapid economic development with the protection of the environment.

Other activities during the year included concluding an agreement between ECLA and the Latin American Energy Organization which identified areas of co-operation and established general procedures for collaboration. A study was made of the region's production, volume of reserves and possible exports of mining products: copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, nickel, silver, sulphur, phosphates, fluorite and iron. Projections of consumption up to the year 2000 were prepared.

#### Transport and communications

During the year, ECLA continued to collaborate with member Governments and international or-

ganizations at their request in the areas of: facilitation of transport in international trade; bases for the improvement of transport planning; and the application of technology in transport. A document was prepared on the establishment and promotion of international land transport services in the Andean subregion, and talks were held with the two Governments concerned regarding the carriage of goods to Bolivia through Chilean ports.

The Commission continued to provide advisory assistance to the countries of the region for the formation of national transport facilitation groups and the promotion of the simplification and standardization of the procedures and documentation required for international transport and trade.

The Latin American Railways Association met in August/September 1976 to consider the regulations implementing the Multinational Rail Traffic Agreement. In addition, steps were taken during the year to promote maritime transport and work was started on a draft agreement to facilitate international multimodal transport in southern Latin America.

#### International trade and development

A study on international economic relations was prepared, which examined Latin America's international economic relations in a global setting, changes in the industrial centres and in Latin America, problems of financing and external indebtedness, and relations with the major trading powers. Latin America's progress and prospects in economic integration were also evaluated, and proposals for action were put forward.

In November 1976, ECLA co-sponsored with the Japan External Trade Organization a seminar in Tokyo on the Japanese experience in export promotion, which was attended by officials from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

Work continued during the year on three areas in the field of financing and external indebtedness of Latin America: the balance-of-payments current account, capital movements and external indebtedness. Among the measures considered was a financial safety net. The presidents of the central banks of Latin America decided at their meeting in San Salvador, El Salvador, in May 1976, to set up a special committee to study financial co-operation among Latin American countries, including the possible establishment of a safety net. The Commission was requested to serve jointly with the

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies as secretariat of the committee.

Regional and subregional economic integration was analysed during 1976 in Latin America. Efforts were made to revitalize integration in Latin America and new steps were taken towards Caribbean integration through the activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, LAFTA and the Andean Group. In March 1976, representatives from the ECLA regional offices met in Santiago, Chile, to analyse problems connected with integration, the approaches and solutions to them, and ECLA's work programme. It was decided to focus activities on central research projects benefiting the region as a whole, sectoral projects, and technical support for action organizations.

#### Statistics and quantitative analysis

The national accounts data base and the permanent data file on the public sector were updated during the year. Computer programmes were developed for processing estimates at constant prices of the gross domestic product by type of expenditure.

Work proceeded on a project jointly undertaken by ECLA and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which evaluated and analysed data on income distribution in Latin America.

A project on determining poverty lines estimated basic consumption budgets for 10 countries of the region. Work continued on the determination of urban poverty profiles and on a descriptive characterization of income distribution by levels.

Other statistical work included the systematization of manufacturing production indices, which used the same base and a common classification, to revise the index at the regional level. In addition, a data file on employment statistics was set up, which was to centralize data and available estimates on the evolution of total and sectoral employment and unemployment.

The Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1976 was prepared.

#### Decision by Economic and Social Council

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, on a proposal of its President, approved, without a vote, decision 185(LXI), by which it took note of the report of ECLA for the period 7 May 1975 to 6 May 1976.

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- A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter III C.  
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## The Economic Commission for Africa

During 1976, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) reformulated its medium-term plan for 1976-1981 to focus on African self-reliance through close intra-African co-operation and economic integration. Activities were set up to give impetus to economic and social development through agricultural transformation and integrated rural development. The close dependency relationship between agriculture and industry was emphasized. Rural populations, which comprise 80 per cent of the continent's population, received priority consideration for their development requirements. The Commission planned to increase employment, provide administrative machinery for domestic and foreign trade and improve or create institutional machinery for the training of African manpower.

### Activities in 1976

The sixth session of the Conference of African Planners was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in October. The Conference considered and made recommendations concerning, inter alia, application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning under African conditions, conventional planning in relation to the unified approach, social development planning, public works programmes and integrated rural development to alleviate poverty, unemployment, under-employment and institutional aspects of development planning.

The Commission continued to intensify its relations with the specialized agencies of the United Nations family and to expand its co-operation with other international organizations. Joint divisions were set up with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

### Agriculture

The Commission emphasized activities to increase productivity and expand food production, especially at the small-farmer level. Studies were completed in Senegal to formulate programmes for the integration of livestock production into the farming system and to provide greater security to the nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoral sector and to enable it to be more productive.

The Commission continued to analyse national reports on the state of food and agriculture in member States. Country studies on the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia were reviewed during the year. A study on self-sufficiency in rice production in five countries—the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone—was presented at the meeting of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Rice Production held in Rome, Italy, in April 1976. An ECA seminar on increasing food availability by reducing waste and improving the marketing systems in west Africa was held in October in Monrovia, Liberia.

### Economic research and planning

During the year, the 1975 and 1976 issues of the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa were completed. The Surveys reviewed the international economic situation, developments and policies in the ECA region and long-term trends and prospects.

### Economic co-operation

The Commission's Economic Co-operation Office, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, evaluated the United Nations Development Advisory Team programme in 20 countries of Africa. Recommendations were made to strengthen the three existing teams, which were renamed ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, and to establish four additional Centres. By the end of 1976, five Centres were operational or being established; they served as the operational arms of ECA, replacing the sub-regional offices.

An action-oriented programme was formulated, which included priority multinational projects and national projects with multinational potential, to be implemented within two to three years.

In addition, assistance was given to intergovernmental economic organizations, and projects of the Lake Chad Basin Commission were evaluated and new project possibilities identified.

A co-operation agreement was signed with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, establishing, inter alia, a regional documentation centre and a data bank. Discussions also started on co-operation between ECA and the Economic Commission

for Latin America concerning mutual assistance in training.

#### Public administration

During the year, ECA continued to provide advisory and consultancy services, thereby helping member States to establish efficient structures for socio-economic development. Assistance was rendered to Governments to improve their procurement and supplies management. Assistance to the public finance sector focused on budgetary management, tax administration and the organization of national training workshops. Ninety-eight students received funds from bilateral sources for studies not available in their own countries. Four national training workshops were organized with 78 participants to assist national institutions in developing a professional capability for training.

Studies were undertaken on the establishment of an African centre for advanced public policy analysis on local government reforms, the management problems of African public enterprises and improvements in budgetary systems and tax administration.

#### Industry

During 1976, the Commission's activities focused on institution-building, intra-African co-operation in industrial development and the programme of world-wide consultations on the redeployment of world industrial production capacities. A comprehensive development programme was drawn up for the years from 1976 to 1981, covering all aspects of multinational co-operation in the development of basic industries, institutions and rural industries.

Regional draft programmes were formulated for industrial policies and planning and for developing the following industries: building materials and construction; chemicals; engineering; basic metals; small-scale, rural and agro-forest-based industries. The programmes were endorsed by the Committee for African Industrialization in November 1976.

Advisory missions were undertaken by ECA involving: industrial strategies; policies and plan formulation; industrial surveys; training facilities in forest industries; food processing; and textile and cement industries. Work continued on the identification of opportunities for small-scale industry and technology development.

#### Trade

During 1976, ECA activities continued to promote and expand intra-African trade. A consultative mission to Morocco studied the identification of products for trade with other African countries. Another mission surveyed the possibilities of expanding trade between and within the eastern and southern African subregions and advised on the

required institutional framework to support and facilitate that trade.

A Symposium on the Development of Intra-African Trade and the establishment of an African common market was jointly organized with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and held at Algiers, Algeria, in October. An action programme was adopted, and the symposium called for the convening in 1978 of OAU's intergovernmental committee of experts on trade and development to start multilateral negotiations among African countries.

The first issue of the quarterly bulletin *African Trade* was published in 1976, providing information on intra-African trade problems and opportunities.

The Commission assisted member States in their preparations for the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was held at Nairobi, Kenya, in May 1976. In collaboration with OAU, ECA organized several meetings of the African group of States to harmonize their positions on the topics under discussion and to ensure co-ordination between African positions and those of the other developing States members of the "Group of 77" throughout the negotiations.

Other ECA activities during the year included the organization of a meeting on African producers' associations to discuss ways of strengthening their bargaining power in the commodity trade field. The meeting developed lines of strategy for future development of producers' associations and the creation of new ones, as well as a mechanism for the co-ordination of producers' associations at regional and interregional levels.

Also, ECA assisted activities aimed at the promotion of intra-African monetary and financial co-operation, and the restructuring of financial and monetary relations between African countries and the developed world. In this connexion, ECA organized a meeting of the working party of African governors and executive directors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), held in preparation for the 1976 annual Fund/World Bank meeting. African views on the world financial and monetary situation and its impact on African countries were discussed and agreed upon at the meeting.

#### Natural resources

The Commission's second African meeting on energy was held in Accra, Ghana, in November. It analysed energy resources in Africa and discussed co-operation in energy development, training of manpower, technical assistance, environmental aspects of energy utilization and development in Africa.

A number of projects were prepared on the de-



velopment of non-conventional sources of energy, an inventory of energy resources and the development of electrical energy in Africa. Studies continued on the status of the human environment, especially in connexion with desertification and the supply of water. In the field of remote sensing by satellite, a technical mission visited several African countries and drew up a report, which was discussed at an intergovernmental meeting in September 1976. It was decided to establish two ground receiving stations in satellite imagery in Kinshasa, Zaire, and Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, and five trainer and user assistance centres in Kinshasa, Ouagadougou, Nairobi, Ile-Ife (Nigeria) and Cairo (Egypt). A meeting to discuss the legal and financial framework for the African Remote-Sensing Council was to be convened in 1977.

In September 1976, ECA held a regional meeting in preparation for the United Nations Water Conference, scheduled for 1977; it discussed water resource development and recommended action programmes. In August, an agreement establishing the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre in the United Republic of Tanzania came into force. The Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys, at Ile-Ife, held its first graduation ceremony in June, awarding diplomas in photogrammetry and photo-interpretation to students from 11 African countries. The Centre also sponsored students for study abroad on fellowships awarded through bilateral assistance.

The African Association of Cartography was established in 1976, with headquarters in Algeria. The Cartographic Inventory for Africa project, financed by a grant from Canada, continued through 1976. Data were collected in eastern Africa on topographical and topical mapping and geodetic work. Also established in 1976 was the African Regional Standards Organization, with headquarters at Accra.

#### Population

During the year, ECA pursued its major objective of enhancing demographic knowledge in the region. Studies were completed on: fertility levels, trends and differentials in Africa and their implications for social and economic development; fertility, education and population growth in selected African countries; and rural exodus in the Central African Empire. Also completed were two studies on migration to Accra and Lagos (Nigeria) and case studies on the Ivory Coast and Kenya.

Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon conducted a population census in 1976, bringing the number of countries which have conducted censuses under the African Census Programme to 17.

The Commission continued sending experts to the Regional Training Institute for Population

Studies at Accra, and to the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographique at Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon. Other assistance was given to the East African Statistical Training Centre at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, and to the Ivory Coast, which had requested preparation of a project for the supply of experts and fellowships to the Ecole Statistique d'Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mali, Rwanda and Zaire received ECA assistance for their demographic statistical work. Demographic surveys were organized at the request of Nigeria to provide initial information for the planning of a new capital.

Several issues of the African Census Programme Newsletter and the African Population Newsletter were published during the year. Population Studies, Series No. 2 was published in English.

#### Social development

Integrated rural development programmes were a major concern of ECA during 1976. Workshops were organized to improve the quality of rural life, seminars were held and advisory services provided on national machineries to accelerate integration of women in development, and study tours were organized to evaluate rural development programmes. A female task force volunteer programme was launched to train women in special skills.

Work continued on developing the youth and national development programmes. Priority was given to the formulation of guidelines to assist member Governments in promoting and developing youth policies and programmes aimed at social integration and increasing employment opportunities.

Publications included: a study on family welfare and development in Africa, with particular emphasis on policy formulation, programme planning and implementation; an up-to-date study on the African social situation; and the quarterly Rural Development Newsletter and African Women.

#### Statistics

The Commission's statistical work programme continued to focus on the development and co-ordination of national statistical services and the development of a centralized statistical service for the African region.

Advisory services on national accounts and demographic statistics were provided, and statistical training was given at several statistical institutes. A regional data bank was developed, and a household survey programme was formulated. The data bank was to include a comprehensive documentation reference service, in addition to statistics in demographic, social and economic fields.

During the year, ECA continued to publish the

Statistical Newsletter, the Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin and the Statistical Yearbook for Africa.

#### Transport, communications and tourism

A Conference of Ministers of Transport of Central Africa, held in September 1976, set up a co-ordinating council for integrated transport development in the subregion.

A report was prepared on the establishment of a compensation fund for the export of ground-nuts from land-locked member countries of the African Ground-nut Council.

Field studies on road standards, maintenance and construction were undertaken in the Gambia and in the United Republic of Cameroon. At an ECA meeting at Addis Ababa, the routing and alignment of the Trans-East African Highway (Cairo to Gaborone, Botswana) were agreed on. The Co-ordinating Committee for the Trans-African Highway (Mombasa, Kenya, to Lagos) met at Kinshasa, in September, establishing the Trans-African Highway Authority at Bangui, Central African Empire.

A study on causes of port congestion in Africa was undertaken and published.

Representatives of port management associations of Africa met with United Nations agencies to discuss problems and possibilities for assistance.

In the area of tourism, advisory missions were undertaken in Benin, the Ivory Coast, the Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda and the Upper Volta, and recommendations for action were drawn up. In Senegal, a study was made of current conditions in international tourism and their repercussions on the tourism business.

The Co-ordinating Committee for the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunica-

tion Network met at Geneva, Switzerland, in May 1976, to review progress in attracting funds for the remaining 7,000 kilometres of the 24,000 kilometres of route. The Committee also discussed plans for completing surveys for the third stage, covering an additional 26,000 kilometres of route.

In May 1976, a second mission was undertaken to Georgetown, Guyana, at the request of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (among developing countries), to give advice on the establishment of information and communication systems for trade and commerce in developing countries.

In co-operation with OAU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union, ECA organized a seminar in Addis Ababa in September/October to exchange knowledge and experience in satellite communication and to review progress in the development of a co-operative regional action programme in the use of space communication for education and development.

#### Decision by Economic and Social Council

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, without adopting a formal resolution, took note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 1 March 1975 to 29 February 1976. The Council also amended ECA's terms of reference to add the following States as members of the Commission: Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland and Zambia. This action was taken by approving decision 186(LXI), without a vote, at the suggestion of the Council President.

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E/5889. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 186(LXI)).

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Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. XII, No. 1. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.K.6.

## The Economic Commission for Western Asia

In 1976, the implementation of the 1976-1977 work programme of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) continued to be adversely

affected by the prolongation of the hostilities in Lebanon, which resulted in the evacuation of staff members and a freeze on recruitments. Some proj-

ects were therefore carried over to the next biennium.

The third session of ECWA was held at Doha, Qatar, from 10 to 15 May 1976. It was decided to move headquarters temporarily from Beirut, Lebanon, to Amman, Jordan, for a period of one year. In July, the Commission started operating in Amman. At a special session held in Doha on 22 and 23 August, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the site of ECWA's permanent headquarters be established at Baghdad, Iraq.

By other resolutions adopted at its May session, ECWA decided, *inter alia*: to extend assistance for the co-ordination of efforts made for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; to continue, intensify and expand training and advisory services in public finance and administration in favour of the least developed countries of the region; to carry out a study on the economic and social situation and potential of the entire Palestinian Arab people; to urge the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to furnish material support to start a population census of the Palestinian Arab people; to establish a voluntary fund for economic and social development of the least developed member States of the region; and to co-operate with the United Nations Environment Programme in connexion with the protection of the environment and the promotion of environmental awareness in the region.

### Activities in 1976

#### Development planning

During the year, ECWA prepared its third progress report on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission also started to prepare studies on the long-term trends in and forecasts of the economic development of the ECWA region.

Work continued on a "brain drain" study; arrangements were made with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for coverage of the Arab countries in Africa.

In 1976, the Euro-Arab dialogue was continued, and discussions were held with the League of Arab States on areas of possible ECWA assistance and on ways and means of co-operation between the two organizations.

Within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Commission prepared a paper analysing the structure of trade barriers facing products of export interest to the ECWA countries in three developed

markets. The Commission continued work during the year on the public finance profiles of ECWA member countries and on the evaluation of Government budgetary systems and practices in ECWA member countries and the need for reform in those areas.

A survey on the use of computers and computer-based management techniques in Jordan, Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic was completed for submission by ECWA and the International Labour Organisation to the three countries concerned in the area.

In the field of economic co-operation, ECWA prepared a paper on the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries, and assisted in the preparation of a position paper on the role of the regional commissions in economic co-operation among developing countries.

The Regional Project for Public Finance and Administration continued its activities during the year. A training course was held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, in May-June 1976 for finance officers from Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. In addition, three country-based training programmes were organized on various aspects of public finance, focusing on the local needs and the operational field activities.

A paper on employment problems in countries of Western Asia was prepared by ECWA in collaboration with ECA and submitted to the preparatory meeting for the 1976 World Employment Conference held in Tunis, Tunisia, in May 1976. The Commission also prepared a report reviewing economic and social conditions in the ECWA region, including growth of output, prices, sectoral developments (agriculture, manufacturing and petroleum), external trade and payments, planning, the social situation and regional and interregional co-operation.

An agreement was signed between the Centre on Transnational Corporations and ECWA to establish within ECWA a joint unit on transnational corporations.

During the year, advisory services and assistance were extended to Lebanon to co-ordinate reconstruction and development after cessation of hostilities. A project was prepared by ECWA for the United Nations Inter-Disciplinary Advisory Team to Lebanon which was expected to assist with policy decisions on economic and social problems, help prepare a comprehensive medium-term plan, and prepare the ground for studies on Lebanon's development prospects and growth under conditions of economic and social stability.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, text of resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

### Food and agriculture

The agriculture division, organized jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), focused activities in 1976 on the following: establishment of a reliable data system, starting with the preparation of an annual review and appraisal of agricultural development in the region; improvement of agricultural planning, including a study of the long-term agricultural potential for East Jordan, a policy framework for irrigation-water charges in Yemen and participation in the FAO Country Programming Development Mission to Iraq; enhancing food security, continuing the study on short-term possibilities for expanding food production and completing a pilot study on food security in East Jordan; promotion of agricultural integration; and identification of investment opportunities, with participation in a mission to Democratic Yemen launched by the FAO/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Investment Centre.

In addition, ECWA prepared a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Desertification and participated in a training course on agricultural planning organized by the Arab Planning Institute for Social and Economic Development.

### Industrial development

Work continued in 1976 on a techno-economic study for the development of the fertilizer industry in the Arab world, which was a joint project of ECWA, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab Studies.

Missions were undertaken to Iraq to assist the Government in preparing a master plan for the chemical industry. The Commission also provided advisory services to Jordan to assess and formulate the prospects of export-oriented industries.

At the request of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, ECWA drew up a programme for a study of the regional farm machinery project.

The Commission also participated in seminars on petrochemicals, on industrial development, on the sugar industry, and on the fertilizer industry.

### Natural resources, science and technology

Water resources continued to be of major concern to ECWA during the year. The first basic study was completed on the development of water resources in the ECWA region. A regional meeting was held at Baghdad from 11 to 16 December 1976, in preparation for the 1977 United Nations Water Conference. Country reports were submitted by member countries, and a draft regional report was

prepared by ECWA and adopted by its member countries.

A survey report was completed on the development of mineral resources in the region. The report was based on the results of missions to almost all ECWA countries.

Energy resources were assessed under a project on basic energy statistics and review of developments in the energy and oil sector in the ECWA region. Visits were made to member countries to identify priorities and problem areas in energy resources development. The Commission also provided advisory services to Democratic Yemen on the legal aspects of oil refining.

The science and technology programme included the preparation of a report on the status of science and technology in the ECWA region, based on information gathered during visits to all ECWA member countries in late 1975 and early 1976.

The Commission also participated in the Conference of Ministers of Arab States Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, held at Rabat, Morocco, from 16 to 25 August 1976.

### Population

In 1976, data collection was one of the main activities of the population programme. The results of the 1975 socio-demographic survey of five cities in Oman were processed and analysed. In addition, demographic and related socio-economic data were compiled and analysed for all countries of the ECWA region. Data sheets containing recent and reliable data on 53 indicators (relating to population, labour force and education) for each country were reproduced and disseminated during the year.

A seminar on demographic data collection and analysis was held in Amman from 30 October to 10 November 1976. Advisory missions were undertaken to the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. At the request of the two Governments, these missions assisted in the evaluation and streamlining of the national population programmes and in formulating project requests for financing by UNFPA.

### Transport, tourism and communications

In 1976, a preliminary survey was conducted of port facilities in nine ECWA member countries.

Advisory services were rendered to Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic on improving the railroad system and on training staff.

In Amman, a feasibility study on road maintenance and improvement was conducted, and the Jordan National Planning Council was advised on port expansion in Aqaba and new highway construction.

At the request of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab

Economic Development, advisory services were provided on the feasibility and evaluation of a port project in the Comoros, and the Government of Yemen was advised on maritime national policies.

#### Social development and human settlements

The final report of a case study on the situation and needs of youth in Democratic Yemen and in Yemen was completed in 1976. Work continued on the participation and integration of Arab women in industrial development. Quantitative data were collected on women's educational, social, legal and employment status in the ECWA region.

The Commission participated in an interagency meeting on the rehabilitation of the disabled, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in December 1976. It was planned to start providing advisory services on rehabilitation to ECWA countries, especially to Lebanon.

The social aspects of integrated rural development projects were studied in Democratic Yemen and in Yemen. Other studies included two socio-economic surveys of the north-eastern Badia region of Jordan, and a report on training and research for social development in the ECWA region.

In addition, ECWA provided advisory services: to Bahrain, on a study project of the needs of children and youth; to Iraq, on the socio-economic returns of national literacy; and to Jordan, on the planning of the Centre for Community Development. Work was also started on a study evaluating housing finance in the ECWA region and a project document was prepared for a regional institution for urban development in the Arab States.

#### Statistics

A study of comparative real income and costs of living in ECWA countries was initiated during the year. In an effort to help member countries adopt

sound pricing policies and obtain international real product and purchasing power comparisons, ECWA drafted a paper on an integrated system of price and quantity statistics and a system of international comparisons of gross product and purchasing power in the ECWA region. The Commission also assisted ECWA countries in the implementation of the United Nations System of National Accounts.

#### Technical assistance

Direct technical assistance was also rendered to the ECWA countries. The Commission provided regional advisers in the fields of human resources development, statistics and national accounts, transport and communication development, population statistics, social aspects of population policies, and industrial project formulation and evaluation.

#### Decision by Economic and Social Council

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report on the third session of ECWA. On 5 August 1976, the Council, at the suggestion of its President, approved, without a vote, decision 187(LXI), by which it took note of the report and the resolutions therein, and endorsed amendments to the Commission's programme of work and priorities.

Later in the year, the Council adopted a resolution—2045(LXI)—by which it decided to establish the permanent headquarters of ECWA at Baghdad.

Resolution 2045(LXI) was adopted without a vote on 27 October 1976, on the proposal of Democratic Yemen and Pakistan.

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

#### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meetings 2022-2024, 2026, 2027, 2032.

E/5785. Report of ECWA on its 3rd session, 10-15 May 1976. (Chapter I: Draft resolution requiring action by Economic and Social Council; Chapter III: Resolutions (22(III)-34(III)) adopted by Commission; Annex: List of documents before Commission at its 3rd session.)

E/5835 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions.

E/L.1734. Draft resolution and draft decisions proposed by Council President, draft decision V.

E/5889. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 187(LXI)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meetings 2033, 2035.

E/5845. Report of ECWA on its 2nd special session, Doha, Qatar, 22 and 23 August 1976. (Chapter I: Draft resolution requiring

action by Economic and Social Council; Annex: List of documents before Commission at its 2nd special session.)

E/L.1738 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General. E/L.1739. Democratic Yemen and Pakistan: draft resolution.

Resolution 2045(LXI), as proposed by 2 powers, E/L.1739, adopted without vote by Council on 27 October 1976, meeting 2035.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Taking note of the report of the Economic Commission for Western Asia on its second special session and, in particular, resolution 35(S-II) contained therein,

1. Decides to establish the permanent headquarters of the Economic Commission for Western Asia at Baghdad, Iraq;
2. Decides further to add the following provision, as a last paragraph, to the terms of reference of the Commission contained in Council resolution 1818(LV) of 9 August 1973: "13. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at Baghdad, Iraq."

## Other documents

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter III E. A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter I.  
E/5727 and Add.1.2. Reports of JIU. Report on regional structures of United Nations system. Notes by Secretary-General (trans-

mitting JIU report; comments of ACC; and comments of Secretary-General and Administrator of UNDP).

E/5801. Regional structures of United Nations system. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5834. Summary of Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries of Western Asia, 1975. Note by Secretary-General.

## Regional co-operation

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution on the strengthening of the regional commissions for regional and interregional co-operation. By the preamble to this resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, noted that slow but steady progress had been made in the decentralization of operational activities and that the regional commissions had been adapting their work programmes and activities to conform to decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted on 12 December 1974.<sup>2</sup>

By the operative paragraphs, the Council reaffirmed that the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role as the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions and it called upon all the organizations and agencies in the system to work closely with the regional commissions.

The Council affirmed, without prejudice to the special needs and conditions of each region and to the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, and having regard to a General Assembly decision of 11 December 1970 concerning intercountry development programming,<sup>3</sup> that the regional commissions should, as defined in Joint Inspection Unit recommendations, exercise team leadership and responsibility for intersectoral co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level, with the active support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and of regional offices.

The Council asked the Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring to consider, *inter alia*, the following options: (1) the designation of the regional commissions as team leaders with responsibilities for the co-operation and co-ordination of intersectoral programmes at the regional level; (2) their designation also as executing agencies of UNDP for future United Nations intersectoral, subregional, regional and interregional projects and the inclusion of the commissions in the list of executing agencies for the implementation of such projects; (3) the delegation in full to the regional commissions of executing agency functions for existing intersectoral, subregional and regional operational activities of

the United Nations; (4) the organization of regular meetings of the regional commissions to improve the co-ordination of the economic and social activities of the United Nations system in their respective regions; and (5) arrangements for ensuring that regional views were duly reflected in the debates in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee of the General Assembly.

In addition, the Council asked the Secretary-General to make provisions to enable the regional commissions to continue to carry out their activities effectively, and to consider arranging for their Executive Secretaries to be present during the consideration of their budgets.

It recommended that the executive heads of such global organizations as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme and the specialized agencies should intensify their co-operation with the secretariats of the regional commissions to make them centres for the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of programmes for the promotion of co-operation among States members of the commissions.

The Council asked the regional commissions to formulate a programme of work and priorities for their respective regions in the field of co-operation among developing countries, bearing in mind the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in September 1976 and the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in Argentina in 1977.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit, for consideration at its mid-1977 session—taking into account the financial implications involved—proposals for strengthening the secretariats of the regional commissions to enable them effectively to promote co-operation among developing countries.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2043(LXI), adopted without a

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX), containing text of Charter.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 350-55, text of resolution 2688(XXV).

vote. The text was introduced by Nigeria, on behalf of the developing States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77." (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meetings 2022-2027, 2032.

- E/5607 and Corr.1 and Add.1,2. Report on decentralization of United Nations economic, social and related activities and strengthening of regional economic commissions. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report), comments by Secretary-General, and comments of Administrator of UNDP.
- E/5727 and Add.1,2. Reports of JIU. Report on regional structures of United Nations system. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report, comments of ACC, and comments of Secretary-General and Administrator of UNDP).
- E/5801. Regional structures of United Nations system. Report of Secretary-General.
- E/5835 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions: Bangkok, 23-26 January 1976; Geneva, 12-14 and 16 July 1976.
- E/L.1731 and Rev.1,2. Nigeria (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77" developing countries): draft resolution and revisions.

Resolution 2043(LXI), as introduced by Nigeria, E/L.1731/Rev.2, and as further orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its many resolutions, as well as those of the General Assembly, on the decentralization of economic and social activities and the strengthening of the regional commissions, including General Assembly resolutions 1709(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1823(XVII) of 18 December 1962 and Council resolutions 793(XXX) of 3 August 1960, 1442(XLVII) of 31 July 1969, 1756(LIV) of 16 May 1973, 1896(LVII) of 1 August 1974 and 1952(LIX) of 23 July 1975,

Noting that slow but steady progress has been made in the decentralization of operational activities through the arrangements made between the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Secretary-General for the regional commissions to be executing agencies for subregional, regional and interregional projects under the conditions indicated in Council resolutions 1896(LVII) and 1952(LIX),

Noting with appreciation the reports, and the comments thereon, of the Joint Inspection Unit on the regional structures of the United Nations system and on the decentralization of United Nations economic, social and related activities and the strengthening of the regional commissions and the report of the Secretary-General on regional structures of the United Nations system,

Noting further the preliminary proposals under discussion in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System in its consideration in particular of structures for regional and interregional co-operation,

Noting that the regional commissions have been adapting their work programmes and activities, in particular, to conform to the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Recognizing, without prejudice to the special needs and conditions of each region, that the regional commissions, with their experience in promoting regional and subregional co-

(See also Chapter III, RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, of the section on Economic and Social Questions in this volume.)

operation, are the appropriate institutions within the United Nations to act as centres for the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of programmes for the promotion of interregional co-operation also, especially with respect to the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries in their respective regions,

Appreciating that, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, efforts are being made to co-ordinate the activities of the commissions in this field, as well as those of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and of such United Nations bodies as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, and those of all the specialized agencies;

1. Reaffirms, in conformity with Council resolution 1756(LIV), that the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role as the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions and calls upon all the organizations and agencies in the system to work closely with the regional commissions to achieve the over-all economic and social development objectives at the regional level;

2. Affirms, without prejudice to the special needs and conditions of each region and to the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, and having regard to General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970, especially section III of the annex thereto, that the regional commissions should, as defined in paragraphs 469 and 470 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the regional structures of the United Nations system, exercise team leadership and responsibility for intersectoral co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level, with the active support of the United Nations Development Programme and of regional offices;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, without prejudice to the special needs and conditions of each region and to the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, to consider, *inter alia*, the following options:

(a) The designation of the regional commissions as team leaders with responsibilities for the co-operation and co-ordination of intersectoral programmes at the regional level;

(b) The designation, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV) and Council resolution 1896(LVII), of the regional commissions as executing agencies of the United Nations Development Programme for future United Nations intersectoral subregional, regional and interregional projects and the inclusion of the commissions in the list of executing agencies for the implementation of such projects;

(c) The delegation in full to the regional commissions of the executing agency functions for existing intersectoral subregional and regional operational activities of the United Nations, in accordance with Council resolutions 1896(LVII) and 1952(LIX);

(d) The organization by the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, on a regular basis, of meetings, with a view to improving the co-ordination of the economic and social activities of the United Nations system in their respective regions;

(e) Arrangements for ensuring that regional views are duly

reflected in the debates in the Second Committee of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate provisions in order to enable the regional commissions to continue to carry out their activities effectively, and to consider arranging for the Executive Secretaries of these commissions to be present during the consideration of the budgets for their respective commissions;

5. Recommends, without prejudice to the special needs and conditions of each region, that the executive heads of such global organizations as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme and of the specialized agencies should intensify their co-operation with the secretariats of the regional commissions, with a view to making them centres for the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of programmes for the promotion of co-operation among States members of the respective commissions;

6. Requests the regional commissions concerned to work

out a programme of work and priorities for their respective regions in the field of co-operation among developing countries, bearing in mind the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held at Mexico City in September 1976 and the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in Argentina in 1977;

7. Requests further the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for consideration at its sixty-third session, taking into account the financial implications involved, proposals for strengthening, where necessary, the secretariats of the regional commissions to enable them to promote effectively co-operation among developing countries at the regional and interregional levels.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III J.

A/31/38. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976, Chapter III E and DD.

## Other matters concerning regional economic and social activities

### Regional support for improving human settlements

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 2040(LXI), took note of the report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, which was held at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976.

The Council called upon the United Nations regional commissions and urged all other international organizations within and outside the United Nations system to take intensified and sustained

action in support of national efforts to improve human settlements. It recommended to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General be requested to convene regional meetings to establish guidelines for the co-ordination, within each region, of action to be taken in order to deal with human settlements, and to report to the Assembly on the results on their deliberations. (See pp. 449-50 for text of resolution 2040(LXI).)

### Documentary references

#### Meetings of Executive Secretaries

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meetings 2022-2027, 2032.

E/5835 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions (Part A):

Bangkok, 23-26 January; Geneva, 12-14 and 16 July 1976.  
E/5835/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Part B: Analytical summary of annual reports of regional commissions).  
E/L.1734. Draft resolution and draft decisions proposed by Council President, draft decision VI.  
E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 188(LXI)).



## Chapter XVII

**United Nations disaster relief**

In 1976, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) opened a Co-ordination Centre which was designed to strengthen UNDRO's capability as a clearing-house for disaster information and to facilitate international disaster relief co-ordination. Attention focused on the economic impact of disasters in disaster-prone developing countries. Special projects, technical advisory missions and the dissemination of information on technological developments helped to increase understanding of the importance of protective measures and to promote implementation of disaster preparedness and prevention in disaster-prone developing countries.

Emergency relief assistance was mobilized and co-ordinated in 16 disaster situations in 1976. For this, \$194,555 was allocated from the United Nations regular budget and \$2,034,203 was channelled through UNDRO in the form of voluntary contributions.

**Assistance activities in 1976****Aid to Sudano-Sahelian populations**

In 1976, the total number of priority projects for which the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO) was requested to mobilize resources rose from 52 to 90. Financial requirements for the projects totalled \$400 million, of which about \$180 million was raised by UNSO through commitments of bilateral donors and by contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.

The projects were concerned with the development of agriculture and provided for seed multiplication, fertilizers, crop production, pesticides, agricultural tools and irrigation. The projects also aimed at the improvement of hydraulic resources, livestock, feeder road systems, forest resources, agro-meteorological and hydrological services, telecommunications, fisheries, storage facilities, vocational training and health services.

A number of priority projects were implemented through the utilization of the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.

Among the projects which were completed or being implemented in 1976 in the member States of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta) were programmes for the construction and maintenance of feeder roads, the

development of rural telecommunications and a radio broadcasting system and the conduct of a regional seminar on forest development. Also included were the development and strengthening of regional and national agro-meteorological and hydrological services, the planning of an inventory of all water points and earth dams in the region, a plan for the reconstitution of livestock herds in Chad, and a plan for the integration and development of continued fishery resources.

In Cape Verde, a series of underground waterworks was constructed and improved seeds for food crops were provided. In Mauritania, an integrated system of food-grain storage facilities was being developed, pumping equipment installed, and a maintenance and control system in a series of deep-bore wells set up. Other projects included the implementation of an integrated plan for water control in the northern littoral of Senegal and the development of a series of cattle watering points in the Gambia.

In October 1976, the Secretary-General announced the transfer of UNSO from the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), giving full responsibility for the administration, control and operation of the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities to the Administrator of UNDP.

In November, at the request of the Permanent Inter-State Committee, UNSO launched a second campaign for resource mobilization in support of the Committee's medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme.

In October 1976, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General reviewed the activities of UNSO and the Permanent Inter-State Committee. He noted the increase in priority projects and continuing co-operation with other agencies of the United Nations system, such as the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization (seed multiplication plans), the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (strengthening local capacity for the manufacture of agricultural tools and equipment).

On 25 October 1976, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Secre-

tary-General, decided to take note of the report and to transmit it to the General Assembly. This action was set forth in Council decision 194(LXI), adopted, without a vote, on the proposal of the President.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly expressed its profound gratitude for the support given to the recovery and rehabilitation programme for the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, and urged all Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and private organizations and individuals to respond favourably and in a continuing manner to requests for assistance. The Assembly also requested UNSO to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee and its efforts to ensure co-ordination between United Nations programmes and bodies. Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his action aimed at mobilizing the financial resources necessary for the implementation of projects identified by the member States of the Permanent Inter-State Committee.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/180, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text without a vote on 30 November 1976. The text was sponsored by Bolivia, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, the Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, the United States and the Upper Volta. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Aid to Ethiopia

In May 1976, heavy rains caused flooding in the southern part of Hararge Province in Ethiopia. Several villages were under water; the maize crop suffered substantial losses. Relief activities undertaken by the Government posed logistical problems. A \$10,000 allocation by UNDR0 helped pay fuel costs for the helicopters bringing supplies to isolated villages and refugee camps.

A shortage of rainfall during the 1976 growing season in other parts of Ethiopia (Tigre, Wollo and the Rift Valley) was expected to result in crop failures for 1977. The Government requested UNDR0 to issue an appeal for equipment to upgrade the capacity of the ports of Assab and Djibouti for commercial and food aid imports. A joint mission was undertaken by UNDR0 with the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to assess food requirements and internal transport conditions.

In April 1976, the Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council on the economic and social conditions of the people in the drought-stricken areas. He noted that there had been short-

term improvements in the general situation due to satisfactory harvests, but that much depended on the adequacy of the 1976 rainy season. Food distribution requirements, the Secretary-General stated, were estimated at 5,000 tons per month during 1976. He stressed the need for a renewed commitment by the international community to Ethiopian rehabilitation and recovery, as the fundamental causes of the recent famines still existed.

On 6 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution by which it noted with concern that the emergency conditions of the drought situation had not all been alleviated, and that many drought-sensitive parts of the country could revert to being a disaster area. Noting also that close to a million people were still dependent on relief assistance, the Council requested the Administrator of UNDP, in collaboration with all appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and Member States, to intensify their response to the needs for recovery, rehabilitation and development of the drought-stricken areas.

The Council's decisions were embodied in resolution 1986(LX), which was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Togo, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The resolution was adopted without a vote, after an oral drafting amendment by Liberia was accepted by the other sponsors.

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

In September 1976, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the emergency-related aspects of the drought. The report reviewed the progress made in the implementation of all relevant resolutions regarding assistance to the drought-affected areas, and noted that, on the basis of information available to UNDR0 on 12 August 1976, the cumulative value of contributions from the international community for relief and rehabilitation exceeded \$300 million.

On 21 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it urged UNDR0, UNDP and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia. The Assembly also appealed to all Member States, voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue and increase their assistance to Ethiopia, and invited the Secretary-General, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Administrator of UNDP to report to it on implementation.

The Assembly's decisions were embodied in resolution 31/172, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee. The Second Committee approved the draft resolution without a vote on 3 December 1976, as sponsored

by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, India, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

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

#### Aid to Madagascar

In the wake of a series of seasonal cyclones which swept over Madagascar between December 1975 and March 1976, UNDR0 received a Government request on 4 March 1976 for communications equipment and medical supplies, which was met by an emergency allocation from UNDR0 and UNDP.

At its April-May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council was informed of the cyclone damage in Madagascar and of a drought affecting the rice-producing areas. The World Food Programme had allocated 11,000 tons of wheat for the victims. An UNDR0 report recommended medium- and long-term measures for the permanent reconstruction of the affected areas, in particular aid to the Government in establishing priorities for rebuilding infrastructure and installations essential to the economic development of the country.

On 6 May 1976, the Council adopted a resolution by which it noted the assistance provided by several countries and international organizations to meet the most urgent needs, and the vigorous efforts made by the Government of Madagascar to relieve the suffering of the cyclone and drought victims.

The Council also urged all Member States to participate in relief operations and to intensify their efforts and co-operation in medium-term and longer-term measures for rehabilitation and reconstruction. It requested all international organizations and voluntary agencies to lend their support to efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize relief and assistance. The Council expressed the hope that UNDP, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), and all other international financial institutions would give favourable and urgent consideration to requests for assistance, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution.

The Council's decisions were set forth in resolution 1985(LX), adopted without a vote. It was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria,

Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

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

In accordance with the Council's request, the Secretary-General, on 13 July 1976, submitted a report on measures to be taken following the cyclone and drought in Madagascar. He noted that the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator had continued to monitor the developments in Madagascar and that relief supplies were delivered to the population. He also noted that the Government of Madagascar had improved its national organization for relief, but that a planned programme of assistance in reconstruction, or in the promotion of better construction methods, would lead to reduced need for relief operations in the future.

#### Aid to Guatemala

On 4 and 6 February 1976, major earthquakes occurred in Guatemala, killing over 22,000 people and injuring 77,000. Almost 1.5 million people were rendered homeless. It was estimated that the total amount of damage caused by the earthquake was \$748 million, and that the reconstruction and replacement costs would amount to \$1,000 million.

To meet the most urgent needs, such as caring for the injured, shelter and drinking water, most donors made cash donations, as all needed supplies were available in the Americas. The donations were made through UNDR0, the League of Red Cross Societies, or bilaterally to the Government of Guatemala.

On 6 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council, after examining reports on the situation, adopted a resolution by which it expressed its deep sorrow to the people and Government of Guatemala at the loss of life and damage to the economy. It urged the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies to allocate the most extensive possible financial, technical and other resources for the purpose of responding to requests from Guatemala with a view to planning and implementing programmes for national reconstruction. The Council also requested UNDP to take steps to provide special technical assistance, expressed the desire that the World Bank and all other regional and international financial institutions, in particular the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank, give urgent consideration to requests for assistance from Guatemala in connexion with its programmes and projects for national reconstruction, and decided to keep the matter under review.

The Council's decisions were embodied in resolution 1984(LX), adopted without a vote; the text

was sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Uganda, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

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

#### Other assistance activities

In March 1976, parts of Afghanistan were affected by an earthquake and floods, killing about 50 people and causing heavy damage to buildings and irrigation systems. An allocation of \$20,000 was provided by UNDR0.

A cargo aircraft crashed into a main street of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, in October 1976, killing the crew and 102 others. Urgent medical needs were met by a \$12,000 UNDR0 grant.

Heavy rains in June and July 1976 made 200,000 people homeless in Burma. Blankets were purchased with a \$20,000 contribution by UNDR0.

As part of the United Nations response to a General Assembly resolution of 8 December 1975,<sup>1</sup> an UNDR0 mission visited the Comoros in May 1976. An appeal was launched for food and medical supplies, and assistance channelled through UNDR0 totalled \$736,067. A request for longer-term aid was made by the General Assembly in December 1976. (See also p. 189.)

A series of seismic shocks occurred in Ecuador in October 1976, making about 20,000 people homeless. A survey of shelter needs and the purchase of roofing materials were financed with an \$11,000 UNDR0 allocation.

In November 1976, floods killed 20 people and made 15,000 homeless in Honduras. An UNDR0 contribution of \$10,000 was to help meet emergency health needs, together with a Government allocation of \$8,000 channelled through UNDR0.

Two severe earthquakes occurred in a remote mountain area of Irian Jaya in Indonesia in June and July 1976. About 420 people were killed and 8,000 relied on food supplies brought in by air. An earthquake shook Bali in July, killing over 500 people and causing heavy damage. Emergency relief was co-ordinated by UNDR0, and \$20,000 was provided for immediate needs of the victims. The total value of assistance provided by United Nations agencies amounted to \$270,000.

An earthquake killed 1,000 people and caused heavy damage in the Friuli region of Italy in May 1976. An UNDR0 allocation of \$20,000 was made to the League of Red Cross Societies for use in relief operations, though the Italian Government did not request international assistance.

A hurricane struck western Mexico in October 1976. About 1,000 people lost their lives; 100,000 were left without shelter. Medical supplies and air-

freight costs totalling \$7,500 were channelled through UNDR0.

Over 3 million acres of farmland were flooded in Pakistan due to heavy rains in July 1976; 300 people lost their lives and about 1.5 million people had to leave their homes. A contribution of \$19,683 was made by UNDR0 for emergency health assistance.

A typhoon brought torrential rains to the island of Luzon in the Philippines in May 1976. Over 200 people were killed by floods and more than 600,000 evacuated. An emergency feeding programme was established, to which UNDR0 contributed \$20,000. The World Food Programme allocated over \$1 million to this programme.

In August 1976 an earthquake caused a tsunami which devastated fishing villages on Mindanao Island in the Philippines, killing over 4,000 people and leaving over 100,000 homeless. An UNDR0 grant of \$20,000 helped to meet emergency shelter needs. The World Food Programme launched food-for-work projects in the affected areas and FAO assisted in the rehabilitation of the fisheries sector.

A serious epidemic of viral haemorrhagic fever was reported in the Sudan and Zaire in October 1976. The World Health Organization launched an emergency operation at a cost of \$100,000, part of which was financed by a contribution of \$50,000 channelled through UNDR0.

In November 1976, an earthquake killed nearly 4,000 people and made 50,000 homeless in Van province, Turkey. A list of emergency needs was distributed by UNDR0; by mid-December these needs had been met and the victims were installed in winterized tents financed by international contributions.

#### Strengthening the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Co-operation in the promotion of disaster preparedness and prevention was expanded during 1976 with other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Also, UNDR0 expanded its technical co-operation activities, particularly assistance to Governments for the elaboration of national plans for disaster preparedness and advice on longer-term disaster-prevention measures. By the end of 1976, technical advisory missions had been sent to 23 countries, and five missions were in preparation.

Disaster preparedness and prevention were also promoted through the dissemination of scientific and technological information. This included publication of monographs on disaster prevention and mitigation, continuation of work on the World Survey of Disaster Damage and expanded participation in international meetings. Activities included

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 776-78, text of resolution 3421(XXX).

the formulation of a programme for the application of remote sensing by satellite to disaster damage assessment, preparedness and prevention, in co-operation with other United Nations bodies, and a study project on the provision of emergency shelter and related services in disaster situations.

#### **Financing the activities of the Office of Disaster Relief Co-ordinator**

In July 1976, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. Particular attention was given to the question of the future financing of the Office. The Secretary-General noted that governmental response to requests for voluntary contributions had been gratifying, amounting to more than \$1.7 million as at 31 March 1976. These contributions had financed the strengthened capability of the Office. Substantial progress had been made with respect to disaster prevention and preparedness, and technical co-operation activities had been expanded.

On 3 August, the Economic and Social Council, recalling the General Assembly's decision of 29 November 1974<sup>2</sup> to review the method of financing the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in the light of experience, called upon member Governments to support the trust fund for UNDRO operations and recommended that the Assembly take up the question at its 1976 session.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2016(LXI), adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. On 23 July 1976, the Committee had approved the draft resolution, without a vote, as sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Denmark, Jordan, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly commended the Co-ordinator for the progress made in strengthening the capacity of his Office and observed that there was need to maintain the core programme of the Office. It requested the

Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its 1977 session, proposals for a continued sound financial basis for the core programme, which were to include proposals for a transfer of appropriate costs from voluntary funding to the United Nations regular budget.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in formulating the draft programme budget for 1978-1979, to include provision for financing from the regular budget a substantial portion of those core-programme administrative activities currently financed from the trust fund, as an initial step in the process of ensuring a sound financial basis for UNDRO. It decided to maintain the trust fund for a further two-year period from 1 January 1978.

The Assembly appealed for contributions to the trust fund and requested the Economic and Social Council to undertake in 1978 a review of alternative sources of funding for the technical co-operation activities of the Office which it had called for in 1975. It invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on possible sources of such financing. The Assembly decided to examine further the question of future financial arrangements for the Office at its 1977 session, with a view to reaching definitive conclusions at that time.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/173, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved the draft resolution without objection on 3 December 1976. It was sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 594, text of resolution 3243(XXIX).

#### **Documentary references**

##### **Assistance activities in 1976**

##### **AID TO SUDANO-SAHELIAN POPULATIONS**

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2034.

A/31/259. Implementation of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in Sudano-Sahelian region. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5779. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 21st session, Headquarters, New York, 15 January-4 February 1976, Chapter II.

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapter VII.  
E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 194(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 38, 57.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter XI B.  
A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter X C.

A/31/259. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.38. Bolivia, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United States, Upper Volta: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 30 November 1976, meeting 57.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/180, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/338/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, particularly Assembly resolutions 3253(XXIX) of 4 December 1974 and 3512(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and Council resolution 1918(LVIII) of 5 May 1975,

Considering that the nature and scope of the needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region make it necessary for the international community to continue and to strengthen its solidarity action to support the recovery efforts and economic development of those countries,

Noting with satisfaction the decisive 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,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the meeting convened by the Secretary-General and held at Geneva on 1 July 1975, whose purpose was to mobilize the necessary resources to finance priority projects identified by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and its member States,

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-Sahelian region,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of 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;

2. Expresses its profound 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;

3. Takes note of the establishment of the Club des amis du Sahel, whose purpose is to assist in the implementation of the current programme, adopted at Ouagadougou by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and of the enlarged programme deriving from the economic and social development strategy to be adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee;

4. Urges all Governments, United Nations bodies, 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 the requests made by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and by the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries;

5. 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 medium-term and long-term assistance programmes;

6. 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;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council.

#### AID TO ETHIOPIA

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1994, 1995, 1997.

E/5762 and Corr.1. Assistance to drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1715. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Togo, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 1986(LX), as proposed by 18 powers, E/L.1715, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 6 May 1976, meeting 1995.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Council pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3441(XXX) of 9 December 1975 on the progress made in the implementation of all relevant resolutions regarding assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

Noting with concern that the report indicates that not only have all the conditions characterizing the emergency drought situation not been alleviated but that the general situation still hangs in a delicate balance and that many of the drought-sensitive parts of the country could revert to being a disaster area,

Having heard the statement of the delegation of Ethiopia that close to a million people are still dependent on relief assistance,

Recognizing the enormous difficulties encountered in the process of rehabilitation and recovery, and the immense resources required,

Recognizing also that, after the emergency relief, unless urgent measures for rehabilitation and recovery are undertaken, the lives of the people affected by the drought will continue to be in jeopardy,

Taking note that, despite the measures undertaken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with emergency relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas of the country, it still continues to face enormous economic difficulties in financing the short-term and long-term rehabilitation programmes,

Recalling its resolutions 1833(LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876(LVII) of 16 July 1974 and 1971(LIX) of 30 July 1975, in which it, 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,

Noting that despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, the enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and recovery still persist,

1. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with all appropriate United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and Member States, to intensify the response to the needs for recovery, rehabilitation and development of the drought-stricken areas, taking into account the Special Programme of emergency measures adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974;

2. Urges the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue implementing vigorously the provisions of Council resolutions 1833(LVI), 1876(LVII) and 1971(LIX) and those of General Assembly resolution 3441(XXX);

3. Appeals to Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to lend their continuing support to the measures undertaken by the Government of Ethiopia for the relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

4. Decides to keep the matter under review.

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 47, 54, 59.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III A.

A/31/149. Assistance to drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.40. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 59.

A/31/413. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/172, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/413, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,  
Noting with deep concern the recent failure of rain during critical stages of the cropping season in parts of Ethiopia, Mindful of the demands made on the resources of the Government of Ethiopia,

Noting with appreciation the assistance given to Ethiopia by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing the relief and rehabilitation efforts made by the Government of Ethiopia,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1886(LX) of 6 May 1976, by which the Council requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify the response to the needs for recovery, rehabilitation and development of the drought-stricken areas,

Further recalling its resolution 3441(XXX) of 9 December 1975, in which it urged the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to implement vigorously the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833(LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876(LVII) of 16 July 1974 and 1971(LIX) of 30 July 1975,

1. Urges 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 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 and 3441(XXX) of 9 December 1975, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833(LVI), 1876(LVII), 1971(LIX) and 1986(LX);

2. Appeals to all Member States and voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue and increase their assistance to Ethiopia;

3. 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-second session and to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session on the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 above and of other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council.

#### AID TO MADAGASCAR

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1985, 1994, 1995, 1997.

E/5788. Letter of 9 April from Madagascar to President of Council (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar").

E/L.1705. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in provisional agenda of 60th session, para. 2.

E/L.1712. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

Resolution 1985(LX), as proposed by 25 powers, E/L.1712, adopted without vote by Council on 6 May 1976, meeting 1995.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has recently suffered the effects of tropical cyclones which have caused loss of life and considerable damage to the economy of the country,

Having heard the statement of the delegation of Madagascar on the periodicity and frequency of the cyclones which affect the countries situated in the south-western part of the Indian Ocean, and on the microclimatic factors peculiar to Madagascar, whose southern regions have been affected by a prolonged drought,

Recognizing that climatic hazards create in countries subject to seasonal disasters emergency situations having economic, social and structural consequences which seriously affect development,

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster, particularly Assembly resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 2959(XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3243(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3440(XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 3510(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and Council resolution 1891(LVII) of 31 July 1974,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in particular section X dealing with the Special Programme,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to the international community to give special attention to the phenomena of natural disasters,

Taking into account the fact that the assistance provided to all Member States stricken by natural disasters is an expression of the principle of international solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the assistance provided by several countries and international organizations to meet the most urgent needs,

Noting also the vigorous efforts made by the Government of Madagascar to relieve the suffering of the victims of the cyclones and the drought,

1. Expresses its profound sympathy with the people and Government of Madagascar for the loss of life and the serious damage which the cyclones and drought have caused to the economy of the country;

2. Urges all Member States to participate in relief operations and, if possible, to intensify their efforts and co-operation with a view to instituting medium-term and long-term measures for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas affected by the cyclones and drought;

3. Requests all international organizations and voluntary agencies, particularly those most directly concerned, to lend their support and assistance, within the framework of their respective programmes, to all the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize relief and assistance, and also to examine urgently all requests for assistance made by the Government of Madagascar during the phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction, taking into account the principles set out in the Special Programme of emergency measures adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3202(S-VI);

4. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and all other international financial institutions will give favourable and urgent consideration to requests for assistance which the Government of Madagascar may submit under its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, and to requests for assistance designed to enable it, within the framework of its development plans, to adopt measures relating to programmes to provide warning of disasters and protection therefrom;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III C.

E/5865. Report of Secretary-General.

#### AID TO GUATEMALA

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1985, 1994, 1995, 1997.

E/5796 and Corr.1,2. Review of situation in Guatemala in consequence of earthquake of 4 February 1976. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1703. Supplementary item proposed by Secretary-General.

E/L.1705. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in provisional agenda for 60th session, para. 1.

E/L.1708. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of ECLA (CEPAL/MEX/76/Guat.1)).

E/L.1711. Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 1984(LX), as proposed by 27 powers, E/L.1711, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 6 May 1976, meeting 1995.

The Economic and Social Council,

Observing with deep sorrow and concern that earthquakes of unprecedented intensity have recently caused serious loss of life and property in extensive areas of Guatemala,

Mindful of the efforts made by the United Nations system and by the international community as a whole in the relief

work organized in conformity with the principle of international solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Observing also that, in addition to the death and injury suffered by thousands of persons, grave damage has been sustained by the Guatemalan infrastructure and economy,

Aware that, following the emergency relief effort, a second phase of reconstruction and rehabilitation will have to be initiated at enormous cost,

Recalling its resolution 1803(LV) of 7 August 1973 concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations,

Recalling also the decision taken on 31 March 1976 by the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund at its third session, in which it was provided that Guatemala should be included in the list of most seriously affected countries in accordance with section X of General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974,

1. Expresses its deep sorrow to the people and Government of Guatemala at the loss of life and the damage caused to the infrastructure and the economy by the earthquakes of 4 and 6 February 1976;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General and the statement by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator concerning the emergency aid provided to Guatemala both by the United Nations system and by the Member States;

3. Takes note also with satisfaction of the report submitted by the Economic Commission for Latin America on the damage caused by the earthquake in Guatemala and its repercussions on the country's economic and social development;

4. Urges the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund, other appropriate organizations and programmes, such as the World Food Programme, and the Economic Commission for Latin America, to allocate the most extensive possible financial, technical and other resources for the purpose of responding to requests made to them by the Government of Guatemala with a view to planning and implementing special programmes for national reconstruction;

5. Requests in particular the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its twenty-second session, to take urgent steps to provide special technical assistance, by means of the accelerated procedure already established, so as to assist the Government of Guatemala to carry out the process of national rehabilitation;

6. Expresses the desire that the World Bank and all other regional and international financial institutions, in particular the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank, give urgent consideration to requests for assistance which the Government of Guatemala may submit in connexion with its programmes and projects for national reconstruction, particularly those of a medium-term and long-term nature, and act favourably on them under terms and arrangements consistent with the serious economic situation in which that country now finds itself;

7. Decides to keep the matter under review.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III B.

#### OTHER ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

A/31/88 and Add.1,2. Office of United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter III: Mobilization and co-ordination of relief.)

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

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A/31/88 and Add.1,2. Office of United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. Report of Secretary-General.

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
 Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 590-594.  
 Plenary meeting 2030.

E/5865. Measures to be taken following cyclones and drought in Madagascar. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.526. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Denmark, Jordan, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 23 July 1976, meeting 594.

E/5875. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations).

Resolution 2016(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5875, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

The Economic and Social Council,  
 Recalling General Assembly resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, establishing the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, General Assembly resolution 3243(XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the strengthening of that Office, and General Assembly resolution 3440(XXX) of 9 December 1975, which provides *inter alia* for measures to be taken in support of the activities of the Office,

Recalling in particular paragraph 2 of resolution 3243(XXIX), by which the General Assembly decided that the additional costs of providing the strengthened capability of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should be met by voluntary contributions during the first year and during the biennium 1976-1977, at which time the methods of financing for future periods should be subject to review in the light of experience,

Noting paragraph 8 of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, in which he refers to the response of Governments to General Assembly resolution 3243(XXIX) and to General Assembly resolution 3532(XXX) of 17 December 1975,

Aware that it would be desirable, for planning purposes, that the General Assembly at its thirty-first session should give guidance to the Secretary-General on modalities for the future financing of the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

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, and of the supplementary oral report on its programme made to the Council at its sixty-first session by the Co-ordinator,

2. Calls upon Governments of States Members of the United Nations to give urgent consideration to supporting the trust fund established pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 3243(XXIX), during the period ending 31 December 1977;

3. Recommends that the General Assembly should consider, at its thirty-first session, the most appropriate means for the

financing after 31 December 1977 of the Co-ordinator's Office, as strengthened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3243(XXIX), taking into account the views expressed on this subject at the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly—31st session  
 Second Committee, meetings 47, 49, 54, 55, 59.  
 Fifth Committee, meeting 53.  
 Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI F.

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 A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/C.2/31/15. Statement by United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator at 54th meeting of Second Committee on 24 November 1976.

A/C.2/31/L.55. Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without objection by Second Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 59.

A/C.2/31/L.68, A/C.5/31/73, A/31/8/Add.17, A/31/456. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/31/413. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/72. Financing of emergency relief assistance and technical co-operation activities. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/413. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/173, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/413, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling 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 section II, paragraph 14, of its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2016(LXI) of 3 August 1976, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-first session should consider the most appropriate means for the financing, after 31 December 1977, of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Aware that it would be desirable, for planning purposes, for the General Assembly to give guidance to the Secretary-General on the modalities for the future financing of the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

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 and of the further

information given by the Co-ordinator in his statement to the Second Committee on 19 November 1976;

2. Commends the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and his staff for the progress made in strengthening the capacity of his Office with a view to providing an efficient world-wide service of mobilizing and co-ordinating disaster relief, including in particular the collection and dissemination of information on disaster assessment, priority needs and donor assistance;

3. Recognizes that there will be a need for the maintenance of the activities of the core programme of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as specified in the statement made to the Second Committee by the Co-ordinator on 24 November 1976;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, his proposals for a continued sound financial basis for the core programme, which should include proposals for the transfer, over a period of time, of appropriate costs from voluntary funding to the United Nations regular budget;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General, in formulating his draft programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, to include provision for the financing from the regular budget of a substantial portion of those core programme administrative activities currently financed from the trust fund established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3243(XXIX), as an initial step in the process of ensuring a sound financial basis for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and to enable the Assembly to reach a final

decision on this matter on the basis of the fullest possible information;

6. Decides to maintain for a further two-year period from 1 January 1978 the trust fund established pursuant to its resolution 3243(XXIX), modified under resolutions 3440(XXX) and 3532(XXX), in order to ensure that the financial resources available to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator remain adequate to meet the tasks entrusted to that Office;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his budgetary proposals referred to in paragraph 5 above, to take full account of the possibility of field co-ordination being undertaken, where appropriate, by the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme with due consideration being given to the views expressed by the Government of the disaster-stricken country;

8. Appeals to all Governments to make contributions to the trust fund for a further two-year period;

9. Requests the Economic and Social Council to undertake in 1978 the review of alternative sources of funding for the technical co-operation activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator provided for in General Assembly resolution 3532(XXX);

10. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a report on possible sources of financing for such activities to assist the Economic and Social Council in this review;

11. Decides to examine further the question of future financial arrangements for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator at its thirty-second session with a view to reaching definitive conclusions at that time.

## Chapter XVIII

**Assistance to refugees****Activities of the Office of the  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued in 1976 to provide international protection and material assistance to refugees. The Office also continued or undertook a number of special humanitarian assignments concerning such matters as the settlement of displaced persons of Indo-China, assisting refugees in Mozambique and co-ordinating United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus. Special attention was given during the year to protecting the basic rights of refugees, notably the right to asylum. Efforts were also made to counter the increasing prevalence of *refoulement* (expulsion of or refusing entry to aliens).

**Activities in 1976***International protection*

As at 31 December 1976, the number of parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees rose to 68. The number of parties to the 1967 Protocol, which extended the coverage of the 1951 Convention to new groups of refugees, rose to 63. Co-operation with Governments proceeded in order to determine the status of refugees in accordance with the definition contained in the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

The number of States acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons increased to 31, and the number of ratifications of the 1973 Protocol to the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen rose to 11. The number of accessions to the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa drawn up by the Organization of African Unity remained at 18 during the year.

The Office of the High Commissioner in 1976 pursued its efforts to secure the reunion of refugee families. Reunion was achieved by voluntary repatriation, by helping relatives of refugees to receive authorization to leave their country of origin, and by helping relatives of refugees to leave the country of asylum and gain admission to a country of resettlement.

During the year, lasting solutions to problems of

refugees were aided by legislative and administrative changes facilitating refugee settlement in various countries, particularly in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Kenya.

In Europe, at least 5,000 refugees acquired the nationality of their country of residence during 1976, and significant results in promoting naturalization were also obtained in Africa.

*Material assistance programmes*

During 1976, more than 350,000 refugees benefited from the UNHCR regular assistance programme, the majority of them in Africa. Assistance continued to focus on solutions through voluntary repatriation, integration within host countries, or resettlement through migration. Emergency relief was provided to new refugees.

Nearly \$14 million was committed under the UNHCR assistance programme in 1976, supplemented by allocations of more than \$1.8 million under the High Commissioner's Emergency Fund. In addition, \$12.7 million was committed from special trust funds, including allocations from the Refugee Education Account. Governments also made substantial supporting contributions.

*ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA*

At the end of 1976, the number of refugees of concern to UNHCR in Africa was estimated at 1.2 million.

Special measures were taken to provide relief assistance to meet the needs of large influxes of refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland. Programmes for refugees continued in Burundi, Ethiopia, Senegal, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia. A programme of humanitarian assistance was launched in 1976 for some 20,000 Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, and UNHCR pursued its efforts to assist the Governments of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique with the return and resettlement of former refugees and persons displaced inside those countries.

Local, mainly rural, settlement programmes con-

tinued to provide a solution for the majority of refugees in Africa, helping refugees to achieve a level of self-sufficiency comparable to that of the local population. In 1976, one rural settlement was completed; other settlements, which had been established for several years, received assistance in agriculture, health and education.

The severe shortage of employment and resettlement opportunities continued to pose serious problems for individual refugees in urban centres who required assistance. Counselling services in African cities with refugee populations were strengthened to provide professional guidance and assistance regarding education, employment and resettlement.

More than \$20.7 million was committed for assistance to refugees in Africa, of which \$4.4 million was allocated to local settlement and \$6.9 million to special operations. Trust funds, including the Education Account, made \$6.6 million available for refugee assistance.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN ASIA AND WESTERN ASIA

Large groups of displaced persons received UNHCR assistance in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Thailand and in Lebanon. Under the 1976 programme, Hong Kong, India, Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates received limited assistance related to health, vocational training and counselling needs. Temporary care and maintenance were also provided in a small number of cases.

The assistance programme in the Lao People's Democratic Republic helped rehabilitate about 350,000 persons, mainly through resettlement. Another 70,000 families were awaiting resettlement at the end of the year; it was hoped that the programme would be completed in 1977. Total UNHCR expenditures under this programme in 1976 amounted to \$3.7 million.

At the request of the Government of Lebanon, UNHCR assisted in dealing with problems of displaced and needy persons in that country, whose number was estimated to exceed 2 million. Acting within the over-all framework established by the Secretary-General in February for special humanitarian assistance for Lebanon, UNHCR's programme of emergency assistance continued as and when availability of funds, transport and security conditions permitted.

Under the United Nations emergency assistance programme, UNHCR provided emergency shelter material, food, medical supplies and transport. Blankets and clothing were contributed by a voluntary agency. By the end of 1976, nearly \$1 million had been expended for assistance in Lebanon.

Assistance programmes in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam continued during the year, focusing on

basic individual needs such as food, shelter, clothing, and restoring food production. Agricultural assistance accounted for the major part of the total UNHCR expenditure of \$7.4 million. Contributions from Governments amounted to \$7.8 million and donations in cash and kind of \$2.7 million were received to provide supplementary food supplies.

In Thailand, authorities registered 115,000 Indo-Chinese displaced persons during 1976, of whom 37,000 were resettled in third countries. At the request of the Government of Thailand, UNHCR undertook a programme of assistance, to be implemented by Thai authorities, to meet such emergency needs as food, shelter, clothing, medical care and transportation for refugees accepted for resettlement in other countries: \$2.27 million was used to cover resettlement costs. In addition, \$8 million was expended by UNHCR in Thailand in 1976, \$6.7 million of which was made available to the Government for the care and maintenance of displaced persons.

A major concern during the year were the large numbers of Indo-Chinese refugees arriving in small boats in countries bordering the South China Sea or rescued on the high seas by passing ships. Assistance was provided by UNHCR for their basic needs until admission to a country for temporary or permanent settlement could be secured.

In 1976, more than \$24 million was expended by UNHCR for these humanitarian operations. Of this, about \$11.8 million was spent in Indo-China, \$7.9 million in Thailand, and nearly \$1 million in Lebanon. A further \$3.9 million was allocated for care and maintenance of refugees in other South-East Asian countries and for Indo-Chinese displaced persons awaiting settlement in third countries.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN EUROPE

The number of refugees of concern to UNHCR in Europe at the end of 1976 was estimated at 566,000; most had been fully integrated for many years and benefited from national welfare facilities. Complementary assistance was therefore limited to groups requiring special care, particularly the old, the handicapped, and newly arrived refugees in countries of first asylum. Refugees from Argentina and Chile and considerable numbers of displaced persons from Indo-China continued to be admitted to several European countries for permanent settlement. An essential element of assistance was counselling, particularly relating to employment and resettlement through migration. Refugees also benefited in most European countries from integration facilities in the fields of education, professional training and employment. Total UNHCR commitments under the 1976 programme in Europe amounted to \$1.6 million.

The Office of the High Commissioner continued to co-ordinate United Nations humanitarian assist-

ance in Cyprus. Activities were carried out in co-operation with the World Health Organization, which continued to provide medical supplies and equipment, and the World Food Programme, which assisted in procuring food and made available local staff experts for counselling services. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus supported these efforts by delivering food supplies to various areas of the island and providing logistical assistance.

Assistance to approximately 200,000 displaced persons included temporary accommodation and shelter materials, food purchases, medical supplies, health care facilities and supplies to meet supplementary needs, such as handicraft materials, youth and community facilities, infant care, cash grants to the needy and immediate provision of clothing and foot-wear.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN LATIN AMERICA

A total of 112,000 refugees in Latin America included 82,000 of European origin, for whom comparatively little assistance was required, and about 29,000 of Latin American origin, mainly persons from Chile. Large-scale assistance and resettlement programmes for the refugees from Chile continued during the year, providing care and maintenance and covering resettlement costs. Other forms of aid included legal counselling and education assistance. Over 4,000 Latin American refugees were resettled in other countries with UNHCR assistance, mainly in Europe. About the same number of refugees were awaiting resettlement opportunities at the end of 1976.

Commitments under the 1976 programme in Latin America totalled \$4.7 million, of which over \$1 million was allocated for resettlement and \$2.9 million for supplementary assistance.

#### Legislative action

On 2 August 1976, having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2011(LXI), by which it recognized the importance of the essential humanitarian tasks undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner in the context of man-made disasters, in addition to its original functions, and commended the High Commissioner for his efforts on behalf of refugees and displaced persons requiring urgent humanitarian assistance. The Economic and Social Council also requested the High Commissioner to continue his activities in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, called upon the international community to continue and strengthen its support for the activities of the High Commissioner, and transmitted his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session.

Resolution 2011(LXI) was adopted by the Economic and Social Council without a vote and was sponsored by the following 31 members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, France, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 30 November, with the adoption of resolution 31/35, the General Assembly recognized the need for further strengthening the international protection of refugees and endorsed the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 2 August 1976. The Assembly commended the High Commissioner and his staff for the efficient manner in which they continued to discharge their activities on behalf of refugees and displaced persons and asked the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to promote permanent and speedy solutions through voluntary repatriation and assistance in rehabilitation of returnees, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries. It asked him to continue humanitarian aid to refugees in Africa and called for the full co-operation of all concerned. The Assembly also urged Governments to strengthen their support for the humanitarian activities of the High Commissioner by acceding to the instruments relating to refugees, co-operating in the field of international protection and in the promotion of permanent solutions, and by providing the necessary financial support for his assistance programmes.

Resolution 31/35 was adopted by consensus on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Third Committee had approved the text by consensus on 17 November, as sponsored by 44 Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Another resolution adopted on 30 November was concerned with the question of the establishment, in accordance with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of a body to which persons claiming the benefit of the Convention might apply. The General Assembly, having considered the High Commissioner's report on that

question, noted that he was carrying out the functions required under the Convention without any financial implications for the United Nations and requested him to continue to perform these functions.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/36, adopted by 117 votes to 9, with 8 absten-

tions, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text on 17 November by 100 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Australia, Austria, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

**GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PAID OR PLEDGED TO  
THE UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR 1977**  
(as at 31 May 1977; in US dollars)

| Country                         | Amount    | Country                          | Amount    | Country              | Amount     |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| Algeria                         | 20,000    | Iran                             | 10,000    | Pakistan             | 2,505      |
| Argentina                       | 27,500    | Israel                           | 11,236    | Panama               | 500        |
| Australia                       | 547,641   | Italy                            | 37,572    | Peru                 | 1,284      |
| Austria                         | 45,882    | Ivory Coast                      | 3,400     | Philippines          | 2,000      |
| Belgium                         | 273,973   | Jamaica                          | 550       | Republic of Korea    | 5,000      |
| Botswana                        | 1,038     | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2,000     | Saudi Arabia         | 8,000      |
| Canada                          | 833,333   | Liberia                          | 5,000     | Senegal              | 6,000      |
| Chile                           | 10,000    | Libyan Arab Republic             | 20,000    | Sudan                | 7,545      |
| Colombia                        | 4,514     | Madagascar                       | 1,000     | Sweden               | 1,404,386  |
| Denmark                         | 867,936   | Malaysia                         | 1,500     | Switzerland          | 509,804    |
| Egypt                           | 7,667     | Malta                            | 972       | Syrian Arab Republic | 1,000      |
| Finland                         | 250,000   | Mauritania                       | 4,000     | Thailand             | 8,000      |
| France                          | 519,015   | Mauritius                        | 15,000    | Trinidad and Tobago  | 1,250      |
| Germany,<br>Federal Republic of | 1,175,882 | Monaco                           | 200       | Turkey               | 7,000      |
| Ghana                           | 5,311     | Morocco                          | 9,561     | United Kingdom       | 591,216    |
| Greece                          | 30,000    | Nepal                            | 2,367     | United States        | 750,000    |
| Guinea                          | 506       | Netherlands                      | 1,785,317 | Yugoslavia           | 20,000     |
| Holy See                        | 2,500     | New Zealand                      | 70,093    | Zambia               | 248,756    |
| Iceland                         | 10,000    | Niger                            | 1,000     | Zaire                | 3,500      |
| Indonesia                       | 2,000     | Norway                           | 1,211,532 |                      |            |
|                                 |           | Oman                             | 6,000     | Total                | 11,411,134 |

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meetings 2007, 2027, 2028.

E/5853 and Corr.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/31/12 and Add.1.2).

E/L.1730 and Corr.1. Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

Resolution 2011(LXI), as recommended by 32 powers, E/L.1730 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 August 1976, meeting 2028.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3454(XXX) of 9 December 1975 and earlier resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Reaffirming the eminently humanitarian character of the activities of the High Commissioner for the benefit of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the importance of the essential humanitarian tasks undertaken by his Office in the context of man-made disasters, in addition to its original functions,

Noting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the oral statement made by him to the Council at its sixty-first session on various aspects of his humanitarian activities,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his efforts on behalf of refugees and displaced persons, victims of man-made disasters, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance;

2. Requests the High Commissioner to continue his activities, in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies, appropriate intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, for alleviating the suffering of all those of concern to his Office and for promoting permanent and speedy solutions to their problems through the provision of urgently required relief assistance, voluntary repatriation and assistance in their rehabilitation, integration or resettlement;

3. Calls upon the international community to continue and to strengthen further its support for the humanitarian activities of the High Commissioner;

4. Transmits the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

General Assembly—31st session

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to Programme of UNHCR, meeting of 19 November 1976 (A/AC.185/SR.1 and Corr.1). Third Committee, meetings 49-53. Plenary meeting 83.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter XI A.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III L.

A/31/12 and Add.1. Report of UNHCR.

A/C.3/31/9. Letter of 10 November from Morocco.

A/C.3/31/L.30. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 53.

A/31/342. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/35, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/342, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, transmitted by the Economic and Social Council under its resolution 2011(LXI) of 2 August 1976, and having heard his statement,

Recalling its resolutions 3454(XXX) and 3455(XXX) of 9 December 1975 relating to the activities of the High Commissioner for the benefit of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the importance of the essential humanitarian tasks which the High Commissioner is called upon to perform and for which his Office has acquired particular expertise and experience,

Bearing in mind the increasingly useful co-operation between the High Commissioner and other members of the United Nations system, resulting in better co-ordination of action and greater efficiency,

Recognizing the need for further strengthening the international protection of refugees,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 2011(LXI) on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Commends the High Commissioner and his staff for the efficient manner in which they continue to discharge their manifold activities on behalf of refugees and displaced persons;

3. Requests the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts, in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote 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;

4. Further requests the High Commissioner to continue his humanitarian assistance on behalf of refugees and displaced

persons in Africa and urges the fullest co-operation of all concerned for this purpose;

5. Urges Governments to strengthen further their support for the humanitarian activities which the High Commissioner is carrying out in accordance with pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council by:

(a) Facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection by means of accession to international instruments relating to refugees and respect for the rights of refugees;

(b) Co-operating in the promotion of permanent and speedy solutions to the problems faced by his Office;

(c) Providing the necessary financial means to attain the objectives of his humanitarian assistance programmes.

A/31/12/Add.2. Addendum to report of UNHCR (on question of establishment, in accordance with Convention on Reduction of Statelessness, of a body to which persons claiming benefit of Convention may apply).

A/C.3/31/L.31. Australia, Austria, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 53, by 100 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions.

A/31/342. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/36, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/342, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83, by 117 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3274(XXIX) of 10 December 1974,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the question of the establishment, in accordance with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, of a body to which persons claiming the benefit of the Convention may apply,

Noting that the High Commissioner is carrying out the functions required under the Convention without any financial implications for the United Nations,

Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to perform these functions.

#### Other documents

UNHCR. Nos. 1-6 (February, April, June, July, September, December 1976) and Supplement 76/77 (December 1976).

UNHCR Report. Habitat: Refugees in Human Settlements.

UNHCR publication, Geneva, Autumn 1976.

A/31/7/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/31/140, A/31/351. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of Board of Auditors, Reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

## Chapter XIX

**The United Nations Children's Fund**

At its annual session, held from 17 to 28 May 1976, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) noted with concern the continuing deterioration in the situation of children in many developing countries. Governments had been obliged to delay development plans, or to shift resources from social services to financially productive activities, thus seriously hampering the expansion of services benefiting children. While there was increasing evidence of recovery from the economic recession, the Board noted, the poorest countries would need augmented assistance for a significant period of time to come.

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 28 November 1975,<sup>1</sup> the UNICEF Executive Board discussed basic services for children in developing countries and adopted a report to the General Assembly on the question. As a basis for discussion, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director. This report, which elaborated the concept of basic services and established criteria for its application, expressed the view that it was not possible in low-income countries to deliver the services required for children and mothers through conventional methods. The most effective means of bridging this gap within the coming decades lay in extending basic services for children. This was to comprise a group of interrelated, mutually supporting services in: maternal and child health, including family planning; safe water supply and waste disposal; improving the quantity and quality of local food production and consumption; nutrition education; meeting the basic educational needs of the community; and introducing simple technologies to lighten the daily tasks of women.

The basic services strategy, according to the report, was to be characterized by the active involvement and support of the community in the planning, creation and functioning of services; the use of locally selected persons as voluntary or part-time community agents with the task of motivating the community and delivering essential services by simplified technologies; the engagement in the public service of substantially increased numbers of auxiliary personnel; the orientation of central and provincial professional staff to devote more time to direction, training, supervision, referral, logistical and technical support services. Government support was also seen as an essential precondition for the successful development of basic services on a major scale.

Canada put before the UNICEF Board a paper proposing that UNICEF concentrate its assistance on the very young child (ages 0-5 years). According to the Canadian proposal, the use of this age group as a priority-setting yardstick in all of UNICEF's decisions would increase the efficiency of the organization by helping reach a vastly more significant number of deprived children. It would also facilitate judgements within UNICEF as an investor, give focus to relations with other agencies working in the areas of the general needs of children, increase the efficiency of the United Nations development system as a whole by helping remove duplication of efforts, and cause national Governments and other agencies to integrate gradually into country programming and forward planning a concern for children over the age of five.

The Executive Director, in his comments on the proposal, pointed out that the UNICEF Executive Board had endorsed priority for aid to the young child but never excluded assistance to projects for other age groups. He said that, in addition to programmes directly benefiting the young child (immunization, special feeding, paediatric and child care), indirect measures also contributed to the young child's protection and development. These included projects relating to health services, responsible parenthood, safe and sufficient water supplies, improved sanitation, domestic production and use of better foods, the lightening of women's daily drudgery and other social welfare services. Such services represented the main practical channels for reaching and benefiting young children.

Education assistance was also provided by UNICEF, as in many developing countries the primary school system was the only service which reached to the village level and could provide a base for various activities benefiting young children and their families, as well as the communities in general.

At the conclusion of its debate, the Executive Board reaffirmed the high priority accorded the young child, but did not exclude aid for children over the age of five.

Given the increasing proportion of the total programme budget going to education over the past decade, the Board requested the Executive Director to report to its next session on the flow of exter-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 576-77, text of resolution 3408(XXX).



nal aid of various types to formal and non-formal education at the primary school level, and on the evolution of UNICEF participation.

The UNICEF Executive Board also considered a paper by the Executive Director discussing criteria for programme appraisal, monitoring and evaluation.

The Board endorsed the criteria suggested by the Executive Director and also approved a programme proposed for 1977-1979 which had the objective of strengthening ministry or department interest and evaluation machinery; strengthening the decision-making process, especially in relation to project implementation; making greater use of national expertise and institutions available in the country, a neighbouring country or the region; and evaluating services that absorbed substantial Government and UNICEF inputs or might do so in the future.

At the country level, each UNICEF field office was to identify at least one country in which it intended to co-operate intensively with national institutions to improve programme evaluation.

The Board also considered proposals by the Executive Director revising the handling of special assistance. It was felt that the Executive Director should have more flexibility in starting projects as soon as funds were received, without prior Board approval. The Board adopted the following recommendations, among others: emphasis should continue to be placed on the rapid extension of basic services for children, financed with UNICEF regular income and extra donor funds; sustained focus in fund-raising was to continue to be on increasing contributions to general resources, with appropriate attention to funding for special assistance and other noted projects.

In addition, categories of assistance were to be simplified in future programme and financial reporting. They were to include: regular projects (financed from general resources); long-term projects funded by a United Nations body; special assistance and other noted projects; and emergency assistance.

### Activities in 1976

#### Child health services

During 1976, community-based primary health care was introduced in a number of countries. In the main, this involved the reorientation and strengthening of national health services.

The primary health care concept was further developed during the year in co-operative undertakings by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. Workshops and seminars were organized for national staff. Training guidelines for primary

health care workers were being prepared by WHO, and a joint UNICEF/WHO effort was the revision of a guidelist of equipment and supplies for peripheral health establishments.

In 1976, UNICEF provided assistance to child health services in 100 countries at a total cost of \$25 million. That included the provision of supplies and equipment to some 33,600 rural health centres and subcentres, urban maternal and child health centres, district and referral hospitals and maternity homes. Training stipends were given to over 25,000 health workers.

#### Responsible parenthood

The Children's Fund continued to view family planning in the broad context of social and economic development. Assistance therefore focused on health, nutritional and other social services. Improvements in the conditions of life led to a decline in high infant and child mortality, which encouraged parents to space births and regulate the number of children. This, in turn, benefitted the individual child by improving conditions of family life and allowing the mother more time and energy to care for her children.

In 1976, expenditures for family planning activities carried out by UNICEF and funded by United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) totalled \$4.7 million, or 6 per cent of UNICEF programme expenditures.

#### Water supply and environmental sanitation

Water supply projects were increasingly viewed as an essential part of a more comprehensive approach to meeting children's basic needs and were co-ordinated with other approaches to improving life in the villages.

During 1976, UNICEF spent \$13.5 million on assistance for clean water supplies and improved sanitation in 91 countries. Over 12 million persons benefited from approximately 80,000 water supply systems and more than 450,000 persons gained access to better waste disposal systems.

#### Child nutrition

Some 40 countries were considering or preparing comprehensive food and nutrition plans. They were to have first priority for UNICEF assistance.

In co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and WHO, work continued on the establishment of a global nutritional surveillance system, which had been recommended by the 1974 World Food Conference. The Children's Fund had lent its main support to a sys-

tem in Ethiopia which had been under way for some time for relief purposes. The Board approved in 1976 a commitment of \$225,000 for 1976-1977, primarily for training and for establishing or strengthening the central operation of countries' national systems.

The Children's Fund also handled requests for food for emergency and long-term child feeding, often obtaining the foods directly from donors. In 1976, UNICEF shipped 25,984 metric tons of food valued by donors at \$29.7 million.

During 1976, UNICEF continued to supply vitamin A capsules for the prevention of blindness in young children in Bangladesh and Indonesia; and further encouraged long-term attempts to prevent blindness by changing the patterns of production and consumption of foods and food fortification. Aid for goitre prevention through iodization of salt continued in a number of countries. To counter anaemia, iron supplements were provided for distribution to mothers through health services.

#### Education

During the year, in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Executive Board in 1972, UNICEF assistance to education continued to help meet the minimal learning needs of educationally deprived children of primary school age. Formal and non-formal schooling were used to reach children and adolescents who otherwise would not receive education.

During 1976, nearly all formal education assistance went to the primary level for the training of teachers, the purchase of textbooks and teaching aids, curriculum reform, and the construction of classrooms. Some 94,000 teachers received training with UNICEF stipends. Total expenditure for education in 1976 totalled \$17.3 million, or 21 per cent of all programme expenditure.

#### Women and girls

Efforts to promote the status of women and girls continued in 1976. Greater emphasis was placed on non-formal education, particularly on literacy geared to the needs of everyday life and on training at the village level.

A regional programme in the Americas for the promotion and development of the role of women in community activities and in the development and welfare of the child and the family was approved by the UNICEF Board in 1976. This complemented the regional programmes for women in Africa, Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean region, which were designed to provide sources of information, approaches, methodologies and techniques to improve the status of women, and were

to be used by countries in planning national action programmes.

The Children's Fund also helped to lighten women's burden through the supply of water and the use of simple technology. A village technology unit was established in the regional office for East Africa. In collaboration with the Government of Kenya, a permanent demonstration and development centre was constructed in a village near Nairobi. The centre was to exemplify village technologies in: food production, conservation, storage, preparation, cooking and use; water procurement technology, including windmills and other pumps, and water storage at the domestic level; home improvements; and appropriate building techniques.

#### Other matters

In order to strengthen UNICEF's management capacity and effectiveness, further steps were taken to delegate authority to field offices; steps were also taken to improve co-ordination and orientation towards field requirements at headquarters and to revise personnel administration. The Executive Board noted with approval the nature of the changes.

The Board also considered a report by the Executive Director on UNICEF's relations with national committees. The report pointed to the unusual nature of the relationship between UNICEF, an international intergovernmental organization, and the committees, which were national organizations. Using the UNICEF name, the committees fell under the policy control of UNICEF. For the establishment of a committee, the approval of the Government of the country involved was needed and UNICEF had to agree to the committee's purposes, functions and statutes.

According to the Executive Director, the growing interdependence between UNICEF and the committees and the increased significance of the committees warranted a formal recognition procedure. The UNICEF Board supported the signing of agreements between UNICEF and each national committee in order to strengthen the relationship and requested the Executive Director to continue discussions with the committees with a view to exploring the implications of his recommendations and to inform the Board of the progress made.

The Executive Director reported on the question of a UNICEF charter to the Executive Board, pointing out that the mandate for UNICEF laid down by the General Assembly had permitted the organization over the years to operate with flexibility in responding to new developments and unforeseen situations. Policies and working methods had been reviewed and revised by the UNICEF Board when-

ever necessary, and the Executive Director therefore did not recommend that UNICEF undertake the preparation of a draft charter, a view which was approved by the Executive Board.

#### **Income and expenditures**

During 1976, UNICEF's revenue totalled \$135.2 million. Of that amount, \$106.6 million was allotted to general programmes and \$28.6 million to specific purposes.

By source of revenue, 72.6 per cent came directly from 133 Governments as regular and special contributions, 14.3 per cent came from private sources, such as fund-raising campaigns, greeting-card profits and individual donations, and 13.1 per cent from the United Nations system (mainly UNFPA) and from miscellaneous sources.

Expenditures in 1976 amounted to \$112.9 million, including \$100.3 million for assistance and \$11.7 million for administrative services. Expenditures for assistance comprised \$62.3 million for supplies (including freight charges), \$20.0 million for non-supply assistance and \$18.0 million for programme support services.

In addition, UNICEF handled \$12.3 million in funds-in-trust which was not subject to Executive Board commitment, mainly for reimbursable supply procurement on behalf of Governments and organizations in the United Nations system for services benefiting children. The Children's Fund also administered contributions in kind, estimated at \$29 million, mainly in the form of children's foods and freight costs for emergency relief.

At its 1976 session, the Executive Board approved new commitments in the amount of \$91 million; other commitments which came into effect during the year totalled \$36 million. Taking into account unfulfilled commitments made prior to 1976, the total of outstanding commitments at the end of the year was \$276 million.

#### **Decisions of deliberative bodies**

##### **International Year of the Child**

Reporting to the UNICEF Executive Board, the Executive Director said that support for the proclamation of an International Year of the Child in 1979 seemed to be growing. While the Year was to be concerned with all children of the world, UNICEF perceived it also as a significant opportunity to advance the concept of basic services for children in developing countries and to raise the level of resources available for them. The Children's Fund placed emphasis on the necessity to assure the financing for the Year. The Executive Board appealed to Governments to make serious commitments to support the Year.

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social

Council took note of a report of the Secretary-General on the preparation, support and financing of the International Year of the Child and recommended that the General Assembly proclaim 1979 as the International Year of the Child. The Council also recommended that the Assembly give appropriate consideration to the objectives of the Year, call upon all appropriate United Nations organizations to participate in the activities, and designate UNICEF as the lead agency for the purpose.

The Council further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its 1976 session a brief report, including revised estimates of costs, and invited Governments to support the Year. It urged active support by the appropriate United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and individuals, and recommended that all parties intending to participate in the financing of the activities of the Year should announce their intention as soon as possible.

These actions were set forth in decision 178(LXI), which was adopted without a vote on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

On 2 August 1976, the Committee had approved the draft decision without a vote, as proposed by its Chairman after informal consultations. A draft resolution on the International Year proposed by Austria, Belgium, Colombia, the Congo, Egypt, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia and Yugoslavia was withdrawn by the sponsors.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly proclaimed 1979 the International Year of the Child and stated the general objectives of the Year to be 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, and 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 to the benefit of children at national and international levels.

The Assembly urged Governments to expand their efforts at national and community levels to provide lasting improvements in the well-being of children, called upon organs and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparation and implementation of the Year's objectives, designated UNICEF as the lead agency in the United Nations system for co-ordinating activities of the Year, invited non-governmental organizations and the public to participate actively in the Year, and appealed to Governments to make contributions through UNICEF to ensure adequate financing of activities for the preparation and carrying out of the Year.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/169, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

The Second Committee had approved the draft resolution by consensus on 7 December, as sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

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

#### Expansion of basic services to children in developing countries

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the UNICEF Executive Board on the expansion of basic services to children in developing countries, expressed its appreciation for the report and endorsed a draft resolution in support of basic services which it recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2022(LXI), which was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. On 30 July, the Committee had approved the draft resolution without a vote, as sponsored by Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Norway, Romania and Uganda.

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

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted the text recommended by the Council as Assembly resolution 31/167. Resolution 31/167 was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 29 November. The General Assembly thereby urged developing countries to incorporate the basic services concept and approach into their national development plans and strategies, and urged developed countries and others in a position to do so to provide, through bilateral and multilateral channels, including UNICEF, external assistance to supplement efforts of developing countries in launching or expanding basic services benefiting children. The Assembly also urged the international community to recognize its responsibility for increased co-operative action to promote social and economic development through its support of basic services at the international and the country programming level.

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

#### Target for contribution pledges

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council noted with approval the activities of the Children's Fund and expressed its deep concern about the magnitude of unmet needs of children in developing countries. The Council endorsed a target for the Children's Fund of \$200 million in annual revenue from all sources and appealed with a sense of urgency to all Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund, so that it might rapidly augment its assistance to basic services for children. The Council also drew attention to the pledging conference for the Children's Fund scheduled for 4 November 1976.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2021(LXI), which was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. On 30 July, the Committee had approved the text, also without vote; it was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Norway, Romania and Uganda.

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

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly noted the Council's resolution of 4 August on UNICEF and endorsed the \$200 million target in annual revenue for the Children's Fund. The Assembly also appealed to all Governments, especially those of industrialized countries, to increase their contributions to the Fund.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/168, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee. The Second Committee had approved the text, without a vote, on 29 November 1976; it was sponsored by Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sweden and the United States.

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

#### Pledging conference

The annual pledging conference for UNICEF was held on 4 November 1976. In all, 94 Governments announced pledges or indicated expected pledges to UNICEF's general resources for 1977 amounting to \$85.1 million. In addition, contributions for specific purposes were announced, totalling \$4.1 million. It was estimated that additional pledges of approximately \$6.6 million for the general resources fund would be forthcoming from Governments which did not find it possible to make known their pledges for 1977 at that time due to the timing of budget preparations and approval. (See table below for list of contributions.)

**UNICEF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN CATEGORIES OF PROGRAMMES**  
(including funds-in-trust)

| Category                                | Expenditures<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) | As per cent<br>of pro-<br>gramme<br>expenditure | Category                                    | Expenditures<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) | As per cent<br>of pro-<br>gramme<br>expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child health                            | 43,537  | 53  | Country planning and<br>project development | 5,502   | 7   |
| Basic child health                      | 25,271  | 31  | Emergency relief <sup>a</sup>               | 1,044   | 1   |
| Water supply and sanitation             | 13,502  | 16  | General <sup>b</sup>                        | 932   | 1   |
| Family planning                         |   |   |   |   |   |
| (funds-in-trust from UNFPA)             | 4,764   | 6   | Programme support services                  | 18,899  |   |
| Child nutrition                         | 9,034   | 11  | Total assistance                            | 101,200   |   |
| Social welfare services<br>for children | 4,912   | 6   | Administrative costs                        | 11,723  |   |
| Education (formal and<br>non-formal)    | 17,340  | 21  | Total                                       | 112,923   | 100   |

<sup>a</sup> Not including aid for rehabilitation. Emergency aid and special assistance, including rehabilitation, amounted to \$24,219,000 in 1976.

<sup>b</sup> Including \$432,100 for the International Children's Centre.

**ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY UNICEF IN 1976 BY REGION AND TYPE OF AID**

| TYPE OF AID                              | NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ASSISTED |      |                          |          |       | TOTAL<br>COMMITMENTS<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |
|--|--|------|--------------------------|----------|-------|---|
|  | Africa                                       | Asia | Eastern<br>Mediterranean | Americas | Total |   |
| Child health                             | 45   | 25   | 10                       | 20       | 100   | 45,779  |
| Child nutrition                          | 32   | 15   | 6                        | 15       | 68    | 9,416   |
| Social welfare services for children     | 31   | 12   | 8                        | 14       | 65    | 5,847   |
| Education (formal, non-formal)           | 43   | 19   | 10                       | 17       | 89    | 16,644  |
| Country planning and project development | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 2,931   |
| Emergency relief                         | 1  | 3    | 2                        | 2        | 8     | 1,000   |
| General                                  | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 2,486 <sup>a</sup>                                      |
| Programme support services               | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 25,008  |
| Total assistance                         | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 109,111   |
| Administrative services                  | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 13,766  |
| Total                                    | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 122,877   |
| Adjustments on earlier commitments       | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 4,087   |
| Total commitments                        | —  | —    | —                        | —        | —     | 126,964 <sup>b</sup>                                    |

<sup>a</sup> Includes \$1,250,000 for the International Children's Centre and \$1,236,000 for project personnel.

<sup>b</sup> Does not include commitments approved as a result of previous actions of the Executive Board planned for future fulfilment.

**COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES AND REGIONS FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1976**

| Country, region<br>or territory | Commitments<br>(in US dollars) | Country, region<br>or territory | Commitments<br>(in US dollars) | Country, region<br>or territory  | Commitments<br>(in US dollars) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Afghanistan                     | 110,600                        | Democratic Yemen                | 163,000                        | Ivory Coast                      | 478,000                        |
| Algeria                         | 16,985                         | Dominican Republic              | 200,000                        | Jordan                           | 200,000                        |
| Angola                          | 3,113,568                      | Ecuador                         | 10,000                         | Kenya                            | 877,116                        |
| Bahrain                         | 26,000                         | Egypt                           | 1,772,798                      | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1,158,018                      |
| Bangladesh                      | 4,581,148                      | El Salvador                     | 400,000                        | Lebanon                          | 2,312,157                      |
| Benin                           | 894,616                        | Ethiopia                        | 6,908,122                      | Liberia                          | 36,000                         |
| Bhutan                          | 247,300                        | Fiji                            | 170,850                        | Madagascar                       | 139,389                        |
| Bolivia                         | 348,775                        | Gambia                          | 350,000                        | Malawi                           | 963,000                        |
| Burma                           | 1,618,841                      | Ghana                           | 150,000                        | Malaysia                         | 543,222                        |
| Burundi                         | 1,125,000                      | Guatemala                       | 2,777,991                      | Maldives                         | 3,500                          |
| Cape Verde                      | 70,000                         | Guinea                          | 1,500,000                      | Mali                             | 1,072,000                      |
| Central African Empire          | 880,125                        | Guinea-Bissau                   | 405,716                        | Mauritania                       | 50,000                         |
| Chad                            | 1,192,000                      | Haiti                           | 1,221,000                      | Mauritius                        | 390,350                        |
| Colombia                        | 590,000                        | Honduras                        | 181,600                        | Mexico                           | 250,000                        |
| Comoros                         | 445,984                        | India                           | 232,812                        | Morocco                          | 52,000                         |
| Costa Rica                      | 261,000                        | Indo-China peninsula            | 26,245                         | Mozambique                       | 873,024                        |
| Congo                           | 75,000                         | Indonesia                       | 2,600,230                      | Nepal                            | 1,212,000                      |
| Cyprus                          | 100,000                        | Iraq                            | 49,000                         | Nicaragua                        | 30,000                         |

| Country, region<br>or territory | Commitments<br>(in US dollars) | Country, region<br>or territory | Commitments<br>(in US dollars) | Country, region<br>or territory        | Commitments<br>(in US dollars) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Niger                           | 1,201,778                      | Somalia                         | 1,684,431                      | Uganda                                 | 422,000                        |
| Oman                            | 22,000                         | Sri Lanka                       | 435,743                        | Upper Volta                            | 467,701                        |
| Pakistan                        | 11,659,474                     | Sudan                           | 1,025,200                      | United Republic of Cameroon            | 200,000                        |
| Panama                          | 53,000                         | Sudano-Sahelian region          | 3,156,950                      | United Republic of Tanzania            | 2,630,721                      |
| Paraguay                        | 55,531                         | Surinam                         | 130,000                        | Yemen                                  | 3,000,000                      |
| Philippines                     | 15,000                         | Swaziland                       | 273,737                        | Zaire                                  | 1,432,000                      |
| Republic of Korea               | 907,000                        | Syrian Arab Republic            | 600,000                        | Zambia                                 | 301,540                        |
| Rwanda                          | 1,514,531                      | Thailand                        | 504,894                        |  |                                |
| Sao Tome and Principe           | 145,000                        | Togo                            | 343,000                        | Regional and interregional<br>projects | 4,692,883                      |
| Senegal                         | 273,942                        | Tunisia                         | 364,912                        |  |                                |
| Socialist Republic of Viet Nam  | 5,312,763                      | Turkey                          | 39,000                         |  |                                |

## GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF FOR 1976

| Country or territory         | Amount<br>Cm thousands<br>of US dollars) | Country or territory                | Amount<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) | Country or territory        | Amount<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Afghanistan                  | 28.5                                     | Honduras                            | 20.0                                      | Philippines                 | 443.3                                     |
| Algeria                      | 171.7                                    | Hong Kong                           | 18.8                                      | Poland                      | 316.3                                     |
| Argentina                    | 115.0                                    | Hungary                             | 14.7                                      | Portugal                    | 20.0                                      |
| Australia                    | 1,317.4                                  | Iceland                             | 15.7                                      | Qatar                       | 200.0                                     |
| Austria                      | 274.7                                    | India                               | 1,325.8                                   | Republic of Korea           | 79.4                                      |
| Bahamas                      | 3.0                                      | Indonesia                           | 449.7                                     | Romania                     | 12.5                                      |
| Bahrain                      | 7.5                                      | Iran                                | 1,024.2                                   | Rwanda                      | 3.0                                       |
| Bangladesh                   | 1.0                                      | Ireland                             | 269.0                                     | Samoa                       | 1.6                                       |
| Barbados                     | 5.0                                      | Israel                              | 45.0                                      | St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla    | 0.7                                       |
| Belgium                      | 688.7                                    | Italy                               | 462.4                                     | St. Lucia                   | 2.2                                       |
| Belize                       | 0.5                                      | Ivory Coast                         | 59.8                                      | San Marino                  | 2.7                                       |
| Bhutan                       | 3.4                                      | Jamaica                             | 13.2                                      | Saudi Arabia                | 1,020.6                                   |
| Bolivia                      | 22.0                                     | Japan                               | 2,249.3                                   | Senegal                     | 22.2                                      |
| Botswana                     | 6.9                                      | Jordan                              | 16.4                                      | Singapore                   | 15.2                                      |
| Brazil                       | 115.0                                    | Kenya                               | 24.1                                      | Somalia                     | 14.7                                      |
| British Virgin Islands       | 0.1                                      | Kuwait                              | 100.0                                     | South Africa                | 50.2                                      |
| Bulgaria                     | 51.4                                     | Lao People's Democratic<br>Republic | 4.5                                       | Spain                       | 167.4                                     |
| Burma                        | 102.7                                    | Lesotho                             | 2.1                                       | Sri Lanka                   | 20.0                                      |
| Burundi                      | 3.0                                      | Liberia                             | 20.0                                      | Sudan                       | 35.0                                      |
| Byelorussian SSR             | 74.0                                     | Libyan Arab Republic                | 43.6                                      | Surinam                     | 3.0                                       |
| Canada                       | 5,539.9                                  | Liechtenstein                       | 2.0                                       | Swaziland                   | 6.9                                       |
| Chile                        | 175.1                                    | Luxembourg                          | 14.9                                      | Sweden                      | 16,778.5                                  |
| Colombia                     | 368.9                                    | Madagascar                          | 33.5                                      | Switzerland                 | 4,437.4                                   |
| Costa Rica                   | 30.0                                     | Malawi                              | 2.0                                       | Syrian Arab Republic        | 25.6                                      |
| Cuba                         | 100.0                                    | Malaysia                            | 95.9                                      | Thailand                    | 423.8                                     |
| Cyprus                       | 3.8                                      | Maldives                            | 2.0                                       | Tonga                       | 1.0                                       |
| Czechoslovakia               | 64.3                                     | Mali                                | 13.3                                      | Trinidad and Tobago         | 10.0                                      |
| Democratic Yemen             | 1.4                                      | Malta                               | 4.6                                       | Tunisia                     | 44.5                                      |
| Denmark                      | 2,303.6                                  | Mauritania                          | 15.2                                      | Turkey                      | 248.8                                     |
| Ecuador                      | 25.0                                     | Mauritius                           | 4.2                                       | Uganda                      | 35.5                                      |
| Egypt                        | 151.4                                    | Mexico                              | 291.0                                     | Ukrainian SSR               | 148.0                                     |
| El Salvador                  | 25.0                                     | Monaco                              | 3.3                                       | USSR                        | 799.3                                     |
| Ethiopia                     | 50.0                                     | Mongolia                            | 3.0                                       | United Arab Emirates        | 411.5                                     |
| Fiji                         | 2.0                                      | Morocco                             | 85.0                                      | United Kingdom              | 3,977.5                                   |
| Finland                      | 830.8                                    | Nepal                               | 4.3                                       | United Republic of Cameroon | 28.0                                      |
| France                       | 1,836.4                                  | Netherlands                         | 10,244.9                                  | United Republic of Tanzania | 30.0                                      |
| Gabon                        | 19.8                                     | New Zealand                         | 851.5                                     | United States               | 20,000.0                                  |
| Gambia                       | 4.7                                      | Nicaragua                           | 30.0                                      | Uruguay                     | 5.0                                       |
| German Democratic Republic   | 109.8                                    | Nigeria                             | 113.8                                     | Venezuela                   | 116.0                                     |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 3,100.8                                  | Norway                              | 5,756.8                                   | Yemen                       | 25.3                                      |
| Ghana                        | 20.9                                     | Oman                                | 50.0                                      | Yugoslavia                  | 235.7                                     |
| Greece                       | 90.0                                     | Pakistan                            | 113.4                                     | Zambia                      | 63.0                                      |
| Guatemala                    | 30.5                                     | Panama                              | 6.0                                       |                             |   |
| Guinea                       | 41.5                                     | Paraguay                            | 10.0                                      |                             |   |
| Guyana                       | 5.3                                      | Peru                                | 121.4                                     |                             |   |
| Holy See                     | 1.0                                      |                                     |   |                             |   |

## Documentary references

## Decisions of deliberative bodies

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

## Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings  
582, 584-588, 600, 603, 604.

Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5803. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part One,  
Chapter I C.

E/5844. Measures and modalities to ensure adequate prepara-  
tion, support and financing of International Year of Child.  
Report of Secretary-General.

E/5847. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF (17-28 May  
1976), Chapter VII.

E/NGO/48. Statement submitted by non-governmental organi-

zations in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.24/L.523. Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.540. Draft decision proposed by Policy and Programme Committee Chairman.

E/AC.24/L.541. Mexico: amendment to draft decision, E/AC.24/L.540.

E/5878. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision IV.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 178(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 30, 37-39, 41-44, 60, 61.

Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/323. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.58. Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 7 December 1976, meeting 61.

A/31/411. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/169, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/411, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on measures and modalities to ensure the adequate preparation, support and financing of an international year of the child, Economic and Social Council decision 178(LXI) of 5 August 1976 on an international year of the child and the additional report of the Secretary-General prepared in the light of the discussions in the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the fundamental importance in all countries, developing and industrialized, of programmes benefitting children not only for the well-being of the children but also as part of broader efforts to accelerate economic and social progress,

Recalling in this connexion 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 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Deeply concerned that, in spite of all efforts, far too many children, especially in developing countries, are undernourished, are without access to adequate health services, are missing the basic educational preparation for their future and are deprived of the elementary amenities of life,

Convinced that an international year of the child could serve to encourage all countries to review their programmes for the promotion of the well-being of children and to mobilize support for national and local action programmes according to each country's conditions, needs and priorities,

Affirming that the concept of basic services for children is a vital component of social and economic development and that it should be supported and implemented by the co-operative efforts of the international and national communities,

Bearing in mind that the year 1979 will be the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and could serve as an occasion to promote further its implementation,

Aware that, for an international year of the child to be effective, adequate preparation and the widespread support

of Governments, non-governmental organization and the public will be required,

Believing that administrative costs for the international year should be kept to the minimum necessary,

Taking note of the statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund before the Second Committee,

1. Proclaims the year 1979 International Year of the Child;

2. Decides that the International Year of the Child should have 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;

3. Urges Governments to expand their efforts at the national and community levels to provide lasting improvements in the well-being of their children, with special attention to those in the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged groups;

4. Calls upon the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparation and implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Child;

5. Designates the United Nations Children's Fund as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the International Year of the Child, and the Executive Director of the Fund to be responsible for its co-ordination;

6. Invites non-governmental organizations and the public to participate actively in the International Year of the Child and to co-ordinate their programmes for the Year as fully as possible, especially at the national level;

7. Appeals to Governments to make contributions or pledges for the International Year of the Child through the United Nations Children's Fund to ensure the adequate financing of activities for the preparation and carrying out of the Year;

8. 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 benefitting children;

9. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, on progress in preparing for the International Year of the Child, including its financing and the level of contributions pledged.

#### EXPANSION OF BASIC SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 596, 598-602.

Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5847. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF (17-28 May 1976), Chapter IV.

E/5848. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF, submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3408(XXX) (draft resolution, para. 25).

E/AC.24/L.534. Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Norway, Romania, Uganda: draft resolution, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 602.

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution III.

Resolution 2022(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5880, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund entitled "The expansion of basic services for children in developing countries," prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3408(XXX) of 28 November 1975,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for its thoughtful and stimulating report, which should contribute towards a wider discussion, both in developing countries and in the international community, of the strategies and resources required to meet the essential human needs of children and mothers in the unserved and under-served areas of the developing world;

2. Endorses the following draft resolution and recommends it to the General Assembly for adoption:

[For text, see below, text of General Assembly resolution 31/167 of 21 December 1976.]

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 30, 36-44, 56.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/C.2/31/L.3. Note by Secretariat, reproducing text of Economic and Social Council resolution 2022(LXI) of 4 August 1976, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 56.

A/31/411. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/167, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/411, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3408(XXX) of 28 November 1975 in which it, inter alia, invited the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund to consider in depth the matter of basic services for children in developing countries,

Recognizing that the provision of basic services constitutes an important link in the development process,

Noting that the basic services concept represents the extension, to a number of developmental activities benefiting children, of the same principles as those adopted by the World Health Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, held at Geneva from 13 to 30 May 1975, and by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its session held in New York from 14 to 30 May 1975 in connexion with the approach to be followed in meeting basic health needs,

Convinced that the basic services concept and strategy, while providing guidelines for future action by the United Nations Children's Fund, are equally appropriate for adoption by agencies and authorities concerned with the promotion of programmes for human development in developing countries,

Stressing the importance of increased international co-operation in support of basic services as a vital component of social and economic development,

Believing that the external assistance required to support these services should be within the capacity of the international community,

1. Urges the developing countries to incorporate the basic services concept and approach in their national development plans and strategies;

2. Urges the developed countries and others in a position to do so to provide through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the United Nations Children's Fund, external assistance to supplement the efforts of developing countries in launching or expanding basic services benefiting children;

3. Urges the international community to recognize its responsibility for increased co-operative action to promote

social and economic development through its support of basic services at the international and the country programming level.

TARGET FOR CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 596, 598-600, 602.

Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5847. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF (17-28 May 1976).

E/AC.24/L.533. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Norway, Romania, Uganda: draft resolution, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 602.

E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution II.

Resolution 2021(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5880, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

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 United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 28 May 1976,

Noting with approval the activities of the Fund,

Deeply concerned about the magnitude of the unmet needs of children in developing countries,

Encouraged by the practical and effective opportunities offered for improving the situation of children through the expansion of basic services as part of development strategy,

1. Endorses a target for the United Nations Children's Fund of \$US200 million in annual revenue from all sources;

2. Appeals, with a sense of urgency, to all Governments, especially those of the industrialized countries and other potential contributors, to increase their contributions to the Fund, so that it may rapidly augment its assistance to basic services for children;

3. Draws attention to the Pledging Conference for the United Nations Children's Fund, scheduled for 4 November 1976.

General Assembly—31st session

Second Committee, meetings 30, 36-44, 56.

Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI E.

A/C.2/31/L.31. Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sweden, United States: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 56.

A/31/411. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/168, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/411, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 2021(LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 28 May 1976,

Deeply concerned about the magnitude of the unmet needs of children in developing countries,

Encouraged by the practical and effective opportunities offered for improving the situation of children through the



expansion of basic services as part of development strategy,

1. Endorses a target for the United Nations Children's Fund of \$200 million in annual revenue from all sources;

2. Appeals, with a sense of urgency, to all Governments, especially those of the industrialized countries, and other potential contributors to increase their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund so that it may rapidly augment its assistance to basic services for children.

#### Pledging Conference

1976 United Nations Pledging Conference on United Nations Children's Fund, meetings 1. 2 (A/CONF.77/SR.1,2 and corrigendum) of 4 November 1976.

A/CONF.77/1 and Corr.1. Final Act of 1976 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNICEF.

A/CONF.77/2. Contributions and funds-in-trust pledged or paid to UNICEF for year 1977 as at 30 June 1977. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

#### Other documents

E/ICEF/INF/38. Checklist of UNICEF documents issued in connexion with session of Executive Board, 17-28 May 1976.

A/31/7/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial report and accounts for year 1975 and reports of Board of Auditors.

A/31/140. Report of ACABQ, section D.

## Chapter XX

**International drug control**

In 1976, international control of narcotic drugs was aimed, as in previous years, at restricting the supply and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific purposes. The work was carried out within the framework of international treaties and called for close co-operation with Governments, the International Narcotics Control Board, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations and bodies.

The importance of the international drug control system was enhanced in 1976, when the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances entered into force, bringing those substances for the first time under international control.

The Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs formulated United Nations policies and outlined activities to combat drug abuse.

The International Narcotics Control Board, a treaty organ whose members are elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve in their individual capacities as persons competent in the field, supervised the legal production, manufacture and use of, and trade in, narcotic drugs. It also assessed the precautions taken by Governments to prevent diversion of these substances into illicit traffic and undertook to ensure that the aims of the international treaties were not endangered by the failure of Governments experiencing difficulties in implementing treaty provisions.

In 1976, the United Nations continued its technical assistance, research and information activities in the field of narcotic drugs, often with the support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fourth special session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 16 to 27 February 1976. Its report was considered by the Economic and Social Council.

**Implementation of drug treaties**

Ratifications, accessions,  
successions to and acceptance of treaties

During 1976, Barbados and Indonesia became parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, bringing the total number of parties to the Convention to 108.

The 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention, 1961, was ratified or acceded to by the Baha-

mas, Barbados, Canada, the Holy See, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire; these countries and Bolivia became parties to the Single Convention, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, which brought the total number of parties to the Convention as amended to 56.

On 16 August 1976, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances entered into force after deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification or accession. Cuba, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Holy See, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Uruguay became parties to the Convention, bringing the total number of parties to 41.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly reiterated its appeal to all States not parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to take the necessary steps to accede to it, and also appealed to all parties to the Convention and to the international drug control bodies to implement its provisions by adopting suitable legislative and administrative measures. The Assembly invited the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) to take into consideration the responsibilities assigned to the drug control bodies of the United Nations and to WHO by that Convention.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/125, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Third Committee had approved the draft resolution without a vote on 29 November 1976, as sponsored by Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iraq, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and the United Republic of Cameroon.

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

**Reports of Governments**

During the year, Governments submitted annual reports to the Secretary-General on the implementation of their obligations under international narcotics treaties; these reports, covering 1975, were submitted with respect to 114 countries and territories.

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

During its fourth special session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered broadening dissemination of information on international activi-

ties in the field of drug control and their co-ordination.

The Commission called for publication of the text of the 1961 Single Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol in English, French, Russian and Spanish. It also decided to issue as Commission documents summaries of annual reports submitted by Governments, and to publish a Spanish edition of the Bulletin on Narcotics in addition to the English and French editions.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted without a vote resolution 2003(LX), by which it took note of the Commission's report. The Council acted on the recommendation of its Social Committee, which had approved without a vote on 4 May 1976 a text proposed by the Commission and orally amended by Egypt.

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

#### International Narcotics Control Board

In its annual report for 1975 to the Economic and Social Council, the International Narcotics Control Board noted the continuing uncontrolled and illicit cultivation of the opium poppy on a substantial scale. Also noted was the increased tendency for opium to be converted into morphine or heroin close to cultivation areas, which reduced the volume of goods to be transported.

In addition, the report stated that the supply difficulties of raw materials for the licit manufacture of opiates was expected to end after the 1975 harvest and that a greater reliability of supplies was foreseen.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council noted the contribution of the International Narcotics Control Board to international drug control during 1975 and commended the Board on its report. The Council also called upon all Member States to give urgent and serious attention to the Board's activities.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2000(LX), adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee. The Social Committee had approved the draft resolution without a vote on 4 May 1976, as sponsored by Argentina, Egypt, France and Italy.

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

#### **Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted that opiate addiction continued to be a problem world-wide and abuse of synthetic narcotics, as well as of psychotropic substances, had increased in several countries. Multiple drug abuse also represented a growing trend which was becoming predominant. The Commission felt that drug abuse problems

should be dealt with in the context of the underlying psycho-social, cultural, economic and other factors associated with them and of the availability, quality and accessibility of health and social programmes.

#### Illicit traffic in drugs

During 1976, there was a marked increase in seizures of all drugs from the illicit traffic world-wide. The quantity of heroin intercepted, for example, reached 2.5 tons, a 50 per cent increase over 1975. Information on illicit traffic was submitted by 112 Governments, 13 of which stated that they had experienced no illicit traffic during the year.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs also noted that narcotics traffickers continued to look to the Far East and Mexico for their major supplies of heroin. The traffic from the Far East to Europe had become more organized and the importance of the Netherlands was noted as a transit and distribution point for drugs destined for countries of western Europe. The Commission approved the recommendations and proposed study tour of a working group of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the report of the second meeting in November 1975 of operational heads of national narcotics law enforcement agencies in the Far East region.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council urged Governments to enact legislation to make financial support knowingly provided for illicit trafficking in drugs a punishable offence and to co-operate in exchanging information to identify drug traffickers. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of Governments.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2002(LX), adopted, without a vote, as recommended by the Social Committee, which had approved without a vote on 4 May 1976 a text proposed by the Commission.

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

#### Scientific research

During 1976, international collaboration in United Nations research programmes was expanded. Scientists and institutions from many countries participated, and Governments continued to provide research samples. The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory continued to identify and analyse drugs and advise Governments on the establishment and improvement of national narcotics laboratories. Significant advances were made on determination of the chemical composition of khat (*Catha edulis* Forsk) and the procedures for extraction were further improved. Research was also con-

ducted on the chemistry of cannabis, cannabis smoke and hashish oil.

As in previous years, technical assistance was provided in the form of fellowships. Laboratory training was extended to fellowship-holders from Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Egypt, Honduras, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Thailand.

#### United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

During 1976, contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control amounted to \$3.9 million. There was a deficit of \$2 million for 1976, as expenditures totalled \$5.8 million. Total cash contributions to the Fund since 1971 amounted to \$23.6 million. This supported 88 projects and programmes, 21 of which had been completed as at the end of 1976. Financial assistance was received from 65 Governments.

Programmes to reduce the illicit supply of narcotic drugs continued in 1976 and were especially successful in Turkey, where leakage of opium into the illicit traffic was prevented. Projects continued in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Thailand, and new programmes were planned for Bolivia, Burma and Peru. Projects designed to reduce the demand for illicit drugs were strengthened, and increased emphasis was given to outside evaluation of projects.

In order to obtain sustained and increased voluntary contributions, the Fund intensified its campaign to inform Governments about programmes and projects and their financial requirements. Similar efforts were also made to generate support among non-governmental organizations and from the public.

The Commission noted the continued effort to use a regional approach to operations financed by UNFDAC. It was stressed that a greater proportion of the Fund's resources should be allocated to projects designed to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and special attention should be given to the control of psychotropic substances. Emphasis was also placed on continued evaluation of projects supported by the Fund. The Commission expressed concern about adequate financial resources for projects in the planning stage and hoped that Governments would increase their contributions.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council noted with satisfaction the activities of UNFDAC and expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by Governments of a number of developing countries to reduce illicit traffic in drugs. The Council noted with concern that aid requests from some countries could not be met because of the insufficient financial resources of the Fund and it appealed to Governments for additional generous and sustained contributions.

These decisions were embodied in resolution

2004(LX), adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, as sponsored by Afghanistan and Italy. An amendment by Egypt, adding the paragraph by which the Council expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries, with a further drafting change proposed by Pakistan, was accepted by the sponsors. The text was approved without a vote on 5 May 1976 by the Social Committee.

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

#### Other matters

##### Information on drug control activities

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council took a decision (152(LX)) by which it urged the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to expand in its next report information relating to bodies entrusted with international narcotic drug control and to make proposals to the Council with a view to rationalizing such activities.

This decision was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, which approved it without a vote on 4 May 1976. Argentina was the sponsor of the text.

##### Secretariat units for international narcotics control

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council—recalling that the General Assembly had requested it to examine the programme aspects of the existing secretariat arrangements of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, with a view to identifying any duplication and overlapping and to consider the possibility of streamlining or combining the secretariats in the interest of economy and expeditious administration and management—reconfirmed that in the current circumstances the administrative arrangements in force should continue in effect.

The Council noted with satisfaction that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had decided to monitor the possibility of streamlining the administration of services.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2017(LXI), which was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. The draft resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. It was approved without a vote by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 22 July 1976.

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

### Cycle of sessions for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council decided to maintain the principle of biennial sessions of the Commission; the next session was to take place in 1977 and was to be, exceptionally, of three weeks' duration, provided the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances had entered into force. [It did so on 16 August 1976—see above.] The Council also decided that the conditions ex-

isted to justify the convening of a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1978.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2001(LX), adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee. The Social Committee had approved on 4 May 1976, without a vote, a text submitted by the Commission, as orally amended by Australia.

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

### Documentary references

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs and Estimates of World Production of Opium in 1976. 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/30). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XI.1; and Supplements 1-12. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E/F/S.76.XI.1/Supp.1-12.  
Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1976 Furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties and Maximum Levels of Opium Stocks. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XI.5.  
Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1976 furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.78.XI.4.

### Implementation of drug treaties

RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
SUCCESSIONS TO AND ACCEPTANCES OF TREATIES  
E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapter IV.

Entry into force of 1971  
Convention on Psychotropic Substances

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 59-62.  
Plenary meeting 102.

Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, including Final Act and Resolutions, as agreed by the 1971 United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, and the Schedules annexed to the Convention. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XI.3.  
A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter XIII.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VI C.  
A/C.3/31/L.33. Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Iraq, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee, on 29 November 1976, meeting 62.  
A/31/395. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/125, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/395, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3443(XXX) of 9 December 1975 concerning the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and its resolution 3445(XXX) of 9 December 1975 on adequate priority for narcotics control,

Noting with satisfaction that the Convention entered into force on 16 August 1976,

Convinced that that event constitutes an important step towards the establishment of effective international control of the licit trade and the prevention of the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances through prompt and satisfactory implementation of the provisions of the Convention at the national and international levels,

Recognizing that, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1576(L) of 20 May 1971, many States have already applied provisionally the control measures provided for in the Convention and have voluntarily co-operated with one another and with the international drug control bodies, particularly by furnishing pertinent information, a course of action which should be continued,

Aware, however, that complete and effective control requires universal accession to the Convention and, in particular, the accession of countries in which psychotropic substances are manufactured,

Realizing that the Convention imposes substantial additional responsibilities on the drug control bodies of the United Nations and on the World Health Organization,

1. Reiterates its appeal to all States not yet parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances promptly to take the necessary steps to accede to it and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this appeal to the Governments concerned;

2. Appeals to all parties to the Convention and to the international drug control bodies to implement its provisions by adopting suitable legislative and administrative measures as provided for in the Convention;

3. Invites the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the World Health Organization to take into consideration the responsibilities assigned to the drug control bodies of the United Nations and to the World Health Organization by the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

### Legal commentaries

Commentary on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, Done at Vienna, Austria, on 21 February 1971. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XI.5.

Commentary on the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Done at Geneva, Switzerland, on 25 March 1972. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XI.6.

National laws and regulations on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances  
National Laws and Regulations relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs. Cumulative Index, 1966-1971 (E/NL1971/Index). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XI.3.  
National laws and regulations relating to control of narcotic drugs. Cumulative Index, 1966-1971, Addendum No. 2. (E/NL.1971/Index/Add.2).

### REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

E/NR.1975/Summary and Add.1. Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1975.

E/NA.1975. List of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

E/NF.1975. Manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: list of authorized manufacturers.

#### COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 782-784.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976. (Chapter V: Publications of Division of Narcotic Drugs; Chapter XV: Resolutions (1(S-IV)-4(S-IV)) and decisions (1(S-IV)-9(S-IV)) adopted by Commission at its 4th special session; Annex VII: List of documents before Commission at its 4th special session.)

E/5771, Chapter I. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, as orally amended by Egypt, approved without vote by Social Committee on 4 May 1976, meeting 784.

E/NGO/42. Statement submitted by non-governmental organization in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/5820. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2003(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5820, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fourth special session, without prejudice to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3529(XXX) of 16 December 1975 with regard to paragraphs 319-323 of that report.

#### INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1983, 1984.

E/5756. Election of members of International Narcotics Control Board under Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by Protocol amending Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 138(ORG-76)).

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 782-784.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1975 (E/INCB/29). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XI.2.

E/5769. Report of International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for 1975 (summary).

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapter VII.

E/5774. Report of Committee on Candidatures for Election to INCB.

E/5775 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1-6, E/5776. Election of members of INCB under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by 1972 Protocol amending Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Notes by Secretary-General.

E/5820. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I, as orally proposed by Argentina, Egypt, France and Italy, approved without vote by Social Committee on 4 May 1976, meeting 784.

Resolution 2000(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5820, and as orally amended by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having heard the statement of the President of the International Narcotics Control Board,  
Recalling its resolution 1931(LV/III) of 6 May 1975,

1. Takes note of the contribution to international drug control made by the International Narcotics Control Board during 1975;

2. Commends the Board on its comprehensive and informative report for 1975;

3. Calls upon all Member States to give urgent and serious attention to the activities of the Board.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1976.  
U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XI.2.

Drug abuse and measures  
to reduce illicit demand

#### ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 782-784.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapters X, XI and XV B (decisions 7(S-IV) and 9(S-IV)).

E/5771, Chapter I. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Social Committee on 4 May 1976, meeting 784.

E/5820. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2002(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5820, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling articles 4, 35 and 36, particularly article 36 (2) (a) (ii), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by articles 13 and 14 of the 1972 Protocol,

Mindful of the importance of improving by all available means international co-operation to combat illicit trafficking in drugs and their abuse,

Aware that such illicit trafficking requires large sums of money and involves financial transactions of significant size, and that leaders of illicit trafficking organizations may be involved in these transactions, although not in the actual movement of drug contraband,

Believing that close attention by authorities to financial transactions concerning persons suspected of involvement in illicit drug trafficking may be valuable in apprehending and convicting major drug traffickers,

1. Urges Governments which have not already done so to enact such legislation as may be necessary to make financial support provided knowingly, by whatever means, in furtherance of offences enumerated in article 36 (1) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, a punishable offence, and to co-operate with one another in exchanging information to identify drug traffickers committing such an offence;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Governments.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapter VIII.

## UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 782, 783, 785.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapters VI and XV A (resolution 2(S-IV)) and B (decision 5(S-IV)).  
E/AC.7/L.700. Afghanistan and Italy: draft resolution, as orally amended by Egypt and as orally subamended by Pakistan, approved without vote by Social Committee on 5 May 1976, meeting 785.

E/5820. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 2004(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5820, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1937(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3446(XXX) of 9 December 1975, in which the Council appealed to Governments for generous and sustained contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control,

Aware of the fact that, despite the appeals made in those resolutions to Governments for generous and sustained contributions, the financial resources of the Fund have remained insufficient to enable it to expand its activities and to provide to the developing countries concerned additional assistance in carrying out their respective drug control programmes, particularly those countries where the further success of such programmes depends on the expansion of such assistance to obtain maximum results,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in collaboration with Governments and the international organizations concerned, has undertaken a number of activities which have contributed, through the strengthening of national drug control programmes, to the significant advancement of international efforts to reduce drug abuse and illicit traffic in drugs;

2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts being made by the Governments of a number of developing countries concerned, which, with the assistance of the Fund, have undertaken effective programmes with a view to further strengthening measures for the reduction of illicit traffic in drugs, which programmes have produced encouraging results;

3. Notes with concern that the request of a number of countries for additional assistance for their respective drug control programmes could not be met owing to the insufficient financial resources of the Fund;

4. Reiterates its previous appeals for additional generous and sustained contributions to the Fund;

5. Expresses the hope that Governments will, as early as possible, positively and generously respond to the appeals already made by the Council itself and by the General Assembly.

## Other matters

## INFORMATION ON DRUG CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 782, 784.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapters I (draft resolution III), III and XV B (decision 1(S-IV)).  
E/5820. Report of Social Committee, draft decision.  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 152(LX)).

SECRETARIAT UNITS FOR  
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 592, 593.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapter XII and XV A (resolution 4(S-IV)).

E/AC.24/L.524. Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, India, Iran, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 22 July 1976, meeting 593.

E/5881. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on medium-term plan for period 1978-1981), draft resolution I.

Resolution 2017(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5881, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly has requested it to examine the programme aspects of the present secretariat arrangements of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, with a view to identifying any duplication and overlapping of activities that might exist, and to consider, within that context, the possibility of streamlining or combining both secretariats in the interest of economy and expeditious administration and management,

Taking into account the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,

Having received the reports and recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on this question,

1. Reconfirms that in the present circumstances the administrative arrangements now in force shall continue in effect;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has decided to continue to monitor the possibility of streamlining the administration of the services concerned, bearing in mind the need for economy and for the most efficient and expeditious management.

A/31/38. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976, Chapters III Q and IV.

CYCLE OF SESSIONS FOR THE  
COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 782-784.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5771. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 4th special session, Geneva, 16-27 February 1976, Chapter XII.  
E/5771, Chapter I. Draft resolution I. as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as orally amended by Australia, approved without vote by Social Committee on 4 May 1976, meeting 784.  
E/5820. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2001(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5820, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling paragraph 16 (b) of its resolution 1768(LIV) of 18 May 1973 on the rationalization of the work of the Council,

in which it decided that its subsidiary and expert or advisory bodies would meet biennially unless it should decide otherwise. Bearing in mind that in resolutions 1778(LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1848(LVI) of 15 May 1974, it authorized the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to hold special sessions of two weeks each in 1974 and 1976, since the serious problem of drug abuse required continuing vigilance by that Commission, so that both the principle of biennial sessions and the need for more frequent meetings of the Commission could be recognized by convening special sessions of that Commission as necessary,

Referring to its decision 124(LIX) of 31 July 1975, by which it drew the attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its fourth special session, to the discussion which took place in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on that Commission's cycle of sessions, and to the deliberations and conclusions of the Commission at its fourth special session,

Recognizing that, in view of the seriousness of the problems concerning the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, continuing vigilance by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is absolutely necessary,

Considering that:

(a) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, since its establishment in 1946, met continuously on an annual basis from 1946 to 1976, with the exception of the years 1967 and 1972,

(b) The work to be carried out by the Commission under its statutory functions according to the international treaties on narcotic drugs has considerably increased over the years, in particular after the entry into force of the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,

under the numerous resolutions adopted by the Council itself and by the General Assembly, and in the field of operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to which the Commission gives the policy directives,

(c) This workload will increase even more with the imminent entry into force of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which will broaden the field of competence, responsibility and action of the Commission by bringing also psychotropic substances under international control, and will require proper implementation at the international level through the Commission,

(d) The developments in this field accelerate and change so rapidly from year to year, in particular with regard to the changing patterns of abuse of, and illicit trafficking in, drugs, requiring that sufficient time be available, on an annual basis, for the Commission to discharge, properly and efficiently, its duties in this enlarged field of international drug control,

1. Decides to maintain the principle of biennial sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the next session of which shall take place in 1977 at Geneva and shall be, exceptionally, of three weeks' duration, provided that the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances has entered into force;

2. Also decides that the conditions exist to justify the convening of a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1978.

#### Other documents

Bulletin on Narcotics (quarterly), Vol. XXVIII. Nos. 1-4.

Information Letter of the Division of Narcotic Drugs (monthly) (NAR/INF.LETT/76), Nos. 1-12.



## Chapter XXI

## Population questions

## United Nations Fund for Population Activities

## Operational activities

Pledges from 84 Governments to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) totalled \$79 million in 1976 and programme allocations amounted to \$81 million for 700 projects in 103 countries. Programme and administrative allocations totalled \$87.3 million. For the eight years of UNFPA operations, the cumulative total for project budgets was \$257.8 million.

Two country agreements were concluded during the year, with Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Large-scale projects were approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (the governing body of the Fund) for Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico and Morocco. The Council also reviewed country agreements with Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Pakistan and Turkey and approved allocations for the duration of those agreements.

The Governing Council was also concerned with measures proposed by UNFPA to overcome its resource gap, in particular the principles which were to govern UNFPA assistance, the establishment of a core programme, the designation of priority countries and minimum programmes.

The tables below show UNFPA allocations by major function, by executing agency and by area.

## UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY MAJOR FUNCTION

|                             | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Basic population data       | 15,133,896                |
| Population dynamics         | 8,988,438                 |
| Population policy           | 1,601,919                 |
| Family planning             | 36,324,467                |
| Communication and education | 11,065,714                |
| Multisectoral activities    | 1,768,919                 |
| Programme development       | 6,130,163                 |
| Total                       | 81,013,516                |

## UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY EXECUTING AGENCY

|  | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|--|---------------------------|
| United Nations   | 20,236,546                |
| Food and Agriculture<br>Organization of the United Nations             | 1,775,546                 |
| International Labour<br>Organisation                                   | 3,213,665                 |
| United Nations Educational,<br>Scientific and Cultural<br>Organization | 3,829,729                 |
| World Health Organization  | 13,819,023                |
| United Nations Development Programme                                   | 24,939,673                |

|  | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|--|---------------------------|
| United Nations Fund for<br>Population Activities | 6,811,719                 |
| United Nations Children's<br>Fund                | 6,387,615                 |
| Total  | 81,013,516                |

## UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY AREA

|  | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|--|---------------------------|
| Africa   | 11,680,711                |
| Asia and the Pacific                             | 26,621,777                |
| Europe, the Mediterranean and the<br>Middle East | 10,708,478                |
| Latin America and the<br>Caribbean               | 18,239,812                |
| Interregional                                    | 7,397,302                 |
| Global   | 6,365,436                 |
| Total  | 81,013,516                |

Of the \$81 million allocated by UNFPA during 1976, individual country projects received \$55.5 million, regional projects \$11.7 million, interregional projects \$7.4 million and allocations to global projects amounted to \$6.3 million.

The countries and territories in which UNFPA supported projects during 1976 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, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 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, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia.

In addition to its annual report, UNFPA publica-

lions in 1976 included the monthly Newsletter, the quarterly journal "Populi," the Population Profile series and an annual Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World.

#### Legislative decisions

On 4 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of UNFPA's Executive Director, endorsed general principles for the future allocation of resources: to promote population activities proposed in international strategies; to meet the needs of developing countries which had the most urgent need for assistance in population activities; to respect the sovereign right of each nation to formulate, promote and implement its own population policies; to promote the recipient countries' self-reliance; and to give special attention to meeting the needs of disadvantaged population groups.

The Council also requested UNFPA's Executive Director to apply certain specific criteria for establishing priorities and other recommendations which he had enumerated in his report.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2025(LXI), approved, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. The Committee had approved the draft resolution without a vote, on 30 July, as sponsored by Egypt, Thailand and Yemen. Oral drafting amendments by Brazil and Greece were accepted by the sponsors.

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

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly also endorsed the general principles to be applied in making future allocations of resources and requested the Executive Director to apply the criteria for establishing priorities.

It invited Governments to continue and increase their contributions to UNFPA in view of rapidly increasing needs. The Assembly further recommended that the Executive Director be appointed for a four-year term and urged full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the heads of other organs within the United Nations system working in the field of population.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/170, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee had approved the draft resolution without a vote on 3 December, as sponsored by Bangladesh, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tunisia and Uruguay.

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

#### Other United Nations population activities

##### Operational activities

The United Nations 1976 regular work programme in the population field included research studies on population trends and structure, demographic projections, fertility and family planning, population and development, population policy, and technical co-operation through field programmes and services. A major undertaking during the year was the monitoring of population trends and policies.

In accordance with the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, the United Nations during 1976 carried out the first biennial round of monitoring population trends and policies, in collaboration with specialized agencies and regional commissions. The results were to be submitted to the Population Commission in January 1977.

The inputs for the monitoring of population trends covered population growth, mortality, fertility, migration, population distribution and urbanization, aspects of population structure including age and sex, groups of special social and economic significance, labour force, dependency, agricultural population and the agricultural labour force.

An inquiry entitled "Population Policies in the Context of Development in 1976" was sent in January 1976 to 156 Governments. Replies were received from 107 nations representing 2,594 million inhabitants, or 65 per cent of the total population of the 156 nations. Based on the replies, a detailed analysis was made of Governments' perceptions and policies with respect to population variables.

During 1976, more than 50 countries received technical assistance in the field of population. Eighty-five United Nations experts provided technical expertise in population project development, assessed needs and utilization of resources according to Government priorities, reviewed project implementation and evaluated the results. Despite limited financial resources, some new activities were started in response to the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, especially in research programmes directed at population policy formation and in the interdisciplinary approach to population training.

Technical assistance was given to countries directly through country projects and indirectly through global, interregional and regional projects.

Training programmes received priority among multicountry projects. In the academic year 1975-1976, a total of 196 fellowships were awarded, ten-

able at the six United Nations regional and interregional population training and research centres in: Chembur, India; Santiago, Chile; Cairo, Egypt; Accra, Ghana; Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon; and Bucharest, Romania. Forty-eight fellowships for population training were awarded for study at other institutions. These were funded from country project budgets and from the block allocation provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for population fellowships.

Approximately 65 countries benefited from the population fellowships. About 60 per cent of all fellowships were awarded in the Africa region, some 17 per cent in Asia and the Pacific, about 13 per cent in Latin America, slightly less than 10 per cent in the Western Asia region and about 1 per cent in Europe.

Other technical co-operation activities included: assistance to the African Census Programme and to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning to continue the study on population change; help in establishing demographic units for population studies and research at national universities in Liberia, Malaysia, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka; assistance for teaching and research in demography at universities in Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Papua New Guinea and the Syrian Arab Republic; and provision of experts to conduct demographic research studies, with emphasis on development planning, in several countries of Africa, Latin America and Western Asia. During the year, demand for technical support for family planning programmes increased: assistance was given to Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Kenya and Mauritius.

Total expenditure in 1976 for technical assistance projects in population amounted to \$15.5 million.

A meeting of a group of experts on methods of measuring the impact of family planning programmes on fertility was convened in Geneva, Switzerland, from 20 to 27 April. The meeting was organized by the Secretariat in collaboration with the Committee on Demographic Aspects of Family Planning Programmes, a committee of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, with financial support from UNFPA. The experts attending the meeting considered the technical issues and problems related to each of the methods used to determine the impact of family planning programmes on fertility. They recommended the improvement of data collection and methodological research, a greater emphasis on evaluation of national family-planning programmes, and the promotion of training for personnel to carry out such evaluation.

Interagency co-operation was discussed at the 1976 session of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Sub-Committee on Population. Discussions included the population

work programmes of the organizations represented in the Sub-Committee—the United Nations and the regional commissions, UNFPA, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, 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 and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The interaction of demographic with social and economic factors was considered in depth, and the monitoring of population trends and policies reviewed. A report on population activities of the United Nations system for the biennia 1976-1977 and 1978-1979 was also considered.

The Sub-Committee suggested more intensive programme discussions in the form of workshops or task forces on selected topics in order to strengthen interagency co-ordination. It also discussed the guidelines on population-related factors for development planners, the welfare of migrant workers and their families, and the status of demographic projections.

During the year, the United Nations Secretariat continued its collaboration with the International Statistical Institute regarding the World Fertility Survey. The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population also co-operated, and the Secretariat provided staff and technical advisers who assisted in the implementation of the Survey. As at December 1976, the following countries had participated in the Survey: Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Venezuela. Also, Burma, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Iraq, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia expressed interest in participation.

Publications in 1976 included *Fertility and Family Planning in Europe Around 1970: A Comparative Study of Twelve National Surveys*. This report, which was prepared by the Economic Commission for Europe in co-operation with the Secretariat's Working Group on Social Demography, was issued in the Population Studies series. The 12 countries covered in the study are: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Also issued was the *Demographic Yearbook, 1975*, which includes estimates of total population for the world's major areas and regions and for those countries for which the specific data were unavailable.

ble. Of special interest in this issue are the natality statistics.

EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL PROJECTS  
IN THE POPULATION FIELD DURING 1976

(in US dollars)

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Africa                          | 6,794,160  |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 5,114,000  |
| Asia and the Pacific            | 1,260,867  |
| Western Asia                    | 989,354    |
| Europe                          | 8,507      |
| Global / interregional          | 1,305,901  |
| Total                           | 15,472,789 |

### Legislative decisions

In a report to the Economic and Social Council on guidelines on population-related factors for development planners, the Secretary-General discussed the demographic variables interacting with development factors and how they should be taken into account in development planning. He stated that this interaction had been neglected in the development planning process and made suggestions for relating demographic factors to policy issues in planning and in selecting areas for further research.

The guidelines were discussed at two levels of development: aggregate and sectoral. At the aggregate level, emphasis was put on population and development strategies and on labour force and employment. At the sectoral level, the guidelines were limited to food and agriculture, education, housing, health, social aspects of development and resources. Also included were suggestions concerning the promotion of supporting programmes which could contribute to the integration of population-related factors in development planning, such as those involving the improvement of data, research on the cause-and-effect relation between demographic variables and development factors, the training of personnel working in the field of population and development and the establishment of an appropriate institutional system.

On 2 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 169(LXI), took note with satisfaction of the report and transmitted it to the Population Commission for further consideration.

Decision 169(LXI) was adopted on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which approved the text, without a vote, as proposed by its Chairman and orally amended by Greece, the USSR and the United States.

### Documentary references

#### United Nations Fund for Population Activities

1975 Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities with a Look at the Future. UNFPA Publication.

1976 Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities with a Look at Programme Perspectives. UNFPA Publication.

Population. UNFPA Newsletter (Monthly Bulletin of UNFPA), Nos. 11-22, January-December 1976. UNFPA Publication.

Populi, Journal of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-4, 1976 (quarterly). UNFPA Publication.

Singapore. Population Profiles, No. 1. UNFPA Publication.

Law and Population. Population Profiles, No. 2. UNFPA Publication.

Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance. Population Programmes and Projects, Vol. 1. UNFPA Publication.

Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World 1974/75. Population Programmes and Projects, Vol. 2. UNFPA Publication.

Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World 1975/76. UNFPA Publication.

#### Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 596, 598-600, 603.

Plenary meeting 2031.

DP/186 and Corr.1. Priorities in future allocation of UNFPA resources. Report by Executive Director.

E/5779. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 21st session, Headquarters, New York, 15 January-4 February 1976, Chapter IV.

E/5846/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its

22nd session, Geneva, 15 June-5 July 1976, Chapter XVI. E/AC.24/L.539. Egypt, Thailand, Yemen: draft resolution, as orally amended by Brazil, by Greece and by sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1976, meeting 603. E/5880. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 2025(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5880, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolution 1763(LIV) of 18 May 1973 stating the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Expressing its satisfaction with the manner in which the Fund has been operating and the progress achieved to date,

Welcoming with appreciation the report of the Executive Director of the Fund entitled "Priorities in the future allocation of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,"

Taking note of the views expressed on this matter at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. Endorses the following general principles to be applied in making future allocation of resources:

(a) To promote population activities proposed in international strategies, particularly the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To meet the needs of developing countries which have the most urgent need for assistance in the area of population activities, in view of their population problems;

(c) To respect the sovereign right of each nation to formulate, promote and implement its own population policies;

- (d) To promote the recipient countries' self-reliance;
- (e) To give special attention to meeting the needs of disadvantaged population groups;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and the other recommendations made in his report, taking into account the decisions made by the Governing Council in this regard, and in close co-operation with the United Nations specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned, as appropriate.

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 30, 36-44, 58, 59.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter VI B 3.

A/C.2/31/L.60. Bangladesh, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uruguay: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 59.

A/31/411. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 31/170, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/411, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 2211(XXI) of 17 December 1966 in response to which a trust fund, subsequently named the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

Recalling further its resolution 3019(XXVII) of 18 December 1972 in which it, inter alia, decided to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly and established the respective roles relating to the Fund of the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has become a most effective and viable entity in the United Nations system in the population field, owing in particular to its increased resources and its assistance to the developing countries,

1. Welcomes the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities entitled "Priorities in the future allocation of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities";

2. Takes note of the views expressed on this matter at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and at the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Endorses the following general principles to be applied in making future allocations of resources:

- (a) To promote population activities proposed in international strategies, particularly the World Population Plan of Action;
- (b) To meet the needs of developing countries which have the most urgent need for assistance in the area of population activities in view of their population problems;

- (c) To respect the sovereign right of each nation to formulate, promote and implement its own population policies;
- (d) To promote the self-reliance of recipient countries;

(e) To give special attention to meeting the needs of disadvantaged population groups;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and the other recommendations set forth in his report, taking into account the decisions made by the Governing Council in this regard, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned, as appropriate;

5. Invites Governments to continue and to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in view of the rapidly increasing needs of developing countries for population assistance;

6. Recommends that the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, for purposes of continuity of the programme, should normally be appointed for a four-year term;

7. Urges continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/7/Add.7. UNFPA. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.  
A/31/140. Report of ACABQ, section H.

#### Other United Nations population activities

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 772, 775, 776, 779.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5780 and Corr.1. Guidelines on population-related factors for development planners. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5885. Report of Economic Committee.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 169(LXI)).

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV G.

Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.A/115-118), Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1-4 (data available as of 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, 1 October 1976).

Demographic Yearbook, 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.77.XIII.1 and corrigendum.

Fertility and Family Planning in Europe Around 1970: A Comparative Study of Twelve National Surveys. Population Studies, No. 58. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XIII.2.

Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 8, 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XIII.3.

World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XIII.4 and Corr.1,2.

## Chapter XXII

**Social questions****Social development and policy****Social policy and development planning**

## World social situation

The General Assembly, at its 1976 session, considered the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation. The Report was published in 1975 and sought to contribute to a review and appraisal of social progress achieved during the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade in meeting the objectives set out in the International Development Strategy<sup>1</sup> and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.<sup>2</sup> The analysis in the report was to supplement information on the economic situation published in the World Economic Survey.

On 13 December 1976, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the world social situation, by which it reaffirmed the right of each State and people to determine its own objectives of social development and decide the means of their achievement without any external interference. It noted with satisfaction the policies and programmes adopted by many developing countries, despite grave financial and other external constraints, to promote social development. It also recognized the need for continued efforts at the national level to fulfil the basic needs of all segments of the population. The Assembly reaffirmed the urgency of observing the principles and implementing the decisions regarding the establishment of a new international economic order, and also affirmed that the need to eliminate social disparities in developing countries was an important reason for the developed countries to increase their commitment to achieving the goals of development co-operation and of the new international economic order.

Further, the Assembly reaffirmed the urgency of observing the principles and implementing the decisions regarding the establishment of the new international economic order, as well as the targets for the International Development Strategy, as a pre-condition for social progress and it reaffirmed that the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation, discrimination, apartheid and threats against national sovereignty was also a pre-condition for social and economic progress.

In addition, the Assembly urged those developed countries that had not done so to respond in a spirit of co-operation and interdependence to ensure sustained socio-economic development in the developing countries; and it requested the Secretary-General to continue to issue a report on the world social situation every four years and to give an account of the measures taken by Governments to implement these provisions.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/84, which was adopted by 120 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions. An oral drafting amendment proposed by Algeria in the plenary meeting was accepted. The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved the draft resolution on 26 November by 91 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. The text was submitted by Pakistan on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing Member States.

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

Also on 13 December, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it took note of the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation and established guidelines for future reports. It asked the Secretary-General, when preparing future reports on this subject, among other things, to: present a more integrated and concise text, with emphasis on analysis of the data obtained; cover all countries and territories, including those under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation; and utilize the goals and objectives of the new international economic order as one of the guidelines. The Assembly also asked Governments, appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to continue to co-operate in the preparation of future reports on the world social situation.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/83, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee. The Third Committee had approved the draft text without vote on 17

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 433-38, resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing text of Declaration.

November 1976, on the proposal of Cuba, Egypt, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic.

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

A draft resolution which would have invited the Secretary-General to re-examine the format and context of the report was introduced in the Third Committee by the United States and amended by Czechoslovakia, Iraq, and Mongolia; it was withdrawn by the sponsor.

#### Unified approach to development

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 28 November 1975,<sup>3</sup> the Secretary-General prepared, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), a report containing suggestions for pilot projects on the practical application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning.

The suggested pilot projects were grouped under four aspects of a unified approach to development: (a) the formulation of a comprehensive and integrated set of national development objectives; (b) the determination and use of an integrated package of policies to achieve particular development objectives; (c) the analysis of institutions and procedures appropriate to a unified approach to planning at various levels and stages of the policy-making process; and (d) the organization of training workshops on a unified approach to development analysis and planning.

The proposed pilot projects in the first group included: a comparative study of structures of national objectives from the perspective of their scope and interrelationships; a comparative analysis of the methods and procedures used by countries in formulating a broad range of national and international development goals; and a study of a framework of indicators reflecting a unified approach to development.

The second group dealt with: a study of methods for selecting and integrating a mix of policy instruments directed towards achieving a more equitable distribution of income and a reduction in the degree and extent of mass poverty; and a survey and comparative study of measures adopted to stimulate participation in the process and benefits of development at the local level.

The third group contained two projects: a comparative analysis of the methods used to ensure co-ordination and consistency of government decisions and actions; and a comparative analysis of institutions and processes for evaluation at the level of policies, programmes and projects as part of the total decision-making system.

The proposed training workshops in the fourth group were to deal with the application of a unified

approach to planning at the macrolevel and on the local and project levels.

In addition, UNRISD proposed four projects which included: analysis of policy measures in developing countries to ensure that development programmes reached the poor majority; establishment of development monitoring services; administrative arrangements for a unified approach; and organization of training workshops.

As background for the Economic and Social Council's consideration of these pilot projects, the report also contained a list of activities on a unified approach to development analysis and planning initiated or planned for 1976-1977 by the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions and UNRISD.

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 162(LXI), took note of the report of the Secretary-General on suggestions for pilot projects and recommended that the projects be reformulated in the light of the views expressed during the Council's discussion, in particular the view that the application of a unified approach should take full account of national plans and priorities. The Council further recommended that the decisions on development and international economic co-operation taken at the General Assembly's seventh (1975) special session be given particular attention in the reformulated projects, taking into account the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. The Council requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this decision.

The decision was approved, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which had approved the draft text, also without vote, on 20 July 1976, on the proposal of Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico and Pakistan.

#### National experience in measures for social progress

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress. In the report, information on far-reaching social and economic changes was presented in sections dealing with the developed centrally planned economies, the developed market economies and the developing economies. The material included information on: changes in decision-making, planning and participation; changes in the rights and status of individuals and groups; changes in production and employment; and changes in standards of living. Fifty Governments had given information on social, economic and institutional changes emphasizing, in particular, gov-

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 681-82, text of resolution 3409(XXX).

ernment measures and strategies that were instrumental in bringing about such changes. Quantitative indicators and other data reflecting such changes were also included.

On 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, by which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the inalienable right of all nations to pursue freely their own economic and social development and to exercise full sovereignty over all their riches and natural resources and considered that the elimination of aggression, foreign occupation, colonialism, apartheid and racism was a prerequisite for economic and social development.

The Assembly emphasized that the carrying out of internal basic socio-economic changes designed to safeguard national independence and to ensure speedy improvement of the well-being of the population was of great importance for the achievement of social and economic progress.

The Assembly further re-emphasized the importance of holding regular interregional and regional seminars on this question and called upon the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the regional commissions to pay special attention to studies and analyses of national experience in carrying out far-reaching socio-economic changes for the purpose of social progress. In addition, it requested the Secretary-General to submit at its 1978 session a comprehensive report prepared on the basis of information received from Governments on national experience in carrying out such changes.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/38, adopted by 125 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, as orally amended by that Committee's Rapporteur. On 17 November 1976, the Third Committee had approved the draft text by 100 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions. The sponsors of the text were Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, the Philippines, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Ukrainian SSR.

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

Also on 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement. By the preamble to the resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, recognized that the expansion of the co-operative movement in the promotion of social and economic progress was closely linked to structural and institutional reforms which aimed at equitable distribution of income, popular participation in the

development process and equality of opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the fruits of development.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly recognized the necessity to pay due attention to the international exchange of experience in the growth and further development and diversification of the co-operative movement. It invited Governments and relevant specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General on their experience in promoting the co-operative movement and in building the necessary socio-economic infrastructure for that movement.

The Assembly then asked the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter, including the results achieved by international co-operation.

These actions were embodied in resolution 31/37, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the draft text on 10 November 1976, also without vote, as sponsored and amended by Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Madagascar, Mongolia and Poland.

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

#### **Development of national mass communication systems for social progress**

During its consideration of social questions, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress. By this resolution, the Assembly invited the Governments of the developing countries to give due regard to the establishment and/or strengthening of their national mass communication systems within the framework of their over-all development plans. It requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and intensify its programme for the development of mass communication systems, especially for the benefit of developing countries, and called for a report on the progress achieved. The Assembly decided to take this matter up again in 1978 as a matter of priority.

These actions were taken by resolution 31/139, which was adopted on 16 December 1976, without vote, as recommended by the Third Committee. The Third Committee had approved the text on 10 December 1976, also without vote. It was sponsored by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Oral drafting amendments by Jamaica, Morocco, and Portugal were accepted by the sponsors.

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



### Other aspects of social development and policy

#### Research and training for social development

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development continued in 1976 to analyse socio-economic development through a research data bank. Three volumes containing basic socio-economic data for 1960 and 1970, comparisons of indicators for the two years and data adjusted for age structures were compiled. Related projects on measurement of real progress at the local level were also pursued. A report on the improvement of development statistics was published, which emphasized that an adequate system of development statistics required an adequate conceptual approach to development.

In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, UNRISD prepared a paper on the application of a unified approach in Africa. The paper was presented at the Conference of African Planners,

held in October 1976 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Reports on specific and on regional aspects of the social and economic implications of the large-scale introduction of new varieties of food grain were published in 1976. In addition, UNRISD initiated research on famine risk and famine prevention in the modern world and on attitudes and values concerning environment and development.

#### Adoption law

By a General Assembly decision of 16 December 1976, the question of a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law was to be included in the agenda of the thirty-second (1977) session, as the Assembly had been unable to consider the matter at its 1976 session. The Assembly took this decision (31/416) on the recommendation of its Third Committee, which had approved the draft text without vote on 10 December 1976, as proposed by Liberia.

### Documentary references

#### Social policy and development planning

##### WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

##### General Assembly—31st session

Third Committee, meetings 26, 30-36, 43, 47, 48, 50, 53, 61, 62.

Plenary meeting 97.

1974 Report on the World Social Situation. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.75.IV.6.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II A 2.

A/31/198. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.22 and Rev.1. Pakistan (on behalf of Member States belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved by Third Committee on 26 November 1976, meeting 61, by 91 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/31/389. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/84, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/389, and as orally amended by Algeria, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and 2771(XXVI) of 22 November 1971 on the world social situation,

Recalling in this connexion its resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, paragraph 7 of which states that the ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all,

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 Economic and Social Council resolution 1927(LVIII) of 6 May 1975,

Recognizing that the persistence of colonialism, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, foreign occupation, all forms of discrimination, apartheid and all forms of domination continues to exercise a negative impact on the world social situation,

Considering that the world social situation is characterized by the wide and growing disparity in conditions of living and income levels between people in the developed and developing countries and that it is incumbent on the international community to redress this disparity,

Aware of the decisive influence of existing economic

relations on the internal social situation, particularly of the developing countries, and that social distress and poverty can be removed only if the pre-conditions are created for comprehensive and equitable economic growth and social development,

Recalling that during the period from 1974 to 1976 the General Assembly, at its sixth and seventh special sessions, and a number of international conferences, including the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference, the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, addressed themselves to several issues related to the world economic and social situation,

Considering that the desired pace of social progress in the developing countries is hindered because of the magnitude of their difficulties arising from the unjust world economic order which has existed hitherto,

Re-emphasizing that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, but that, however great their own efforts, these will not enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless equitable economic and commercial relations between developed and developing countries are established, and increased financial and technological resources are available to the developing countries,

Noting that social disparities are not peculiar to the developing countries and are a reflection of the injustices and inefficiency of the present world economic system,

Emphasizing the interdependence of economic and social development in promoting comprehensive growth with justice and the importance of harmonizing this process of development with the evolution of each country's values and structures,

Having considered the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation,

1. Reaffirms the right and responsibility of each State and people to determine freely its own objectives of social development, to set its own priorities and to decide in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations the means and methods of their achievement without any external interference;

2. Notes with satisfaction the policies and programmes adopted by many developing countries, within their over-all development plans, despite the grave financial and other external constraints, to promote comprehensive social development in various fields, especially to improve the conditions in the particularly disadvantaged sectors of their societies;

3. Recognizes the need for continued efforts at the national level towards the promotion of social progress and development aiming at the fulfilment of basic needs of all segments of the population through measures leading to:

- (a) More equitable redistribution of income and wealth;
- (b) The elimination of hunger and malnutrition;
- (c) A reduction of unemployment and underemployment;
- (d) The improvement of the distribution of health, housing, education and other social services;

4. Welcomes the active participation and growing involvement of the people of all sectors of society, including the youth and women, in the programmes of socio-economic development in developing countries;

5. Reaffirms the urgency of observing the principles and implementing the decisions regarding the establishment of the new international economic order, as well as the targets and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, as a necessary pre-condition for the success of measures to eradicate poverty and to ensure real social progress in developing countries;

6. Reaffirms also that the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation, all forms of discrimination and apartheid and threats against national sovereignty and territorial integrity is a pre-condition for social and economic progress;

7. Affirms that the need to eliminate social disparities in developing countries is an important reason for the developed countries to increase their commitment to achieving the goals of development co-operation and of the new international economic order;

8. Deeply deplores the lack of response from some of the developed countries to measures designed to establish the new international economic order;

9. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system to take into consideration Economic and Social Council decision 162(LXI) of 3 August 1976, bearing in mind the close interrelationship between international economic relations and the world social situation;

10. Urges those developed countries that have not done so to respond in a spirit of co-operation and interdependence to ensure sustained socio-economic development in the developing countries;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to issue the report on the world social situation every four years, taking into consideration the provisions of the present resolution, and to give an account of the measures taken by Governments to implement these provisions.

A/C.3/31/L.21. United States: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.23. Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Mongolia: amendments to United States draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.21.

A/C.3/31/L.25. Cuba, Egypt, Philippines: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.25/Rev.1. Cuba, Egypt, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 53.

A/31/389. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/83, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/389, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development proclaimed in General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1927(LV/III) of 6 May 1975 on the world social situation and recalling the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Having considered the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation,

Desirous of improving the future reports on the world social situation as to their cross-sectoral analysis of social policies and programmes, which analysis should take into account the goals and objectives of the new international economic order,

1. Takes note of the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation as well as the various points of view expressed regarding its substance and format during the thirty-first session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take into consideration the following guidelines while preparing future reports on the world social situation:

(a) A more integrated and concise text should be presented, with emphasis on the analysis of the data obtained;

(b) All countries and territories should be covered, including those under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation;

(c) A wide range of sources of information should be used, mainly from the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the Governments concerned;

(d) The mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

ment Decade should be used as a guideline in assessing and analysing the data obtained;

(e) The goals and objectives of the new international economic order should be utilized as one of the guidelines for the preparation of future reports on the world social situation;

3. Requests Governments, appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of future reports on the world social situation.

#### UNIFIED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 756-759, 764.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

E/5791 and Corr.1. Suggestions for pilot projects on practical application of unified approach to development analysis and planning. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5791/Add.1. Proposals by UNRISD.

E/AC.6/L.575. Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan: draft decision.

E/5869. Report of Economic Committee (on development planning and projections), draft decision I.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council at its 61st session (decision 162(LXI)).

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II C 1.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter IV A.

#### National experience in measures for social progress

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 35-38, 40-44, 47, 48, 51, 53.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/10166. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purpose of social progress.  
Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/199. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.24. Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 53, by 100 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/31/343. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/38, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/343, as orally amended by Third Committee Rapporteur, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83, by 125 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the desire to promote a better quality of life, full employment and other conditions for social and economic development,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Mindful of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Bearing in mind resolutions 1581 A (L) of 21 May 1971, 1667 (LII) of 1 June 1972 and 1746 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, in which the Economic and Social Council emphasized the

importance of fundamental structural socio-economic changes for the strengthening of national independence and achievement of the ultimate goals of social progress and considered it appropriate to study the experience of various countries in this field,

Recalling that, in resolution 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of every State to carry out fundamental social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and the necessity to continue the studies of national experience in this field,

Desirous of securing a speedy and complete removal of obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples, especially colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, foreign occupation or domination and all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples,

Convinced that peaceful coexistence and friendly relations among States would contribute to economic and social development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared on the basis of information received from Governments on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all nations to pursue freely their economic and social development and to exercise full sovereignty over all their riches and natural resources;  
2. Considers that the elimination of all forms of subjugation and dependence such as aggression, foreign occupation, colonialism, apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination constitutes a prerequisite for social and economic advancement;

3. Emphasizes that the carrying out of international basic socio-economic changes designed to safeguard national independence and to ensure speedy improvement of the well-being of the population is of great importance for the achievement of social and economic progress;

4. Re-emphasizes the advisability of holding, within the programme of advisory services, regular interregional and regional seminars to study the national experience of developing and developed countries in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

5. Calls upon the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the regional commissions to pay special attention, on a regular basis, to studies and analyses of national experience in carrying out far-reaching socio-economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Commission for Social Development and/or the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report prepared on the basis of information received from Governments on national experience in carrying out far-reaching changes for the purpose of social progress;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress."

A/C.3/31/L.17. Bulgaria, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.17/Rev.1. Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, India, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 10 November 1976, meeting 44.  
A/31/343. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/37, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/343, adopted without vote by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2459 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1668 (LII) of 1 June 1972,

Recalling the objective expressed in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development for the purpose of favourably influencing the welfare of peoples as well as the peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Recalling 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,

Recognizing that the expansion of the co-operative movement in the promotion of social and economic progress is closely linked to structural and institutional reforms which, *inter alia*, aim at equitable distribution of income, popular participation in the development process and equality of opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the fruits of development,

Underlining the appeal to States contained in article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development that social progress and development require the participation of all members of society in productive and socially useful labour and the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people,

Welcoming the recommendation contained in 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, that greater importance should be given to the development of co-operatives within the framework of national measures,

Taking note of the progress made by the co-operative movement, both in developed and developing countries, and the contribution made by it in promoting collective self-reliance and mutually beneficial interdependence,

Recognizing the social and economic benefits accruing from producers', consumers', credit, multipurpose and other kinds of co-operatives to all sections of society and, more particularly, to the middle-income and low-income groups,

Stressing the need to assist the rapid development of the multipurpose co-operative movement, particularly in the agricultural and allied rural sectors of economic and social life in the developing countries,

Drawing attention to the lasting benefits enjoyed by large sections of society in urban and rural areas in many parts of the world owing to the noteworthy expansion in co-operative housing projects in the last three decades, and the considerable potential for further activity in this field,

Bearing in mind the positive experience which many countries have already gained in implementing agrarian reforms and in promoting the co-operative movement and which would be conducive to the establishment of the new international economic order and to the realization of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Recognizes the necessity to pay due attention to the international exchange of experience in the growth and further development and diversification of the co-operative movement;

2. Invites Governments and relevant specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General on their experience in promoting the co-operative movement and in building the necessary socio-economic infrastructure for it;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with Member States, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on their national experience in promoting the co-operative movement and on the results so far achieved by international co-operation in this field;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress" and to consider under this item

the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/5857. Progress report by Director-General of ILO on outcome of Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and International Division of Labour (attaching Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action).

#### Development of national mass communication systems for social progress

General Assembly—31st session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Third Committee, meeting 77.

Plenary meetings 4, 102.

A/31/193. Letter of 19 August 1976 from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of mass communications for social progress and development"). (Annex II: Draft resolution.)

A/31/200/Rev.1. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in agenda of 31st regular session of General Assembly (item 3).

A/31/250. First report of General Committee (item 120).

A/C.3/31/L.46 and Rev.1. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by Jamaica, by Morocco, by Portugal and by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 77.

A/31/434. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 31/139, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/434, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1778(XVII) of 7 December 1962 and convinced that the establishment and/or development of national information and mass communication systems will play an important role in the promotion of opportunities for the peoples of the developing nations to participate fully in national development and in the promotion of international co-operation, including the efforts to achieve the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the establishment of the new international economic order,

Further recalling its resolution 3148(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and convinced that the establishment and/or improvement of national information and mass communication systems will greatly help preserve and enhance the cultural values of a country and will be one of the most efficient methods for transmitting scientific and technological knowledge and the cultural values of a country,

Desirous that the benefits of co-operation and assistance in the application and the establishment and/or improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development be considered with a view to disseminating those benefits to all countries regardless of their stages of economic and social development,

Acknowledging the important contributions made and the significant roles being played by the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, regional economic and social commissions, non-governmental organizations and regional communication media training and research institutions in assisting developing countries in the field of mass communications,

Noting with appreciation the relevant decisions taken by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its nineteenth session in the field of mass communications,

Convinced that consideration of ways and means of achieving the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development will pave the way for improved international co-operation in the field of mass communications,

1. Invites the Governments of the developing countries to give due regard to the establishment and/or strengthening of their national mass communication systems within the framework of their over-all development plans;

2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and intensify its programme for the development of mass communication systems, especially for the benefit of developing countries;

3. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in co-operation with the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned and other interested organizations, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on progress achieved in the development of mass communication systems, which report will be used as a basis for discussion at that session of the Assembly;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information

and mass communication systems for social progress and development" and to consider it at that session as a matter of priority.

#### Other aspects of social development and policy

RESEARCH AND TRAINING FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter XII.

#### ADOPTION LAW

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meeting 77.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/C.3/31/L.54. Liberia: draft decision.

A/31/433. Report of Third Committee.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/416).

## Housing, building and planning

### Operational activities

During 1976, technical co-operation activities in the field of housing, building and planning dealt with human settlements in the broader context of economic and social development. Housing for the lowest-income groups received high priority in government programmes and greater emphasis was placed on immediate action.

Governments received technical assistance in: addition of a spatial dimension to national development planning activities; support of regional development projects with regard to human settlements and land utilization; assistance in urban and metropolitan development planning, emphasizing specific action programmes such as sites and services schemes, urban redevelopment projects, environmental protection and programmes for disaster prevention and reconstruction. Other projects dealt with sectoral planning in housing, building construction, training skilled manpower and institution building.

During 1976, 183 experts (including 40 associate experts) provided by Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, undertook assignments in the field of housing, building and physical planning in the following 52 countries or territories: Antigua, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, the British Virgin Islands, Burundi, the Cayman Islands, Chad, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Republic,

Malawi, Malaysia, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

During the year, 104 fellowships were awarded to nationals of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Chad, the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, the Gambia, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. Host countries included Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Togo, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Venezuela.

The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Significance of Rural Housing and Community Facilities in Integrated Rural Development held a meeting from 17 to 21 May 1976 in New York. An Interregional Seminar on Building Operations in Low-cost Housing Construction was organized by the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands from 5 to 16 April 1976, in Rotterdam. The Seminar was to assist Governments of

developing countries in overcoming obstacles in the implementation of housing programmes, such as the waste of materials and wages resulting from inefficient and disorganized building operations in housing construction and the use of technologies unsuited to developing countries' needs. Thirty participants were invited.

Total expenditure for technical co-operation projects during 1976 amounted to \$8,043,251, of which \$260,727 came from the regular United Nations budget, \$6,937,779 from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), \$4,928 from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and \$839,817 from trust funds.

Of this total, about 90 per cent was allotted to 33 large-scale projects in Argentina, Bangladesh, Chad, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia, and to regional projects in Asia and in the Caribbean.

Publications issued in 1976 included *Financial Management of Government Housing Projects* and *Basic Housing—Case Studies*. A special issue of the quarterly, *Human Settlements Bulletin*, published in May 1976, was devoted to Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for other publications.)

#### **Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning**

The report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its October 1975 session, taken up in the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council at its April-May 1976 session, contained three draft resolutions for action by the Council. France submitted a draft resolution in the Social Committee which, it said, was intended to replace draft resolution II proposed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its 1975 session.<sup>4</sup> France noted that it had also sponsored the draft resolution in the Committee.

By this text, the Economic and Social Council would, among other things, request the Secretary-General to: devise and implement an integrated information system in the field of human settlements; undertake all necessary measures for informing Governments, institutions and enterprises in the developing countries of the services available to them and maintain contact with those countries in order to be continually apprised of their growing needs; assist interested countries in organizing national or regional networks of documentation and information on human settlements and co-ordinate their programmes and functions with those of the

Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; invite Member States to collaborate with the Centre in the organization and operation of the services offered; and organize advisory meetings of experts.

On the proposal of Bangladesh, as amended by Pakistan, the Social Committee on 15 April 1976 approved, without vote, a draft decision by which the Council would take note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, would request the Secretary-General to circulate the report to Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, and would decide to examine at its mid-1976 session the draft resolutions and recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning in the context of the recommendations of the Habitat Conference. Pakistan's amendment called for circulation of the report to the Habitat Conference.

The Council adopted the recommended text as its decision 151(LX) on 12 May 1976 without a vote.

Later in the year, on 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the draft resolutions and recommendations proposed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to the General Assembly at its 1976 session, in connexion with the Assembly's consideration of the report of Habitat. These actions were taken by decision 179(LXI), approved, without taking a vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which approved the text, without vote, on 2 August 1976 on the proposal of the Chairman as orally amended by France. (See also pp. 447-53.)

The General Assembly, by resolution 31/116 of 16 December 1976, requested the Secretary-General to ensure, through the appropriate machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the co-ordination of the work of all United Nations bodies concerned with respect to their activities in the human settlements field and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its July-August 1978 session on progress made. It further requested him to take appropriate measures to ensure effective preparations for the discussions on human settlements questions at the same session, bearing in mind the contributions made by relevant components of the United Nations system as represented in ACC.

In addition, the Assembly requested all United Nations bodies concerned, particularly UNDP, UNEP, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, to ensure that the recommendations of Habitat were taken into account in their respective work programmes and to make their

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 687.

consultative services and resources available for implementation of national programmes of action and in strengthening regional co-operation in the field of human settlements. These bodies were also asked to give all possible support to the regional commissions, which were to report to the Council at its mid-1978 session on the results of regional co-operation, including the progress made in the establishment of governmental regional committees on human settlements. (For text of resolution 31/116, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

#### **Criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements**

In a final report to the General Assembly on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements, the Secretary-General analysed the needs and possibilities for action by multilateral finance agencies and the rest of the international community. He reviewed existing criteria, recommended a number of additions and modifications and urged an increase in the total volume of investment.

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social

Council, by resolution 2013(LXI), invited the attention of the General Assembly to a decision of the Governing Council of UNEP, wherein that Council expressed the belief that the environment should be a major consideration in international discussions on development. The Economic and Social Council further invited the Assembly to take into consideration the comments of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements. (For text of resolution 2013(LXI), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly took note of the report on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements. It also took note of comments thereon submitted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and UNDP and a note by UNEP.

These actions were set forth in decision 31/411 B, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text on 7 December 1976 on the proposal of its Chairman.

#### **Documentary references**

Report of the Committee on  
Housing, Building and Planning

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 772, 773.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5758. Report of Committee on Housing, Building and  
Planning on its 9th session, Geneva, 13-24 October 1975.  
E/AC.7/L.687. France: draft resolution.  
E/5797. Report of Social Committee.  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social  
Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session  
(decision 151(LX)).

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 776, 777, 779.  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5884. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision.  
E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social  
Council, 61st session (decision 179(LXI)).

**Criteria governing multilateral  
financing of housing and human settlements**

A/10225. Report of Secretary-General.  
E/5852. Comments on report of Secretary-General on criteria  
governing multilateral financing of housing and human  
settlements (A/10225) submitted in response to General  
Assembly decision taken at its 2432nd meeting, 9 December  
1975. Comments of World Bank.  
E/5852/Add.1. Comments of UNDP.  
UNEP/GC/78. Note by Executive Director of UNEP.

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of  
its 4th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 30 March-14 April 1976,  
Chapter VI.  
A/31/415. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft  
decision II.  
A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General  
Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22  
December 1976 (decision 31/411 B).

#### **Other documents**

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization,  
16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II I.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its  
organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st ses-  
sions, Chapters IV D and VI A.  
Use of Agricultural and Industrial Wastes in Low-cost Construction.  
U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.10.  
Housing Policy Guidelines for Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales  
No.: E.76.IV.11.  
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.  
Repair of Buildings Damaged by Earthquakes. U.N.P. Sales No.:  
E.77.IV.8.  
The Significance of Rural Housing in Integrated Rural Develop-  
ment. Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Significance  
of Rural Housing and Community Facilities in Integrated Rural  
Development, Headquarters, New York, 17-21 May 1976.  
U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.10.

## Social services

### Technical aid activities

During 1976, United Nations technical assistance continued to be provided for social welfare administration and training, child welfare, social aspects of family planning, rehabilitation of disabled persons and production of orthotic/prosthetic appliances.

Seven experts undertook assignments in Bahrain, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Iran and Pakistan. Two experts were assigned to the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development, in the Philippines, and one adviser assisted the European Centre for Social Welfare Training and Research, at Vienna, Austria. The services of an interregional adviser in rehabilitation of the disabled were made available to the Governments of Brazil, Chad, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Mali and Singapore. Two regional advisers assisted with social aspects of family planning and with social welfare training and community development.

Eighteen fellowships were awarded to nationals of Israel (11), the Netherlands (1), Pakistan (3), Southern Rhodesia (1), Togo (1) and Turkey (1). Host countries included Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Total expenditures during the year amounted to \$1,290,000.

Publications in 1976 included: Comparative Study on Legislation, Organization and Administration of Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled and Social and Economic Conditions of the Mentally Retarded in Selected Countries. The first issue of the Bulletin on Aging was also published during the year. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for other publications.)

### Rehabilitation of disabled persons

On 13 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons. It recalled its resolution of 9 December 1975 proclaiming the Declaration<sup>5</sup> and recommended that all Member States should take account of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration in establishing their policies, plans and programmes. The Assembly further recommended that all international organizations and agencies concerned should include in their programmes provisions ensuring the effective implementation of those rights and principles.

In addition, the Secretary General was requested to inform the Assembly, in the form of a summary annexed to his reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Member States,

international organizations and agencies concerned, to ensure the effective implementation of the Declaration.

These actions were taken by resolution 31/82, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. On 1 November 1976, the Third Committee had approved without vote a draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Oral amendments by India were accepted by the sponsors; India then became a sponsor.

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

By another resolution, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons, with the theme "full participation." The Assembly decided to devote that year to the realization of a set of objectives in favour of disabled persons, such as helping them in their physical and psychological adjustment to society, making available opportunities for suitable work and ensuring their full integration in society, encouraging study and research projects designed to facilitate their practical participation in daily life, educating and informing the public of the rights of disabled persons, and promoting effective measures for the prevention of disability and for the rehabilitation of disabled persons.

The Assembly also invited all Member States and organizations concerned to implement the objectives of the Year, and requested the Secretary-General to submit in 1977 a draft programme for the Year.

These actions were embodied in resolution 31/123, adopted, without vote, on 16 December 1976 on the recommendation of the Third Committee. The Third Committee had approved the text on 25 November 1976, without a vote, as spon-

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 691-92, text of resolution 3447(XXX).



sored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, So-

malia, Spain, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaïre. Argentina became a sponsor after amendments it had offered were accepted.

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

### Documentary references

#### Rehabilitation of disabled persons

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 30-36, 55, 60.  
Plenary meetings 97, 102.

A/C.3/31/L.15. Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaïre: draft resolution, as orally amended by India and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 1 November 1976, meeting 36.

A/31/389. Report of Third Committee (on world social situation), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/82, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/389, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3447(XXX) of 9 December 1975 proclaiming the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons, Desiring to achieve the effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration,

1. Recommends that all Member States should take account of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons in establishing their policies, plans and programmes;

2. Recommends that all international organizations and agencies concerned should include in their programmes provisions ensuring the effective implementation of those rights and principles;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly, in the form of a summary annexed to his reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Member States and by the international organizations and agencies concerned with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration and of the present resolution.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization. 6 June 1975-15 June 1976. Part Three. Chapter II D 2.  
A/C.3/31/1. Letter of 21 September from Libyan Arab Republic. (Annex I: Draft resolution.)

A/C.3/31/L.19. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab

Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre: draft resolution, as orally amended by Argentina and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 25 November 1976, meeting 60.

A/31/395. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/123, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/395, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its deep-rooted faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principles of peace, the dignity and worth of the human person and the promotion of social justice, as proclaimed by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 2856(XXVI) of 20 December 1971 proclaiming the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,

Recalling its resolution 3447(XXX) of 9 December 1975 proclaiming the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 31/82 of 13 December 1976 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

1. Proclaims the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons, with the theme "full participation";

2. Decides 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 in 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;

3. Invites all Member States and the organizations concerned to give their attention to the establishment of measures and programmes to implement the objectives of the International Year for Disabled Persons;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to elaborate, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a draft programme for the International Year for Disabled Persons;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons."

#### Other documents

Obstacles Limiting the Access of Disabled Children to Rehabilitation Services and Education. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.8.  
The Aging in Slums and Uncontrolled Settlements. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.2.

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.

International Directory of Organizations concerned with the

Aging. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.10 and corrigendum. 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.

## Social defence

### Technical aid activities

During 1976, the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice focused on the development of effective methods to prevent crime and improve the treatment of offenders.

During the year, the United Nations continued to provide technical support to Governments at their request. Through a network of regional institutes it also sponsored research activities, training courses and conferences designed to promote collaborative efforts in crime prevention and the treatment of offenders.

A seminar on crime prevention in Latin America was held in Mexico City, Mexico, from 9 to 12 August 1976, jointly organized by the Government of Mexico and the United Nations-affiliated Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which had been established in San José, Costa Rica, in August 1975. The Latin American Institute also organized a regional meeting of ministers of justice in Costa Rica on 24 and 25 May 1976.

The United Nations continued to provide technical support to the regional institutes for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders in San José, Cairo (Egypt) and Fuchu (Japan). The Government of Zambia offered to provide host facilities for a regional institute for Africa south of the Sahara, and the Government of Finland offered host facilities for a European regional institute.

In 1976, the services of three experts in the field of crime prevention were provided by the United Nations to Hong Kong, Israel and Sri Lanka. They were to assist in the establishment of, respectively, psychological services in the correctional establishment, a forensic metallurgical laboratory and a training school for correctional personnel. Five fellowships in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders were awarded to nationals of India, Israel, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. Publications in 1976 included the *International Review of Criminal Policy*, No. 32.

### Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of Fifth Congress on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fourth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 21 June to 2 July

1976, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control considered the report of the 1975 Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.<sup>6</sup> In its debate, the Committee stressed the importance of maintaining continuity in the work of the Congresses. This might be achieved by providing for an adequate feedback on the activities arising from the recommendations of the Congress, through strengthening communications with Governments, scientific institutions and other agencies and through wider dissemination of Congress and Committee reports and newsletters. In addition, while recognizing the need for encouraging technical co-operation, the Committee felt strongly that greater efforts should be directed towards the strengthening of existing local resources and traditions.

The Committee also adopted several draft resolutions for submission to the General Assembly, by one of which it asked the Assembly to: draw the attention of Member States to the existence of the Social Defence Trust Fund and to request contributions thereto; appeal for the collaboration of Member States in international action for crime prevention; and support the preparations for and conduct of the Sixth Congress, to be held at Sydney, Australia, in 1980.

### International Plan of Action

In 1972, the General Assembly had instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit to it in 1976, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on methods to prevent crime and improve the treatment of offenders.<sup>7</sup> At its fourth session, the Committee considered the report, which was based on its previous work and the conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The report elaborated guidelines and standards for the administration of criminal justice, including law enforcement, judicial procedures and correctional practices, with emphasis on crime problems impeding socio-economic development. It drew at-

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 693-95.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 391, text of resolution 3021(XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

tendon to the growing seriousness of crimes, especially those of a transnational character, and the spread of violence. The report also noted that crime had assumed new dimensions, such as crime related to international trade and offences against consumers, which victimized large sections of the population and impaired the quality of life. Strengthened national and international action was required to solve the problem of criminality in modern societies.

The Committee approved the report as the basis of further United Nations activities and invited its use by Member States in formulating and implementing national crime prevention policies and strategies. It requested the Commission for Social Development to transmit the report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for adoption.

#### Code of conduct for law enforcement officials

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control also approved at its 1976 session a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials, which set standards to guard against corruption, excess of force or authority, and violence and brutality. The code stressed in particular the obligation to respect and protect human dignity and human rights, the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the inadmissibility of all acts of corruption.

The Committee recommended that the code be transmitted to the General Assembly for adoption in 1976.

On 13 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolution 31/85 on the subject of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. By this resolution the Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the work of the Committee, in particular with respect to the draft code, and invited the Economic and Social Council to give due priority to the examination of the draft code, so that the Council at its first 1977 session could take further steps with a view to its adoption. (For text of resolution 31/85, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

#### Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1993(LX) adopted on 12 May 1976, reiterated a 1973 General Assembly recommendation<sup>8</sup> that Member States make all possible efforts to implement the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and take the Rules into account in the framing of national legislation. The Council determined that no restrictions upon or derogations from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom were to be

admitted on the pretext that the Rules did not recognize such rights or that they recognized them to a lesser extent. The Council further requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to study the range of application of the Rules and to formulate a set of implementing procedures. (For text of resolution 1993(LX), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

At its 1976 session, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control considered the question of the range of application and the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules. The Committee approved a draft resolution calling for the addition of a new section (rule 95) regarding persons arrested or imprisoned without charge and urging the full application of the proposed implementing procedures. It recommended that the Commission for Social Development transmit the resolution to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.

On 13 December 1976, the General Assembly, by resolution 31/85 on the subject of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, invited the Economic and Social Council to consider with due priority the recommendation of the Committee relating to the extension of the Rules to all persons arrested or imprisoned with or without charge and conviction, as well as the draft procedures for their effective implementation. (For text of resolution 31/85, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

#### Human rights in the administration of justice

The Committee, at its fourth session, also considered the question of human rights in the administration of justice and surveyed the scope of existing standards. The Committee recommended that priority be given to the formulation of new standards, including: the development of standards that would ensure just, humane and effective judicial proceedings; the elaboration of standard minimum rules for the treatment of offenders in the community; the strengthening of inmate grievance procedures; the facilitation of the return of persons convicted of crime abroad to their domicile to serve their sentences; and the improvement of the situation of persons detained before trial. (See also p. 611.)

#### Role and function of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

In addition, the Committee discussed its role and possible courses of action to maximize its contribution to international action for crime prevention. These included: co-ordination of activities for the regional United Nations-affiliated institutes; an advisory role in technical co-operation efforts; a di-

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 491, text of resolution 3144 B (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973.

rect role in devising methods of crime prevention and control; formulation, evaluation and implementation of medium-term plans; data collection; and ensuring co-ordination with international activities, such as drug abuse control and action against transnational criminality. In this connexion, the Committee recommended urgent consideration of the trends in prison population, the extent and consequences of economic criminality, the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the elaboration of a code for judicial personnel, and 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.<sup>9</sup>

The Committee's role in connexion with the organization and preparation of the quinquennial United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the implementation of their conclusions and recommendations was also cited, and annual Committee sessions were recommended in view of the Committee's increasing responsibilities.

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 624-25, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, annexing text of Declaration.

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## Popular participation and institutional development

### Technical aid activities

During 1976, 31 advisers provided technical assistance to Botswana (2), the Central African Empire (6), Democratic Yemen (6), the Ivory Coast (1), Kenya (2), Saudi Arabia (10), Sierra Leone (1), Swaziland (2) and the Upper Volta (1). The main objective of these projects was the promotion of popular participation, particularly in the rural areas, through training personnel, integrating women in development and evaluating social programmes.

Twenty-seven fellowships were awarded to nationals of the following countries: the Central African Empire (1), Democratic Yemen (12), Honduras (7), the Niger (4), Saudi Arabia (2) and Togo (1). Host countries included Egypt, France, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mexico, the Niger, Poland, the Sudan, Tunisia, the Upper Volta, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

A correspondence seminar on local- and intermediate-level development was conducted, which was to introduce the concept of integrated social development at the grass-roots level. Forty-two participants came from the following countries or territories: Bangladesh, Belize, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. The results of the seminar were reviewed at a workshop held from 6 to 18 September 1976 in Berlin (West) with 16 participants from Bangladesh, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Pakistan, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

During the year, a study entitled "Popular participation for the improvement of the human environment in marginal settlements" was issued for

the 1976 Habitat: United Nations Conférence on Human Settlements. It focused on strategies and methods for promoting popular participation to improve the quality of life in marginal settlements. In addition, two annotated bibliographies were completed: Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for Assessing Developmental Impact at the Local Level and Innovative Approaches to Popular Participation in Development. A study entitled "Popular participation and its practical implications for development" reviewed actions at the international level to promote citizen participation in development.

### **Agrarian reform and rural development**

The Task Force on Rural Development of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) met in April 1976 in Washington, D.C., United States, for joint planning relating to rural development, with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development acting initially as lead agency. At the meeting, a draft report was adopted which recommended a poverty-oriented approach to rural development. Primary responsibility for the design and implementation of rural development programmes was to rest with the Governments of the countries concerned. The inter-agency effort was to support and assist these

programmes, which would lead to improvement of monitoring and evaluation of rural development activities, harmonization of future programme proposals and réorientation of activities.

Later in the year, the recommendations were endorsed by ACC, which decided to designate the International Labour Organisation as lead agency for the next year. Appointment of the lead agency on a rotating basis was to assist in maintaining the momentum for co-operation.

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council took note of the progress report of ACC on rural development, requested governing bodies of the organizations in the United Nations system to give priority to rural development, and requested ACC to proceed with the joint planning and action phase. (See also pp. 640—41.)

These actions were taken by the Council in its decision 175(LXI), approved, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee; the text was sponsored by Denmark and Jamaica. The Committee had approved the draft text without a vote on 29 July 1976.

In September 1976, the ACC Task Force met again to take steps to implement the recommendations.

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## Chapter XXIII

**Human rights questions****Action against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, nazism and racial intolerance**

During 1976, the United Nations continued its consideration of action to be taken against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and other forms of discrimination. The implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the preparations for a World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were the subject of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

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. The Assembly commended the Committee for focusing greater attention on struggles against oppression in southern Africa, and appealed to all States to become parties to the Convention.

The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted by the Assembly in 1973, entered into force on 18 July 1976. By the end of the year the Convention had been ratified by 23 States; the As-

sembly appealed to all States to accede to it. Also, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights continued to investigate violations of human rights related to the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination practised in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

A preliminary report on the adverse effects on human rights resulting from aid to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, prepared by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, was the subject of a General Assembly resolution by which it condemned collaboration with such régimes.

The Commission on Human Rights continued drafting a declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance and was asked by the Assembly to speed up its work.

On 19 March 1976, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was observed at a special meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York. Details of these and other developments 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. By the Programme for the Decade it had adopted on 2 November 1973,<sup>1</sup> the Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to assume responsibility for co-ordinating and evaluating the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade.

At its organizational session for 1976, held in January, the Council decided to refer a 1975 General Assembly resolution<sup>2</sup> on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade to the Commis-

sion on Human Rights for consideration at its 1976 session. This action was taken with the adoption on 15 January of decision 137(ORG-76) on the Council's programme of work, proposed by the Council President.

The Commission, which met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 February to 5 March 1976, approved a resolution by which, among other things, it asked its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study and prepare, at its session later in the year, suggestions concerning the implementation of United Nations decisions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid,

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 523-27, text of resolution 3057(XXVIII).

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 596-98, text of resolution 3377(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

decolonization, self-determination and related matters. The Commission drew the Sub-Commission's attention to the Assembly's and its own deliberations on this matter and asked it to report in 1977 with suggestions and proposals.

At its August/September 1976 session, the Sub-Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council be asked to authorize the Sub-Commission's Chairman to appoint a group to meet, prior to the Sub-Commission's 1977 session, to examine the action to be undertaken in the context of the Commission's request. (See also p. 576.)

At its April-May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council discussed the implementation of the Programme for the Decade. Among the documents before it was the third annual report of the Secretary-General on Decade activities, containing information on actions, suggestions and trends emerging from deliberations in United Nations organs and bodies, including the General Assembly's Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the specialized agencies dealing with the question of racial discrimination and apartheid. The report summarized: activities undertaken or contemplated under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; information submitted by non-governmental organizations concerning Decade activities; and the activities of the United Nations Office of Public Information and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with respect to the Decade.

The Council also had before it a report of the Secretary-General summarizing information received from the following 39 States concerning their activities relating to the Decade: Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Venezuela.

Also before the Council were a number of letters addressed to the Secretary-General by Cyprus and Turkey respectively. Those from Turkey transmitted letters from a representative of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," who asserted that discrimination had been systematically practised in Cyprus for the past two decades by what he termed the Greek Cypriot Administration and its leadership against the indigenous Turkish Cypriot population of the island.

In its communications, Cyprus said that the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" was a non-existent entity. It said that Turkey was trying to deflect attention from the main issue, which was

the crimes perpetrated against the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish occupation forces and their instruments in Cyprus, and to blur the issue of Turkey's violation of all human rights in Cyprus after its invasion of the island.

On 11 May 1976, the Council adopted a resolution by which, after taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's reports, it asked him to submit those reports, along with any supplemental information received, to the General Assembly at its 1976 session later in the year.

The Council welcomed the adoption, by the Assembly and other United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, of decisions and measures bearing on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination, as called for under the Programme for the Decade. It welcomed in particular the adoption of certain resolutions by which the Security Council had, *inter alia*: condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa; demanded again that South Africa abolish its application of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia; reaffirmed that the current situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security, and expanded the sanctions against that régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;<sup>3</sup> and appealed to all States and to the organizations of the United Nations system to provide all possible assistance to Mozambique.

Also by this resolution, the Economic and Social Council approved the text of a draft resolution on various aspects of the Decade and recommended its adoption by the General Assembly.

The Council's resolution—1989(LX)—was adopted by 40 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions. The sponsors of the text were Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the General Assembly discussed the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at its 1976 session, it had before it further letters received by the Secretary-General from Cyprus and Turkey containing views on matters raised within the context of racial discrimination.

The Assembly also had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing an analysis of information received from 13 Member States—Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia—on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade. The report

<sup>3</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

also included information submitted by non-governmental organizations and summarized actions, suggestions and trends emerging from the deliberations of United Nations bodies.

In accordance with a 1975 General Assembly request,<sup>4</sup> the Secretary-General, at the 1976 Assembly session, submitted a report containing proposals to implement those provisions of the Programme for the Decade which called for the establishment of an international fund on a voluntary basis to help peoples struggling against racial discrimination and apartheid. The report described existing funds and programmes in the United Nations system whose activities were pertinent to the realization of the fund's objectives. It also contained information on funds established by the Organization of African Unity.

The report said that further expressions of view in the Assembly on the scope and objectives of the new fund would serve as a guide to the Secretary-General in establishing such a fund. Consideration might also be given, it said, to extending the mandate of one or some of the existing funds.

Also before the Assembly was the text of the draft resolution on the Decade recommended by the Economic and Social Council. The discussion of the text took place in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which on 7 October 1976 approved the resolution by a roll-call vote of 103 to 1, with 16 abstentions.

On 13 December, the Assembly adopted the text by a recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 14 abstentions, as its resolution 31/77. It thereby, among other things, condemned the intolerable conditions that continued to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere and reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination. It called upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to offer all possible assistance to Angola, Mozambique and the African countries surrounding the racist régimes in southern Africa, so that they might continue to apply fully the sanctions against those régimes.

The Assembly urged all States to co-operate in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by taking actions and measures called for by the Programme for the Decade at the national, regional and international levels. It urged them, in particular:

(a) to ensure the immediate termination of all measures and policies, as well as military, nuclear, economic and other activities, which enabled racist régimes in southern Africa to continue the repression of the African people;

(b) to provide full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the peoples victims of apart-

heid and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements;

(c) to cease emigration to South Africa;

(d) to ensure the release of political prisoners in South Africa and of those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to apartheid;

(e) to formulate and execute plans to realize the policy measures and goals contained in the Programme for the Decade, and to consider establishing national arrangements to follow up the implementation of the Programme;

(f) to review internal laws and regulations with a view to identifying and rescinding those which provided for, gave rise to or inspired racial discrimination or apartheid;

(g) to ensure the cessation of all discriminatory measures against migrant workers and to extend to them treatment equal to that provided for nationals of the host country with regard to human rights and the provisions of their labour legislation; and

(h) to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>5</sup> the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid<sup>6</sup> and all other relevant instruments.

The Assembly also urged Member States which were parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to comply fully with their obligations under that Convention.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly urged United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the continuation of their activities related to the Decade, with emphasis on, *inter alia*:

(a) providing moral and material support to the national liberation movements and the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

(b) assisting and conducting vigorous educational and information campaigns to dispel racial prejudice and to involve public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination; and

(c) examining the socio-economic and colonial roots of racism, apartheid and racial discrimination with a view to eliminating them.

The Assembly welcomed suggestions concerning the Programme for the Decade by those United Nations bodies whose work related to it. It asked the Secretary-General to draw on the expertise of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Commission on Human Rights' Sub-Commission on Prevention of Dis-

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing text of Convention.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 103-5, resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, annexing text of Convention.



crimination and Protection of Minorities while carrying out Decade activities.

The Assembly appealed to Governments and private organizations to make voluntary contributions which would make it possible to carry out all Decade activities, and reiterated its call for adequate resources to enable the Secretary-General to undertake the tasks entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade.

Also by resolution 31/77, the Assembly decided to consider the question of the Decade as a matter of high priority at its 1977 session. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 13 December 1976, the Assembly also adopted a resolution—31/81—on the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. By one provision thereof, it welcomed the Committee's participation in the realization of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade. (See below for further details of resolution 31/81.)

#### World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly decided in 1973<sup>7</sup> that a world conference on combating racial discrimination should be convened not later than 1978. By a 1975 decision, the Assembly noted with appreciation the offer of Ghana to act as host to the world conference, and requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the Government of Ghana concerning financial and other arrangements and to submit a report thereon to the Economic and Social Council in 1976.<sup>8</sup>

At its April-May 1976 session, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General. In addition to information on the consultations with Ghana, the report contained observations on the purposes and aims of the conference, the nature and character of its proceedings and preliminary financial implications, bearing in mind the provisions of the Assembly's 1969 decision calling on host Governments, when issuing an invitation to a United Nations body, to agree to defray the additional costs involved.<sup>9</sup>

In its conclusions, the report noted that the Government of Ghana had requested that the United Nations defray one half of the expenditures involved in holding the conference away from Headquarters. It stated that in the event that the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it make an exception to its practice by acceding to Ghana's request, there would be a considerable financial implication to the United Nations.

The Council adopted a resolution on the question of the conference on 11 May 1976. By the preambular part of the text, the Council, among other things, recognized the fact that, although

Ghana was one of the countries most seriously affected by the current world economic crisis, its Government had committed itself to a substantial financial contribution towards the conference.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Council reiterated its total abhorrence of all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. Then, welcoming with appreciation Ghana's continued interest in hosting the conference, it recommended that the General Assembly consider favourably Ghana's request that the United Nations defray half of the additional cost involved in holding the conference at Accra.

The Council authorized its President, in consultation with regional groups, to appoint a committee of Council members to act as the preparatory sub-committee of the Council. The sub-committee was to complete, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Government of Ghana, the preparations for the conference and to submit a report on its work in 1977. The Council observed that the sub-committee might wish to draw on the expertise of various United Nations bodies which dealt with matters relating to racial discrimination.

Also by the resolution, the Council recommended the text of a draft resolution on this question for adoption by the General Assembly.

The Council adopted this resolution—1990(LX)—by 40 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions. The sponsors of the text were Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly discussed the world conference at its 1976 session in the context of its consideration of the agenda item on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. On 13 December 1976, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, it adopted the text submitted to it by the Economic and Social Council.

By this resolution, the Assembly again welcomed with appreciation the offer by Ghana to act as host to the conference, took note of the measures contemplated by its Government to ensure the success of the conference, and decided to convene the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in Ghana in order to mobilize world public opinion and adopt measures likely to secure the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination. It decided to make exception to its 1969 resolution on the pattern of conferences<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 598-99, text of resolution 3378(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 834-35, text of resolution 2609(XXIV) of 16 December 1969.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

and agreed that half of the additional cost involved in holding the Conference in Ghana would be defrayed from the regular budget of the United Nations.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to maintain contacts with the Government of Ghana concerning future arrangements for holding the Conference at Accra. It decided to consider this question again in 1977 as a matter of high priority.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 31/78, by a recorded vote of 110 to 2, with 16 abstentions. The Third Committee had approved the text on 7 October 1976 by a roll-call vote of 99 to 2, with 20 abstentions. At the request of Austria, a separate vote was taken in the Committee on the operative paragraph by which the Assembly decided to convene the Conference; it was approved by 82 votes to 15, with 13 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

On 4 February 1977, by a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, the Government of Ghana withdrew its offer to host the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It explained that it had reached the unavoidable conclusion that the necessary expenditures were beyond its current capability.

The Commission on Human Rights, meeting at Geneva in February and March 1976, approved a resolution on its continuing consideration of ways to implement the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. By a provision thereof it recommended that the Economic and Social Council take into account the participation of the Commission in the preparatory arrangements for holding the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Commission also recommended the text of a draft decision on this matter for adoption by the Council.

The Council, at the first of its two regular 1976 sessions, took note of the recommendation of the Commission that it should be enabled to participate in the preparatory arrangements for the World Conference. The Council acted on the recommendation of its Social Committee in adopting decision 148(LX), by a vote of 38 to 0, with 9 abstentions, on 12 May 1976. The Social Committee had approved the decision, as recommended by the Commission, on 3 May, by 40 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

### **Elimination of racial discrimination**

#### **Status of the International Convention**

The fifth meeting of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>11</sup> was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 8 January 1976.

At that meeting, the States parties elected new members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and decided to continue the current method of apportioning the Committee's expenses.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 1965 and entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 31 December 1976, the following 92 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the Central African Empire, 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, 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 Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, 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.

Five of the States parties—Costa Rica, 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 1976 session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the status of the Convention, providing a list of States that 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 13 December 1976, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report, expressed satisfaction with the increase in

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 5.

the number of States that had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 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, and appealed to States which were not parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it. Also, the Assembly appealed to the States parties to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14. It asked the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports on the status of the Convention.

These decisions were taken with the adoption by consensus of resolution 31/79. The Assembly's Third Committee had approved the text by consensus on 8 October 1976. The resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Iran, Italy, the Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, New Zealand, the Philippines, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Yugoslavia. The Third Committee also approved, by a vote of 48 to 0, with 56 abstentions, an amendment by Uruguay adding the provision by which the Assembly appealed to the States parties to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention.

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

When it adopted resolution 31/77 on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see section above), the Assembly also urged all States to sign and ratify the Convention. In adopting resolution 31/81 on the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, it took a number of decisions having a bearing on the Convention (see section below).

#### Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established in 1969 after the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to supervise the implementation of the Convention, held two sessions during 1976: its thirteenth, from 29 March to 16 April at Geneva, Switzerland, and its fourteenth, from 2 to 20 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The Committee submitted the seventh annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, which opened on 21 September 1976.

At its 1976 sessions, the Committee continued its primary task of considering the biennial reports submitted by States parties to the Convention on

legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures taken to implement the provisions of the Convention. It examined 50 initial, periodic or supplementary reports submitted by 44 States parties.

Representatives of reporting States, in keeping with the Committee's practice, were invited to introduce their reports, to submit further information and to reply to questions raised by Committee members in connexion with the implementation of the Convention in their countries. The Committee's report to the General Assembly summarized the views expressed by Committee members and the statements made by representatives of States parties.

The Committee reiterated that it was the unanimous view of its members that the reports of the States parties were an essential element in the discharge of its duties. It therefore drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that reports from 25 States parties were currently outstanding.

The Committee also discussed the application of the provisions of the Convention in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in a number of non-self-governing and other territories after its three working groups had examined working papers, reports and other information submitted 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.<sup>12</sup> The working groups dealt respectively with African territories, Pacific and Indian Ocean territories and Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean territories, including Gibraltar. The Committee's annual report to the General Assembly contained expressions of opinion and recommendations relating to the territories discussed.

Due to lack of time, the Committee postponed taking a decision on its participation in the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, including the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

At the General Assembly's regular 1975 session, the sixth annual report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had not been considered for lack of time. The Committee's reports for 1975 and 1976 were considered together at the Assembly's 1976 session, where the discussion took place in the Third Committee.

On 13 December 1976, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the reports of the Committee, thereby taking note of them with appreciation. It also took note of the parts of the reports concerning petitions and other information relating to the territories to which its 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence applied, and drew the

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

attention of United Nations bodies to the Committee's opinions and recommendations relating to those territories.

The Assembly expressed appreciation to the Committee for its work in pursuance of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It commended the Committee for focusing greater attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa.

States parties to the International Convention were called upon to observe fully its provisions, as well as those of other international 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 welcomed the co-operation of the States parties to the Convention with the Committee in submitting their reports and in designating representatives to be present during the Committee's consideration of those reports. It called upon the States parties to provide all necessary information to the Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, taking also into account the Committee's recommendations and requests.

The Assembly welcomed the Committee's participation in the realization of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It invited States parties to the Convention to include in their reports information on the status of their relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and reminded the States parties of their obligations under the Convention to adopt appropriate legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures with a view to putting an end to racism and to the vestiges or manifestations of such ideologies wherever they existed.

Finally, the Assembly invited all States which were not parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending such action, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/81, adopted by the Assembly, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 12 November 1976. The resolution was sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jor-

dan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Amendments proposed jointly by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia were withdrawn after the sponsors had agreed to modify the text, taking into account those proposals. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia then joined in sponsoring the resolution.

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

#### Communications

In connexion with the General Assembly's consideration in 1976 of the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the Libyan Arab Republic, by a letter dated 28 September 1976, transmitted a declaration and resolution of the International Forum on Zionism and Racism, held at Tripoli in July 1976. Iraq, by a letter dated 18 November 1976, transmitted the Declaration of the International Symposium on Zionism, held at Baghdad in November 1976.

#### International day

The General Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid held a special meeting at United Nations Headquarters on 19 March 1976 in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, commemorating the sixteenth anniversary of an incident at Sharpeville, South Africa, on 21 March 1960, in which 69 persons demonstrating against pass laws were killed and 180 others were wounded.

Attending were representatives of permanent missions to the United Nations, of specialized agencies and of the Organization of African Unity, as well as representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

Statements were made by, among others, the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council and the Chairmen of the Special Committee against Apartheid 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; a statement by the President of the General Assembly was read. Many messages of support for the fight against racism and apartheid were received from government leaders.

#### Documentary references

Decade for Action to Combat  
Racism and Racial Discrimination

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR DECADE

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat.  
E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat (Part I A, item 24).  
E/L.1686. Draft decision proposed by Council President.  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 137(ORG-76), para 4. (e)).

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1989-1993, 2000.

E/5759 and Add.1. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Report of Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of Programme for Decade (General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1975).

E/5760 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of Programme for Decade (General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1975).

E/5763. Report of Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with Programme for Decade (General Assembly resolution 3378(XXX) of 10 November 1975).

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 February—5 March 1976, Chapters I and XX A (resolution 9(XXXII)).

E/5799. Letter of 19 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of 19 April 1976 from "Acting Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

E/5813. Letter of 26 April from Cyprus.

E/5815. Letter of 30 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of 30 April 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

E/5819. Letter of 6 May from Cyprus.

E/5826. Letter of 7 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of 7 May 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

E/L.1713. Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 1989(LX), as recommended by 8 powers, E/L.1713, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Council on 11 May 1976, meeting 2000, by 40 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, to which is annexed the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that effective implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination would promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit those reports, together with a report containing information received by him on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination which would supplement the information on the subject submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session, and the summary records of the Council's discussion, to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

3. Welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly and other United Nations organs and organizations, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, of resolutions and/or measures bearing on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination called for under the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Welcomes in particular Security Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 386(1976) of 17 March 1976, 387(1976) of 31 March 1976 and 388(1976) of 6 April 1976, in which the Council, *inter alia*:

(a) Condemned the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa;

(b) Demanded again that South Africa abolish its application of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia;

(c) Reaffirmed that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and expanded the sanctions against the racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) Appealed to all States as well as to the organizations of the United Nations system to provide all possible assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique;

5. Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 31/77 of 13 December 1976, below.]

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 12 August—1 September 1976, Chapters VIII and XVII B (decision 3).

General Assembly—31st session

Third Committee, meetings 3-12.

Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I B 1.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III F.

A/31/97. Letter of 26 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of 26 May 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/31/148. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/148, Annex I. Draft resolution, as recommended by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989(LX) of 11 May 1976 for adoption by Assembly, approved by Third Committee on 7 October 1976, meeting 11, by roll-call vote of 103 to 1, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, 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, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
Against: Israel

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Swaziland, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

A/31/151 and Corr.1 (S/12144 and Corr.1). Letter of 15 July from Cyprus.

A/31/168 (S/12160), A/31/170 (S/12162). Letters of 2 and 3 August from Turkey (transmitting letters of 2 and 3 August 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/31/178 (S/12179). Letter of 17 August from Cyprus.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting

documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/206 (S/12196). Letter of 8 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of 7 September 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/31/223 and Add.1. Notes by Secretary-General.

A/31/236. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (annexing resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/C.3/31/7. Letter of 22 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of 22 October 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/C.3/31/8. Letter of 2 November from Cyprus.

A/31/273. Report of Third Committee (part I), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/77, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/273, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it reaffirmed its resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Reaffirming that the policies of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are flagrant violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute serious violations of the obligations of Member States under the Charter,

Bearing in mind the vital importance of establishing a new international economic order based on justice and equality,

Noting that the realization of the national independence of the People's Republic of Angola and the courageous action of the People's Republic of Mozambique in applying fully the United Nations system of sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia have contributed to the growing isolation of the racist régime in South Africa,

Realizing the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from the continued defiance by the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions and the will of the international community in relation to the abhorrent policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia

and the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Convinced that the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination is a major undertaking in the fight against racial discrimination which deserves the full support of all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Condemns the intolerable conditions which continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhumane and odious application of apartheid and racial discrimination;

2. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination;

3. Calls upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to offer all possible assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the African countries surrounding the racist régimes in southern Africa, so that they may continue to apply fully the sanctions against these régimes;

4. Urges all States to co-operate loyally and fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by taking actions and measures called for by the Programme for the Decade at the national, regional and international levels and, in particular:

(a) To ensure the immediate termination of all measures and policies, as well as military, nuclear, economic and other activities, which enable racist régimes in southern Africa to continue the repression of the African people;

(b) To provide full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the peoples which are victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements;

(c) To cease emigration to South Africa;

(d) To ensure the release of political prisoners in South Africa and of those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to apartheid;

(e) To formulate and execute plans to realize the policy measures and goals contained in the Programme for the Decade, and to consider the advisability of establishing national arrangements to follow up the implementation of the Programme;

(f) To review internal laws and regulations with a view to identifying and rescinding those which provide for, give rise to, or inspire racial discrimination or apartheid;

(g) To ensure the cessation of all discriminatory measures against migrant workers and extend to them treatment equal to that provided for nationals of the host country with regard to human rights and the provisions of their labour legislation;

(h) To sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and all other relevant instruments;

5. Also urges Member States which are parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention and, in particular, to submit their reports in accordance with the time-table laid down in article 9 thereof;

6. Further urges United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the continuation of their activities related to the Decade with emphasis on, inter alia:

(a) Providing moral and material support to the national liberation movements and the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

(b) Assisting and conducting vigorous educational and information campaigns to dispel racial prejudice and to involve public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Examining the socio-economic and colonial roots of racism, apartheid and racial discrimination with a view to eliminating them;

7. Appeals to Member States which have not yet done so to forward the reports called for under paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

8. Welcomes any contributions and suggestions related to the Programme for the Decade by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, 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 Commission on Human Rights, its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, especially with regard to the preparations for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to draw on the expertise of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities while undertaking the relevant activities of the Decade;

10. Reiterates the call in paragraph 18 (g) of the Programme for the Decade to make adequate resources available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme;

11. Appeals to Governments and private organizations to make voluntary contributions which would make it possible to carry out all of the activities provided for in the Programme for the Decade;

12. Decides to consider at its thirty-second session, as a matter of high priority, the question entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

#### WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 777-781.  
Plenary meetings 1989-1993, 2000, 2002, 2005.

E/5763. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters I B (draft decision 4), X and XX A (resolution 9(XXXII)).

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft decision 4.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 148(LX)).

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters VIII and XVII B (decision 3) and Annex II.

E/L.1714. Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/L.1717 and Add.1. Statement of programme budget implications of 8-power draft resolution, E/L.1714. Note by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1990(LX), as recommended by 8 powers, E/L.1714, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Council on 11 May 1976, meeting 2000, by 40 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolution 1938 B (LVIII) of 6 May 1975,  
Having considered the Secretary-General's report,  
Noting the communication in which the Government of Ghana reiterated its offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,  
Noting also that, on account of the heavy expenditure to be met, the Government of Ghana has requested that the

United Nations defray half of the additional cost involved in holding the Conference at Accra,

Recognizing the fact that although Ghana is one of the countries most seriously affected by the current world economic crisis, the Government of Ghana has committed itself to a substantial financial contribution towards the Conference,

Reiterating its conviction that a world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination, held in an African developing country, would represent a high point of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. Reiterates its total abhorrence of all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

2. Welcomes with appreciation Ghana's continued interest in acting as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular the substantial financial contribution which the Government of Ghana has pledged itself to make towards that end;

3. Recommends that the General Assembly consider favourably the request by the Government of Ghana that the United Nations defray half of the additional cost involved in holding at Accra the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Authorizes the President of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with regional groups, to appoint a committee of sixteen members of the Council, which, acting as the preparatory sub-committee of the Council:

(a) Shall complete, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Government of Ghana, the preparations for the Conference, in particular the provisional agenda, rules of procedure, timing, cost, representation at the Conference and documentation;

(b) Shall submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session;

(c) May, while carrying out the task entrusted to it, draw on the expertise of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, the Special Committee against Apartheid 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;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the preparatory sub-committee with all possible assistance;

6. Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 31/78 of 13 December 1976, below.]

E/5888. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 60th and 61st sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5904 and Corr.1. Preparatory Sub-Committee of Council for World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Letter of 22 December 1976 from Council President to Secretary-General.

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 3-12.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 45.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/148. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/148, Annex II. Draft resolution, as recommended by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1990(LX) of 11 May 1976 for adoption by Assembly, approved by Third Committee on 7 October 1976, meeting 11, by roll-call vote of 99 to 2, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Baha-

mas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, Israel

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/C.3/31/L.5, A/C.5/31/61, A/31/8/Add.13, A/31/404. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Third Committee in A/31/273. Statements of Secretary-General and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee.

A/31/273. Report of Third Committee (part I), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/78, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/273, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 110 to 2, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, Israel

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it reaffirmed its resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling also its resolution 3378(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990(LX) of 11 May 1976,

Having considered the request of the Government of Ghana that the United Nations defray half of the additional cost involved in holding the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at Accra, and the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in this regard,

Recognizing that Ghana is one of the countries most seriously affected by the current world economic crisis and that, despite this, the Government of Ghana is making a substantial financial contribution towards the Conference,

1. Welcomes again with appreciation the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and takes note of the measures contemplated by that Government aimed at ensuring the success of the Conference;

2. Decides, in conformity with paragraph 13 of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to convene the Conference in Ghana in order to mobilize world public opinion and adopt measures likely to secure the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination;

3. Decides to make exception to its resolution 2609(XXIV) of 16 December 1969 on the pattern of conferences and agrees that half of the additional cost involved in holding the Conference in Ghana shall be defrayed from the regular budget of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain his contacts with the Government of Ghana concerning future arrangements for holding the Conference at Accra;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

E/5911. Letter of 4 February 1977 from Ghana.

## Elimination of racial discrimination

### STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

General Assembly—31st session

Third Committee, meetings 3-12.

Plenary meeting 97.

CERD/SP/7. Decisions of 5th Meeting of States Parties to International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I B 2.

A/31/201. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.3. Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Iran, Italy, Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by Uruguay, A/C.3/31/L.6, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 8 October 1976, meeting 12.

A/C.3/31/L.6. Uruguay: amendment to 23-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.3.

A/31/273. Report of Third Committee (part I), draft resolution

Resolution 31/79, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/273, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97.



The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225(XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and 3381(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

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 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 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.

#### REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

General Assembly—31st session

Third Committee, meetings 38, 43-45, 47, 48, 50.

Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/18 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 13th (Geneva, Switzerland, 29 March-16 April 1976) and 14th (Headquarters, New York, 2-20 August 1976) sessions.

A/C.3/31/L.18. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 12 November 1976, meeting 48.

A/C.3/31/L.20. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia: amendments to 17-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.18.

A/31/273/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II).

Resolution 31/81, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/273/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 31/77 of 13 December 1976 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 3266(XXIX) of 10 December 1974 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 31/79 of 13 December 1976 on the Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the sixth and seventh years of its activities submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting with appreciation the interest of the Committee, when performing its functions under the Convention, to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Mindful 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 eleventh to fourteenth sessions,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. Takes note also of the part of the reports of the Committee concerning petitions and other information 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, and draws the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies to the Committee's opinions and recommendations relating to those Territories;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee for the work it performs in pursuance of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, thus contributing significantly to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

4. Commends the Committee for focusing greater attention on the just cause of the peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa;

5. Calls upon 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;

6. Welcomes the co-operation of the States parties to the Convention with the Committee in submitting their reports and designating representatives to be present at the meetings of the Committee when it considers their reports;

7. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention to provide all necessary information to the Committee in accordance with article 9 of the Convention, taking also into account the relevant recommendations and requests of the Committee;

8. Welcomes the Committee's participation in the realization of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in accordance with its decision 1(XI) of 4 April 1975;

9. Invites the States parties to the Convention to include in their reports, under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, information on the status of their relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, in accordance with decision 2(XI) of the Committee of 7 April 1975;

10. Reminds the States parties to the Convention of their obligations, under the Convention, as recommended by the Committee in its decision 4(XI) of 14 April 1975, to adopt appropriate legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures with a view to putting an end to racism and to the vestiges or manifestations of such ideologies wherever they exist;

11. 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.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

A/C.3/31/2. Letter of 28 September from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing declaration and resolution of International Forum on Zionism and Racism held by Bar Association of Libyan Arab Republic, Tripoli, 24-28 July 1976).

A/31/339 and Corr.1. Letter of 18 November from Iraq (annexing Declaration of International Symposium on Zionism, Baghdad, 8-12 November 1976).

#### INTERNATIONAL DAY

A/31/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Vol. I, Chapter I B.

## Apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

**Status of the International Convention**

The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 1973,<sup>13</sup> entered into force on 18 July 1976. This occurred, under the terms of the Convention, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the United Nations Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 31 December 1976, the following 23 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention: Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Qatar, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

The Secretary-General submitted a report on the status of the Convention to the 1976 session of the General Assembly, in accordance with a 1975 Assembly request.<sup>14</sup>

On 13 December 1976, the Assembly adopted a resolution (31/80) concerning the Convention. By the preambular part of the text, the Assembly, among other things, underlined a Security Council resolution of 19 June 1976 by which the Council condemned the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of African people (see pp. 117-20).

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly, taking note of the Secretary-General's report, welcomed the entry into force of the Convention and appealed to all States which had not become parties to it to accede thereto.

The Assembly, in accordance with a provision of the Convention, invited the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its 1977 session to appoint a group of three Commission members who were also representatives of States parties to the Convention to consider periodic reports to be submitted by States parties on measures they adopted to give effect to the Convention's provisions. The Assembly also invited the Commission on Human Rights to undertake its various functions as set out in the Convention, including in particular the preparation of a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States alleged to be responsible for crimes enumerated in the Convention under the heading of the crime of apartheid.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report on the Convention a special part concerning its implementation, and decided to consider annually, starting with its

1977 session, the question of the status of the Convention.

Resolution 31/80 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 99 to 0, with 30 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved the text by 90 votes to 0, with 28 abstentions, on 8 October 1976. The sponsors of the resolution were Benin, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When it adopted resolution 31/77 on 13 December 1976, the Assembly urged all States to co-operate fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by, among other actions, signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and all other relevant instruments (see pp. 571-72). Also, the Economic and Social Council, on 12 May 1976, in adopting resolution 1991(LX) on the report of the Human Rights Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, invited United Nations Member States to ratify the Convention (see below).

**Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts**

At its 1976 session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 February to 5 March, the Commission on Human Rights considered an interim report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, submitted in accordance with a request made by the Commission in 1975.<sup>15</sup> The report described new developments relating to the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. Among other things, it dealt with the effects of apartheid on the African family, the disparity between the wages of black and white workers, the conditions of African agricultural workers, the gaol systems, the homelands policy and farm labour system in South Africa, and the difficulties encountered by student movements in South Africa and Namibia.

After examining the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it deplored the fact that policies of apartheid and racial discrimination persisted in southern Africa and, in particular, that

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 103-5, resolution 3068(XXVIII), annexing text of Convention.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 602-3, text of resolution 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., pp. 601-2.

South Africa was continuing its illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia. It noted that the illegal, inhuman and degrading practice of public floggings in Namibia was continuing.

The Commission drew the attention of States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and socio-professional and information groups to the Declaration of Dakar on Namibia and Human Rights, and to the Programme of Action annexed thereto, adopted at the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, held at the Senegalese capital from 5 to 8 January 1976. (It was organized by the International Institute of Human Rights, under the auspices of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and in co-operation with the International Commission of Jurists and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.) The Commission on Human Rights decided that the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts should evaluate all aspects of the Declaration and Programme of Action and should submit specific proposals relating to them to the Commission in 1977.

The Commission asked the Secretary-General to keep up contacts with a view to organizing a symposium in southern Africa on the matter of deaths in gaols or at the hands of the police in South Africa. It also approved the text of a draft resolution, which it recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

On 12 May 1976, the Council adopted the resolution submitted to it by the Commission on Human Rights. It thereby expressed complete satisfaction with the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and invited the Group to continue its work.

The Council further expressed its deep concern to the General Assembly regarding the situation in southern Africa as constituting a serious threat to international peace and security. It appealed to all States to co-operate with international organizations in combating racial discrimination and apartheid, and invited United Nations Member States to ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.<sup>16</sup> It also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to all competent bodies in the United Nations system.

The Council's resolution was adopted, by 34 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the recommenda-

tion of its Social Committee, which had approved the text on 3 May 1976 by a vote of 38 to 0, with 8 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Study of ways to ensure implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination**

At its February/March 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered ways and means of ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions bearing on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, in accordance with the provisions of a 1975 General Assembly resolution.<sup>17</sup>

On 5 March 1976, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study and prepare suggestions at its session later in the year on effective measures for securing the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization, self-determination and related matters, and to submit its suggestions and proposals to the Commission. The Sub-Commission's attention was drawn to the deliberations and decisions of the Assembly at its regular 1975 session and of the Commission at its 1976 session on this question.

Also, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council take into account the Commission's participation in the preparatory arrangements for holding the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see pp. 566-67).

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its twentieth session in August/September 1976, discussed the Commission's request for proposals on the implementation of United Nations decisions on racial discrimination. It decided to recommend that the Commission request the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Sub-Commission's Chairman to appoint a group of three Sub-Commission members to meet, prior to the Sub-Commission's 1977 session, to examine the action to be undertaken in the context of the Commission's request.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 13.

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 596-98, text of resolution 3377(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

#### **Documentary references**

##### **Status of the International Convention**

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 3-12.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I B 3.  
A/31/209. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.3/31/L.4 and Corr.1. Benin, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland.

Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 8 October 1976, meeting 12, by 90 votes to 0, with 28 abstentions. A/31/273. Report of Third Committee (part I), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/80, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/273, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 99 to 0, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Columbia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

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 resolution 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Expressing its appreciation to those States which have become parties to the Convention,

Convinced that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Reiterating its firm 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 seriously disturbing international peace and security,

Underlining Security Council resolution 392(1976) of 19 June 1976, in which the Council condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination,

Noting that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed African peoples against apartheid demands all necessary assistance 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. Welcomes the entry into force on 18 July 1976 of the above-mentioned Convention;

3. Appeals to all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto;

4. Invites the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a group consisting of three members of the Commission as provided for by article IX of the Convention;

5. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention, in particular to prepare a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States which are alleged to be responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380(XXX) a special part concerning the implementation of the Convention;

7. Decides to consider annually, starting with its thirty-second session, the question entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid."

#### Report of M Hoc Working Group of Experts

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 777-781.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/CN.4/1187. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 5(XXXI) of 14 February 1975.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters IX A and XX A (resolution 8(XXXII)).

E/5768, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Social Committee on 3 May 1976, meeting 781, by 38 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1991(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5821, adopted by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002, by 34 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 8(XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights and of the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as various international instruments relating to human rights,

Convinced of the urgent need for States to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware of the fact that racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. Expresses its complete satisfaction to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the interim report it has submitted and invites it to continue its work;

2. Expresses its deep concern to the General Assembly regarding the situation in southern Africa, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Appeals to all States to co-operate with the international organizations in measures they are taking to combat racial discrimination and apartheid;

4. Invites Member States to ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to all competent bodies in the United Nations system.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I C 1.

Study of ways to ensure implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination  
E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters X and XX A (resolution 9(XXXII)).

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapter VIII and Chapter XVII B (decision 3) and Annex II.

## Other matters concerning prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

### Elimination of religious intolerance

The Commission on Human Rights, through an informal working group open to all its members, continued work in 1976 on the text of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief. The General Assembly had asked the Commission in 1974 to prepare such a declaration.<sup>18</sup>

As at its final meeting held during the Commission's February/March 1976 session, the working group had approved the title and the first eight preambular paragraphs of the draft declaration. After some discussion, the Commission decided to establish an open-ended working group which would meet regularly during its 1977 session to continue work on the draft.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted a resolution by which it requested the Commission to speed up its work on the draft declaration and to submit a progress report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at the Assembly's 1977 session.

The Assembly adopted the resolution—31/138—without a vote. The text, approved by the Third Committee on 9 December 1976, also without a vote, was based on a proposal by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden and Venezuela.

The text approved by the Third Committee reflected changes proposed by Australia and by Bulgaria and accepted by the sponsors. Australia's amendment added a reference in the preamble to a 1962 General Assembly resolution containing a request for a draft declaration on the elimination of religious intolerance;<sup>19</sup> after its amendment was accepted by the sponsors, Australia joined in sponsoring the resolution.

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

### Measures against terrorism or incitement to racial discrimination or group hatred

By a decision of 14 December 1973,<sup>20</sup> the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and

practices based on terror or incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred—until such time as a discussion of the matter had been concluded by the Commission on Human Rights. At its 1976 session, as in previous years, the Commission itself decided to defer consideration of the item to its following session.

### Adverse effects on human rights which result from aid to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

The question of the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa was considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its February/March 1976 session. The Commission based its discussion on the examination by its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of a preliminary report prepared by Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Special Rapporteur.

The Commission, by a resolution on this question, denounced with indignation the assistance given by certain States to the régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and considered that such aid was the main cause of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

The Commission strongly condemned any country which, by such forms of assistance as nuclear co-operation agreements and the sale of arms, or by other forms such as the activities of corporations, became an accomplice in the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. It called on States to take specific steps, including complying with sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, assisting national liberation movements, prohibiting the recruitment of mercenaries and promoting efforts to bring about a total embargo on military supplies to South Africa. The Special Rapporteur was requested to submit a final report, and the Sub-Commission to present its recommendations, at the Commission's next session, to be held in February and March 1977.

By a decision taken at its August/September

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 629, text of resolution 3267(XXIX) of 10 December 1974.

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 340, text of resolution 1781(XVII) of 7 December 1962.

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 522.

1976 session, the Sub-Commission noted that, due mainly to lack of time, the Special Rapporteur had not been able to complete his study. It requested that he be given all possible assistance in completing the report for submission at the Sub-Commission's next annual session. In the meantime, it requested the Secretary-General to transmit the preliminary report to the General Assembly for consideration at its current session.

The Assembly's Third Committee discussed this question at meetings held between 15 October and 5 November 1976. On the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted a resolution on 30 November, thereby, in the preamble, expressing its conviction that the Special Rapporteur's preliminary report contained evidence permitting the conclusion that the assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of those régimes inasmuch as they adversely affected the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. The Assembly noted with concern that by the use of the veto three of the permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom and the United States—had prevented the Council from taking effective action against the South African apartheid régime.

The Assembly further noted that the actions of some States in strengthening their relations with the South African régime were in flagrant violation of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations. It stated that it was convinced that the continued military and nuclear collaboration of certain States and organizations with the racist régimes in southern Africa constituted a serious menace not only to the oppressed peoples of the area but also to the independent African States and to international peace and security.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories. It reaffirmed also their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests and to receive full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of, and damage to, those resources, and for the exploitation and manipulation of their human resources.

The Assembly strongly condemned the collaboration of all States, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as of foreign economic interests, with the racist régimes of southern Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields. The Assembly reaffirmed that the States and organizations which gave assistance were accomplices in the inhuman practices of

racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism.

The Assembly invited the Security Council to impose a total embargo on sales, gifts and the transfer of arms or any other kind of military supplies to South Africa. It called on all States to observe the sanctions imposed on the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia. It also called on all States, as well as specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to offer all possible assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

The Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights, to examine and to report in 1977 on the consequences, on the enjoyment of human rights by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, of the use of the veto in the Security Council by France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Also by the resolution, the Secretary-General was asked to give the Special Rapporteur the assistance he needed to complete his study, and to transmit the preliminary report to the Special Committee against Apartheid and to the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Assembly decided to consider this matter again at its regular 1978 session with priority, in the light of any recommendations of relevant United Nations bodies.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 31/33 by a recorded vote of 97 to 11, with 28 abstentions. A separate vote was taken on the operative paragraph by which the Assembly condemned the collaboration of six States with the régimes in southern Africa; it was adopted by a recorded vote of 68 to 25, with 39 abstentions.

The Third Committee had approved the resolution on 4 November 1976, by a roll-call vote of 87 to 12, with 31 abstentions, on the basis of a draft text sponsored by the following 26 Members: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon withdrew as sponsors when the sponsors revised the wording of the operative provision by which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to examine the consequences of the use of the veto by three specific permanent members of the Security Council, as it related to human rights in southern Africa. As originally worded, that provision included no reference to particular States. Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon considered the sponsors' change to be a far-reaching modification.

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

Explaining their opposition to this resolution, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands (speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Communities—Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and the United States reaffirmed their view that the maintenance of diplomatic, commercial or other relations with a Member State did not necessarily constitute complicity in the internal policies of that State. They also objected to misuse of the word "assistance": normal diplomatic or commercial relations could not be called assistance in the sense of co-operation for the attainment of shared political or ideological goals, they said. These Members pointed out that the sources of information on which the reference to trade with South Africa by six States was based were not identified, and that the text omitted mention of the many other States which maintained economic relations with that State.

France, the United Kingdom and the United States also objected to the provision by which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to study their use of the veto in the Security Council. They held that such use was a legitimate right and that an examination of it would only serve to create conflict.

Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guinea and others said they supported the resolution, in the spirit of solidarity with the victims of colonialism and racism, because they were concerned about the continuation of assistance to the racist régimes in southern Africa. They voiced reservations, however, concerning the choice of words in some passages. Colombia, for example, said it was counter-productive to use exaggerated language and to cast aspersions on specific countries. Indonesia said the resolution should either have listed all countries that collaborated with the régimes in southern Africa or none of them. Sri Lanka voted for the resolution but stressed that it

did not regard trading with South Africa as collaboration with that régime.

Fiji, Morocco, Thailand and other Members voting for the resolution also expressed reservations regarding the call for a study of the use of the veto in the Security Council.

Several Members, including Hungary, Mongolia and the USSR—holding that a study of the use of the veto could be used to undermine the principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council, a principle which played an important role in deciding questions of international peace and security—abstained in the voting. Also abstaining, Canada and Portugal said the resolution did not seem to have human rights as its central concern.

#### **Special study of racial discrimination in political, economic and cultural spheres**

The Economic and Social Council, by a 1973 decision, asked Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile), Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights, to bring up to date his study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, with special emphasis on discrimination based on colour.<sup>21</sup>

The Special Rapporteur submitted the updated study in 1976, and the Sub-Commission, at its August/September 1976 session, adopted a resolution by which it approved the recommendations contained in the study and brought them to the attention of the Commission and the Council. It asked the Secretary-General to give the study the widest possible dissemination, as well as to consider the possibility of preparing a condensed edition.

Also by the resolution, the Sub-Commission called on States to ratify or accede to all international instruments prohibiting racial discrimination.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., p. 533.

#### **Documentary references**

##### **Elimination of religious intolerance**

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XIV and XX B (decision 7(XXXII)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meeting 76.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I H 1.  
A/31/158. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.47. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended by Australia, by Bulgaria and by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/408. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 31/138, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/408, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

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, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling also its decision of 15 December 1975 to consider with appropriate priority, at its thirty-first session, the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

Noting the actions of the Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second 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 decision 7(XXXII) of 5 March 1976, by which the Commission established an open-ended working group which would meet three times a week during its thirty-third session, beginning in the first week of the session, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities for the work of the group,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to speed up its work on the elaboration of a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to submit a progress report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance."

Measures against terrorism or incitement to racial discrimination or group hatred

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XVIII and XX B (decision 9(XXXII), item 20).

Adverse effects on human rights which result from aid to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters VII and XX A (resolution 6(XXXII)).

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters XI and XVII A (resolution 7(XXIX)) and Annex II.

General Assembly—31st session

Third Committee, meetings 19, 21-26, 28, 29, 36-40.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976. Part Three, Chapter I C 2.  
A/31/221. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.16. Algeria, Benin, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.16/Rev.1. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 4 November 1976, meeting 39, by roll-call vote of 87 to 12, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Malawi, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/31/331. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 31/33, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/331, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 97 to 11, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382(XXX) and 3383(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Recalling resolution 6(XXXII) of 1 March 1976 of the Commission on Human Rights, denouncing with indignation the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance which certain States give to the racist minority régimes of southern Africa,

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 its resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling its resolution 3171(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and territories under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and the apartheid régime,

Having considered with satisfaction the preliminary report of 14 July 1976 prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,

Convinced that the above-mentioned report contains additional evidence enabling the General Assembly to conclude that the political, military, economic and other assistance given to the racist and colonial régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by certain States is the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of these régimes inasmuch as they adversely affect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Noting with concern that three permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America—by the use of the veto prevent the Council from taking effective action against the South African apartheid régime, thus impairing the exercise and the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Noting further that the actions of some States in strengthening political, economic, military and other relations with the South African régime are in flagrant and deliberate violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations,

Convinced that the continued military and nuclear collaboration of certain States and organizations with the racist régimes in southern Africa constitutes a serious menace not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, but also to the independent African States and to international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. Reaffirms further the right of these same oppressed peoples to dispose of those resources in their best interests and to receive full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damage to their natural resources, including compensation for the exploitation and manipulation of their human resources;

3. Strongly condemns the collaboration of all States, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Israel and Japan, as well as those foreign economic interests which maintain and/or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régimes in southern Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields;

4. Reaffirms that the States and organizations which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa are accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism perpetrated by those régimes;

5. Invites the Security Council to impose a total embargo on sales, gifts and the transfer of arms or any other kind of military supplies to South Africa;

6. Calls upon all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

7. Calls upon all States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to offer all possible assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa that are recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

8. Invites the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights, to examine the question of the consequences of the use of the veto by the above-mentioned three permanent members of the Security Council on the enjoyment of human rights by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur the assistance he needs to complete his study;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur to the Special Committee against Apartheid and to the United Nations Council for Namibia;

11. Decides to consider this item at its thirty-third session as a matter of priority in the light of any recommendation by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, as well as by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

#### Special study of racial discrimination in political, economic and cultural spheres

Racial Discrimination. Study by Hernán Santa Cruz, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Revised and Updated Version, 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.XIV.2.

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters VII and XVII A (resolution 4(XXIX)) and Annex II.

## Violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

### Study of violations

#### Question of human rights in the occupied territories

During 1976, 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-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications from Arab countries concerning the treatment of the civilian population in the occupied

territories and Israel's replies thereto (see pp. 250, 253-54, 256 and 261).

#### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights

At its thirty-second session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 February to 5 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights had before it, among other documents, the 1975 report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of

the Occupied Territories.<sup>22</sup> On 13 February 1976, the Commission adopted a resolution 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 that resolution, the Commission *inter alia* expressed alarm at the continuation by Israel of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the occupied Arab territories, including the destruction of homes, the expropriation of Arab properties and the ill-treatment of prisoners, as well as measures aiming at annexation. It also expressed concern that the population of the occupied areas were hindered in the exercise of their inalienable rights to national education and cultural life.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Commission again deplored Israel's continued grave violations of the basic norms of international law and of relevant international conventions—in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (the fourth Geneva Convention). The Commission considered such violations to be war crimes and an affront to humanity. It also deplored Israel's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions and its continued policy of violating the basic human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

The Commission reaffirmed that military occupation of territory constituted a grave threat to international peace and security and was, in itself, a continuous violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>23</sup> It also reaffirmed its condemnation of Israel for the deliberate destruction of the Syrian town of Quneitra.

The Commission called upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the Palestinians and the other displaced inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories to their homes, to desist from establishing new settlements in the occupied lands and to commence immediately with the removal of the existing settlements.

The Commission deplored the measures taken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories. It declared that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic structure and status of the occupied territories, as well as those designed to change the institutional structure and established religious practices in the sanctuary of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil, were null and void. It reaffirmed its call on Israel to ensure freedom of worship in accordance with established traditions in the region, particularly in Jerusalem.

The Commission called upon all States not to recognize any measures carried out by Israel aimed

at effecting change in the occupied territories, and invited those States to do their utmost to ensure that Israel respected the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention. It censured in the strongest terms all measures taken by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem and condemned a number of specific Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories.

The Secretary-General was asked to bring the Commission's resolution to the attention of all Governments and to give it the widest possible publicity. He was asked to report to the Commission at its 1977 session when, it was decided, the matter would again be given high priority.

#### Report of the Special Committee

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, adopted its eighth report to the Assembly on 17 September 1976. As in previous years, the report noted, because of the absence of co-operation by the Government of Israel and the consequent inability of the Special Committee to visit the occupied territories and verify at first hand the information it received, it had had to rely on oral testimony, day-to-day reports in the Israeli press of occurrences in the occupied territories and of Israeli Government pronouncements concerning the civilian population of the occupied territories, reports appearing in the Arab-language press and other sections of the international press, information appearing in United Nations documents, as well as information communicated to it by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and contained in ICRC publications.

In its report, covering the period from 13 October 1975, the Special Committee said that the policy of annexation and settlement continued to be implemented, new plans had been announced and other settlements had been established in the occupied territories. The prolonged occupation and the effect of those policies and practices had persisted. Violent demonstrations that lasted for several months had taken place, in addition to acts of sabotage which appeared to have been daily occurrences. Those incidents had in turn led to arrests of groups of persons, presenting a pattern of mass arrests. Other repressive measures had continued, as for example curfews, demolition of houses, expulsion and administrative detention.

The Special Committee also said that civilian inhabitants detained were treated in a manner incompatible with the fourth Geneva Convention and in-

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 607-8.

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ternational humanitarian law in general governing treatment of civilians under detention.

The Special Committee divided the information it received under the following headings: evidence of the policy of annexation and settlement as practised in the occupied territories; evidence of treatment of civilian detainees from the occupied territories, including administrative detainees; evidence of the effects of the prolonged occupation in the form of mass manifestations, regular occurrence of incidents, adoption of repressive measures, ill-treatment, and a pattern of mass arrests, trials and convictions.

Included as an annex to the Special Committee's report was a field report by an expert, working with a team of engineers, on the destruction of Quneitra and an assessment of the nature, extent and value of the damage caused. The expert, Edward Gruner, was selected by the Committee in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975.<sup>24</sup> His house-by-house survey revealed 4,180 structures, of which 4,088 were destroyed by deliberate action, according to the findings. The expert further estimated that the total value of the deliberate damage caused to Quneitra was in excess of 460 million Syrian pounds.

In its conclusions, the Special Committee said that in all its reports since 1970 it had stated that the main problem affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories had its roots in a policy followed by the Government of Israel directed towards a process of annexation of the territories. This process was shown to be the result of a number of direct or indirect measures or practices.

The most serious of the direct measures had been the establishment of Israeli settlements in accordance with previously approved plans of the Government and the transfer of Israeli citizens to these settlements. The information before the Special Committee indicated that 61 settlements had thus far been established in the occupied territories. A second direct measure was Israel's continued refusal to recognize the right to return of persons who had fled the occupied territories during and as a result of the hostilities of June 1967.

Examples of indirect measures, the report went on, were the excessively severe steps taken by the occupying power to repress all manifestations of protest against the occupation, including reprisals such as the demolition of houses and prohibition of exports of produce.

The Special Committee said that from its very inception it had been balked in the discharge of its mandate by the Government of Israel, whose obstructionist attitude had received a surprising degree of support and encouragement from Member States of the United Nations which professed to be interested in human rights. If a country whose con-

duct was in question was permitted to prevent an investigation of its conduct, the fourth Geneva Convention, which constituted a vital part of international law, would be brought into contempt, the Special Committee went on to state. It was for Members of the United Nations to consider what the future of the fourth Geneva Convention was to be and, in particular, why any country should be granted special immunity from its provisions.

The Special Committee recalled the proposal it had made in each of its previous reports for the adoption of an arrangement<sup>25</sup> inspired by the protecting-power formula envisaged under the fourth Geneva Convention to protect civilian persons living in occupied territories.

#### 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-first session in 1976 by the Special Political Committee, which also had before it two reports of the Secretary-General submitted in response to requests by the Assembly in 1975.

The first of these contained information relevant to the situation in the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil (Hebron), submitted to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Israel and Jordan, by the Islamic Conference and by the League of Arab States. This was in response to an Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975.<sup>26</sup> In letters to the Secretary-General on 1 and 3 November, Israel said that the information submitted by the Islamic Conference disregarded Jewish religious and historical connexions with the city of Hebron.

The second report by the Secretary-General was submitted in response to two other Assembly resolutions of 15 December 1975,<sup>27</sup> and stated that, as in previous years, he had continued to provide the facilities required by the Special Committee. He gave details of the measures undertaken by the Office of Public Information to ensure the widest circulation of the Committee's reports and of information regarding its activities and findings.

Also before the Committee were communications dated 25 February and 29 March 1976 from the Syrian Arab Republic alleging violations of human rights by Israel in occupied areas, and a letter of 18 November 1976 from Iraq transmitting the Declaration of the International Symposium on Zionism, held at Baghdad in November 1976.

<sup>24</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 258-59, text of resolution 3525 C (XXX).

<sup>25</sup>See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 432-33.

<sup>26</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 259, text of resolution 3525 D (XXX).

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 256-57, 258-59, texts of resolutions 3525 A and C (XXX).

At its meeting on 12 November, the Special Political Committee viewed a film, "Quneitra: Death of a City," shown at the request of the Syrian Arab Republic. In a letter of the same day, Israel protested that the Special Political Committee had refused to allow an Israeli film to be shown and had thus prevented Israel from presenting its views. The Syrian representative replied to Israel's letter in a letter dated 22 November.

(For summary of debate in Special Political Committee, see pp. 259-60.)

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, adopted four resolutions on the 1976 report of the Special Committee.

By the first of these—31/106 A—the Assembly among other things strongly deplored the measures taken by Israel in the Arab territories occupied since 1967 that altered their demographic composition or geographical nature, and particularly the establishment of settlements. The Assembly declared that such measures had no legal validity and could not prejudice the outcome of the search for the establishment of peace, and it considered that they constituted an obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area.

The Assembly declared, moreover, that all legislative and administrative measures taken by Israel purporting to change the legal status of Jerusalem were invalid and could not change the status of the City. It again urgently called upon Israel to rescind all such measures and to desist from taking others that would tend to change the demographic composition, geographical nature or status of the occupied territories or any part thereof, including Jerusalem.

This resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 129 to 3, with 4 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 102 to 3, with 4 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution 31/106 A, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second resolution—31/106 B—the Assembly, noting that Israel and the Arab States whose territories had been occupied by Israel since June 1967 were parties to the (fourth) Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, reaffirmed that that Convention was applicable to all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. It deplored the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of, and reiterated its call upon Israel to comply with the provisions of, the Convention in all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. It again urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts

to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the occupied areas.

The Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 2 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 107 to 0, with 2 abstentions. The sponsors of the resolution were Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution 31/106 B, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Resolution 31/106 C concerned the work of the Special Committee. By its provisions, the 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 it access to the occupied territories.

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 in particular, and demanded that Israel desist forthwith 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 land transactions in occupied areas; 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 that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, 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 of United Nations resolutions. It demanded that Israel desist immediately 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—including those in the field of aid—which might be used by Israel in pursuit of its policies.

The Special Committee was asked to continue to investigate Israel's policies and practices in the oc-

cupied 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 Secretary-General was asked to render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including additional staff, to ensure the widest circulation of its reports, activities and findings, and to report to the Assembly for its consideration in 1977.

The Assembly adopted this resolution by a recorded vote of 100 to 5, with 30 abstentions. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 84 to 3, with 22 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, the Gambia, Guinea, India and Pakistan. (For text of resolution 31/106 C, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the fourth resolution on this matter adopted on 16 December—31/106 D—the Assembly expressed appreciation for the thoroughness and impartiality with which the expert engaged by the Special Committee to assess the nature, extent and value of the damage in the town of Quneitra had

discharged his tasks. It condemned the massive, deliberate destruction of Quneitra perpetrated during Israeli occupation and prior to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the town in 1974. It recognized that the Syrian Arab Republic was entitled to full compensation, under international law and in equity, for this destruction, as well as to all other appropriate legal remedies.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to complete its survey on all aspects of the damage in Quneitra, and asked the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with the required facilities.

The Assembly adopted this resolution, by a recorded vote of 97 to 3, with 36 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which had approved the text on 2 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 81 to 2, with 26 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Byelorussian SSR, the Comoros, Cuba, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malta, Pakistan, Uganda and the Ukrainian SSR. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. See also pp. 250-56.)

### Documentary references

#### Question of human rights in the occupied territories

DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters V and XX A (resolution 2(XXXII)).

A/31/153 (S/12146). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXXII) of 13 February 1976).

#### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A/31/218. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—31st session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 17-19, 22-26, 28-32.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 50.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I D 1.  
A/31/57. Note verbale of 25 February from Syrian Arab Republic.

A/31/72 and Corr.1. Letter of 29 March from Syrian Arab Republic.

A/31/218. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/31/235. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex I: Information received from Israel; Annex II: Information received from Islamic Conference.)

A/31/235/Add.1,2. Addenda to report of Secretary-General (information received from Jordan and from League of Arab States).

A/31/302. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/303 (S/12223), A/31/307 (S/12224). Letters of 1 and 3 November from Israel.

A/31/339 and Corr.1. Letter of 18 November from Iraq (annexing Declaration of International Symposium on Zionism, Baghdad, 8-12 November 1976).

A/SPC/31/6. Letter of 12 November from Israel.

A/SPC/31/8. Letter of 22 November from Syrian Arab Republic.

A/SPC/31/L.9. Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 102 to 3, with 4 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 262.]

A/SPC/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/106 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 129 to 3, with 4 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 262.]

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Bearing in mind the rules of international law concerning occupation, in particular the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

1. Strongly deplores the measures taken by Israel in the Arab territories occupied since 1967 that alter their demographic composition or geographical nature, and particularly the establishment of settlements;

2. Declares that such measures have no legal validity and cannot prejudice the outcome of the search for the establish-

ment of peace, and considers that such measures constitute an obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area;

3. Declares further that all legislative and administrative measures taken by Israel, including the expropriation of land and properties thereon and the transfer of populations, which purport to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status;

4. Urgently calls once more upon Israel to rescind all those measures and to desist forthwith from taking any further measures which tend to change the demographic composition, geographical nature or status of the occupied Arab territories or any part thereof, including Jerusalem.

A/SPC/31/L.10. Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 107 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 263.]

A/31/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/106 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 263.]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975,

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. 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/31/L.11. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, Guinea, India, Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 84 to 3, with 22 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see pp. 263-64.]

A/SPC/31/L.13, A/C.5/31/79. Administrative and financial implications of 9-power draft resolution, A/SPC/31/L.11. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/446. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions C and D recommended by Special Political Committee in A/31/399. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 31/106C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 100 to 5, with 30 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 264.]

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 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;

5. Condemns, in particular, 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 of persons under detention;

(h) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) The interference with religious freedoms and practices, particularly as manifested most recently in Al-Khaili, as well as 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 above;

8. Reiterates 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 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 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-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

A/SPC/31/L.12. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Comoros, Cuba, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Malta, Pakistan, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Special Political Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 31, by roll-call vote of 81 to 2, with 26 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 265.]

A/SPC/31/L.14, A/C.5/31/80. Administrative and financial

implications of 13-power draft resolution, A/SPC/31/L.12. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/446. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions C and D recommended by Special Political Committee in A/31/399. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/399. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 31/106 D, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/31/399, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 97 to 3, with 36 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 265.]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3240 C (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3525 C (XXX) of 15 December 1975,

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 section V thereof, entitled "Quneitra," and annex III thereto, a report entitled "Quneitra: report on 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. Recognizes 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, 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 above and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second 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.

### Other matters relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

#### Questions concerning procedures

Study of situations revealing a consistent pattern of human rights violations

At its February/March 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights examined in closed meetings confidential documents and the question of procedures for dealing with communications containing allegations of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It approved several

decisions concerning confidential material referred to it pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970.<sup>28</sup>

Two of the Commission's decisions, the texts of which were confidential, led to the adoption by the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, of a decision whereby

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 530-31, text of resolution 1503(XLVIII).

the Council: approved the Commission's decision to refer to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the situation of human rights in Chile certain confidential documents considered by the Commission under Council resolution 1503(XLVIII); and referred to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories certain other confidential documents also considered by the Commission under the Council's 1970 resolution.

The Council adopted this decision—149(LX)—without a vote on 12 May 1976. The Social Committee had approved the text on 4 May, also without a vote, on the proposal of its Chairman.

#### Procedures for dealing with human rights violations

Prior to the Commission's 1976 session, a working group set up in 1975<sup>29</sup> met to examine documents relating to alleged violations of human rights, referred to the Commission by its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, pursuant to Council resolution 1503(XLVIII),<sup>30</sup> and submitted a confidential report for consideration by the Commission. Under procedures mandated by the Council, actions envisaged in the implementation of resolution 1503(XLVIII) were to remain confidential until such time as the Commission might decide to make alternative recommendations.

By an action taken at its 1976 session, the Commission decided to set up a working group of five

of its members to meet one week before its next annual session to examine situations referred to it by the Sub-Commission. The Economic and Social Council approved that action on 12 May 1976 in adopting decision 147(LX) without a vote. The Social Committee had approved the decision on 3 May, also without a vote, on the basis of the text proposed by the Commission.

In a related action, the Commission decided that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and its Working Group on communications concerning human rights should have access to the records of the closed meetings of the Commission in which it examined situations under Council resolution 1503(XLVIII), together with all other relevant confidential documents.

At its August/September 1976 session, the Sub-Commission—in view of the forthcoming establishment of the Human Rights Committee in accordance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force in 1976 (see pp. 608-9)—requested the Commission on Human Rights to recommend that the Economic and Social Council review the procedures it had established by resolution 1503(XLVIII) for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights.

(See also pp. 633-34.)

<sup>29</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 614.

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 28.

### Documentary references

#### Questions concerning procedures

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 776-781, 784.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

STUDY OF SITUATIONS REVEALING A  
CONSISTENT PATTERN OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS  
E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapter IX B, para. 146.  
E/AC.7/L.693. Draft decision proposed by Social Committee Chairman.  
E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft decision 5.  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 149(LX)).

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING  
WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS  
E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapter I B (draft decision 3) and Chapters IX B and XX B (decision 6(XXXII)).  
E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft decision 3.  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 147(LX)).

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters III and XVII A (resolution 1(XXIX)).

#### Other documents

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I D 3.

## Importance of the right to self-determination

### Studies on the right to self-determination

In the context of its continuing consideration of the right of peoples 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 1976 session, two studies on that theme being undertaken by special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The studies 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 instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and with the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination.

Some Commission members noted that since the two studies dealt with essentially the same subject, joint authorship of a single study should be considered. The special rapporteurs were encouraged by some members to give emphasis to the economic aspects of the right to self-determination, and they were invited to go more deeply into the question of what circumstances could justify recourse to armed struggle in order to achieve self-determination.

The studies were submitted in preliminary form to the Sub-Commission in 1976 and were the subject of two decisions taken at its August/September 1976 session.

By the first of these, the Sub-Commission—considering that in the implementation of resolutions and declarations in the sphere of human rights adopted by the main organs of the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, doubts concerning legal aspects and difficulties which might restrict United Nations action often arose, and bearing in mind that under Article 96 of the United Nations Charter an organ so authorized by the Assembly might request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities<sup>31</sup>—recommended that the Commission on Human Rights should propose to the Economic and Social Council that it request an advisory opinion of the Court on the following question: "What is the legal nature, scope and impact of declarations and resolutions of the main organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, in the field of human rights?"

By the second decision, the Sub-Commission decided that the Special Rapporteur for the study of the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right to self-determination should bring the study up to date before submitting it for final consideration by the Sub-Commission in 1977.

#### **Realization of the right to self-determination**

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly again considered the question of the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. The Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitar-

ian and Cultural) Committee discussed the matter at meetings held between 8 and 26 October 1976.

Before the Committee was a report containing information received from 14 Member States—Austria, Botswana, the Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Romania, Senegal and the Ukrainian SSR—two regional intergovernmental organizations and seven non-governmental organizations on action taken in pursuance of the Assembly's 1975 resolution on this question.<sup>32</sup>

Also before the Committee were two letters to the Secretary-General from Turkey. By the first, dated 8 September 1976, Turkey transmitted a letter from Nail Atalay, whom the Turkish representative identified as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, concerning the situation in Cyprus as it related to the exercise of the right to self-determination. By the second letter, dated 30 September, Turkey transmitted the texts of resolutions adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul in May 1976.

On 30 November 1976, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation of peoples from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle. It called upon all States to implement fully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination.

The Assembly 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, independence and sovereignty without external interference. It condemned the policy of bantustanization and reiterated its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria.

The Assembly condemned any interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the French Administration from the Comorian island of Mayotte.

Reiterating that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence constituted a criminal act, and that the mercenaries themselves were criminals, the Assembly called upon all Governments to enact legislation that would declare the recruitment, financing

<sup>31</sup>For text of Article 96 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>32</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 616-17, text of resolution 3382(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

and training of mercenaries in, and the transit of mercenaries through, their territory to be punishable offences, and that would prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries.

The Assembly condemned the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and of other countries whose political, economic, military or sports relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encouraged those régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence. It strongly condemned all Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people. It also strongly condemned 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.

The Assembly demanded full respect for the basic human rights of, and the immediate release of, all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence. It also demanded strict respect for 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.<sup>33</sup>

The Assembly noted with appreciation the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes continued to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and called for a maximization of that assistance. It stated that it keenly awaited the conclusion of the two studies of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of

Minorities relating to the right to self-determination (see above).

The Assembly decided to remain seized of this question at its 1977 session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 31/34 by a recorded vote of 109 to 4, with 24 abstentions. Prior to the vote, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 65 against to 28 in favour, with 42 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 the members of NATO.

The Third Committee, voting on 25 October, approved a revised text of the resolution, sponsored by 39 Members, by a roll-call vote of 102 to 4, with 24 abstentions. In revising the text, the sponsors had taken into account amendments submitted by Pakistan and by Romania. The Committee rejected, by a roll-call vote of 72 against to 21 in favour, with 36 abstentions, an amendment which would have deleted the reference to NATO. The amendment, identical to that rejected by the Assembly in plenary, was proposed by Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

(For text of resolution 31/34, voting details and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

## Documentary references

### Studies on the right to self-determination

- E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapter IV. E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapter X and XVII A (resolution 6(XXIX)) and XVII B (decision 4) and Annex II.

### Realization of the right to self-determination

- General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 12-18, 21, 23-25, 27, 28.  
Plenary meeting 83.
- A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I G. A/31/152 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General. A/31/206 (S/12196). Letter of 8 September from Turkey

- (enclosing letter of 7 September 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").
- A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (enclosing texts of resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).
- A/C.3/31/L.7. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/C.3/31/L.7/Rev.1. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, United Repub-

lic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 25 October 1976, meeting 27, by roll-call vote of 102 to 4, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States  
Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

A/C.3/31/L.10. Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States: amendment to 34-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.7.

A/C.3/31/L.11. Pakistan: amendments to 34-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.7.

A/C.3/31/L.12. Romania: amendment to 34-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.7.

A/31/L.19. 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/31/291.

A/31/291. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 31/34, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/291, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 109 to 4, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
Against: France, Grenada, United Kingdom, United States  
Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

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 and 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

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,

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,

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 Seychelles,

Reiterating the need to respect the independence and to maintain the 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 the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

2. 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;

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, independence and sovereignty without external interference;

4. 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 régime in Pretoria;

5. Condemns any interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros and demands the immediate withdrawal of the French Administration from the Comorian island of Mayotte;

6. Reiterates that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence 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;

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 régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes 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 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 full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release;

11. Notes with appreciation the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes

continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

12. Keenly awaits the conclusion 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 alien domination to self-determination;

13. Decides to remain seized of this item at its thirty-second session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

## Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The Secretary-General, in accordance with a 1975 General Assembly request,<sup>34</sup> submitted a report to the Assembly in 1976 on developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, covering in particular the proceedings and results of the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. The Conference was convened by the Swiss Federal Council at Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 April to 11 June 1976.

The Secretary-General's report gave an account of the specific provisions of two draft additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims. The first protocol was to relate to international armed conflicts, and the second to those having a non-international character. Proposed articles for the protocols were examined at the Diplomatic Conference by Committee I (which dealt with provisions of a general character), Committee II (wounded, sick and shipwrecked persons and other victims) and Committee III (civilian populations, mercenaries, methods and means of combat, and a possible new category of prisoners of war). In addition, the Diplomatic Conference's Ad Hoc Committee on Conventional Weapons considered the report of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons on its second session, held at Lugano, Switzerland, from 28 January to 26 February 1976 (see p. 38).

The Secretary-General also submitted a report on incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which might be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons (see pp. 38-40).

The Secretary-General's report on the Diplomatic Conference contained texts of articles of the

draft additional protocols approved and considered at committee level during the third session of the Conference, a list of other proposals and amendments, and information on the activities of non-governmental organizations relating to human rights in armed conflicts. The fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference, which was intended to be the final session, was scheduled to be held from March to June 1977.

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee at the Assembly's 1976 session. On 24 November 1976, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it welcomed the substantial progress made at the third session of the Diplomatic Conference and noted that the Conference would continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement, for humanitarian reasons, on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons.

The Assembly called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under humanitarian instruments and to observe international humanitarian rules, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949. It called the attention of the Diplomatic Conference and of the Governments and organizations participating in it to the need for measures to promote on a universal basis the dissemination of and instruction in the rules of inter-

<sup>34</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 619, text of resolution 3500(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

national humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts.

The Assembly urged all participants in the Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which might help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts. It also urged them to bring the Conference to a successful conclusion during its fourth (1977) session and expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking the fourth session. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it in 1977 on developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1977 session of the Diplomatic Conference.

These actions were taken with the adoption, by consensus, of resolution 31/19. The text, as revised by its sponsors, was approved by the Sixth Committee, also by consensus, on 12 October 1976. The resolution was sponsored by Australia,

Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The USSR said it had reservations concerning parts of the draft additional protocols thus far approved by the Diplomatic Conference. The Conference, it said, was not competent to elaborate a legal instrument restricting the use of specific conventional weapons. That question should be dealt with in the appropriate disarmament organs of the United Nations.

France also had certain reservations, stating that the Diplomatic Conference was to deal with humanitarian law and not with disarmament questions. Also, France said, the Assembly's resolution offered no encouragement to the Conference to include in the additional protocols provisions for the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 9-15.  
Plenary meeting 77.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV D.

A/31/146. Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter II: Conference of Government Experts on Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, Lugano, Switzerland, 28 January-26 February 1976; Chapter III: Third session of Diplomatic Conference on Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, Geneva, 21 April-11 June 1976.)

A/31/163 and Add.1. Third session of Diplomatic Conference on Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter VII A: Decisions taken by Conference; Annex I: Text of articles of draft Protocols I and II adopted at committee level; Annex II: Texts of provisions in draft Protocols I and II not yet adopted by committees of Diplomatic Conference, and list of proposals and amendments relating to those provisions submitted during 3rd session.)

A/C.6/31/L.3. Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ireland, Kenya, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.3/Rev.1. Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 12 October 1976, meeting 15.

A/31/295. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/19, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/295, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 24 November 1976, meeting 77.

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a better application of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the development of

further rules remains an urgent task in order to reduce the suffering brought about by all such conflicts,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts and the debates on this subject,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 21 April to 11 June 1976, and on the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976,

Welcoming the substantial progress made at the third session of the Diplomatic Conference and the work of the Conference of Government Experts,

Noting that the Diplomatic Conference will continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement, for humanitarian reasons, on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

1. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

2. Calls the attention of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, and of the Governments and organizations participating in it, to the need for measures to promote on a universal basis the dissemination of and instruction in the rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts;

3. Urges all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts, and to bring the Conference during its final session in 1977 to a successful conclusion;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council

for convoking the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference from 17 March to 10 June 1977;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular

on the proceedings and results of the 1977 session of the Diplomatic Conference;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts."

## Advisory services in human rights

In 1976, the programme of advisory services in human rights provided for a regional training course which dealt with human rights in the administration of criminal justice. The training course, held at Canberra, Australia, from 29 November to 17 December, was attended by 16 judges, public prosecutors, police officials and other jurists.

During the year, 20 fellowships in the field of human rights were granted to nationals of the following 20 countries: Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, Iceland, Jamaica, Malaysia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the USSR, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uruguay.

The fellowships were awarded for study relating to: human rights in the administration of justice; education of youth in respect of human rights; protection of children's rights in the administration of justice; protection of human rights of immigrants and resident aliens; role of the ombudsman and similar institutions in relation to the protection of citizens' rights; activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the field of human rights; and the role of local governments in the protection and implementation of human rights.

At its 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone until 1977 considera-

tion of advisory services in the field of human rights.

The Commission expressed its conviction that the programme of advisory services constituted an effective method of ensuring the exchange of expert opinion and the dissemination, implementation and improvement of the standards contained in international instruments. It therefore requested the Economic and Social Council to enable the Secretary-General to continue to organize worldwide and regional seminars on human rights.

On 12 May 1976, with the adoption of decision 146(LX), the Economic and Social Council *inter alia* requested the General Assembly to enable the Secretary-General to continue to organize such seminars. This action was taken, without vote, on a recommendation by the Council's Social Committee, which had approved the Commission's text containing such a request.

The General Assembly, by resolution 31/38 of 30 November 1976, *inter alia* re-emphasized the advisability of holding, within the programme of advisory services, regular interregional and regional seminars to study the national experience of developing and developed countries in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.

(For text of resolution 31/38, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

## Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 776-781, 784-786.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session. Geneva, 2 February—5 March 1976, Chapters I B (draft decision 2), VIII, XVIII and XX A (resolutions 5(XXXII) and 7(XXXII)) and XX B (decisions 3(XXXII) and 9(XXXII), item 21), and Annex III.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft decision 2, para. (b).  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 146(LX), para. (b)).

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of organization, 16 June 1975—15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I M.

## Protection from torture and other cruel or inhuman treatment

### Human rights of detained or imprisoned persons

The Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1976 held in January, decided to transmit a 1975 General Assembly resolution relating to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment<sup>35</sup> to the Commis-

sion on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at their next sessions.

<sup>35</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 625-26, text of resolution 3453(XXX) of 9 December 1975.

The Council acted by approving decision 137(ORG-76) on 15 January, without objection, on a proposal by the Council President.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-second session held in February/March 1976 at Geneva, Switzerland, approved a resolution by which it invited its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, when considering the question of the human rights of detained persons, to take into account the principles contained in the 1975 Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment<sup>36</sup> as a guideline for its work and to report annually thereon.

By the second part of the resolution, the Commission *inter alia* requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Sub-Commission an up-to-date report on the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and on the study on the right of arrested persons to communicate with those necessary to ensure their defence or protect their essential interests. The Commission requested the Sub-Commission to draw up, at its session later in the year, draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment. The Commission on Human Rights decided to give the matter priority at its 1977 session.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1993(LX)) on the question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment. By this text, the Council called upon all Governments fully to observe and implement the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and invited Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Sub-Commission in implementing resolutions on this question. The Council urged the Sub-Commission to give adequate attention to the task entrusted to it by the Commission on Human Rights and to formulate a body of principles for the protection of all detained or imprisoned persons. It recommended that Member States make all possible efforts to implement the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, approved by the Council on 31 July 1957,<sup>37</sup> and determined that no restrictions upon or derogations from any fundamental human rights were to be admitted on the pretext that those Rules did not recognize such rights or recognized them to a lesser extent.

In addition, the Council requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its June/July 1976 session, to study the range of application

of the Standard Minimum Rules, to formulate a set of implementing procedures for the Rules, and to report on these questions to the Council at its April/May 1977 session.

Resolution 1993(LX) was adopted by the Council, without vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee. That Committee had approved the text without vote on 3 May 1976, as sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. An amendment by Greece was accepted by the sponsors.

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

Later in the year, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control recommended to the Commission for Social Development a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials, consisting of 10 articles with commentaries, which was to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee also approved the text of a draft resolution for the Commission for Social Development to transmit to the Economic and Social Council concerning the range of application and the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. By this text, the scope of several provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules would be extended to protect persons arrested or imprisoned without charge, and existing procedures within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Rules would be strengthened. (See also p. 560.)

At its August/September 1976 session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment. By a resolution approved on this item, the Sub-Commission recommended that the Commission on Human Rights request the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Sub-Commission Chairman to appoint five members to analyse the material received concerning the human rights of detained or imprisoned persons and to prepare the Sub-Commission's annual review of developments in this field. It considered that the question of the human rights of detained or imprisoned persons in situations of a public emergency or a state of siege should be further examined, and emphasized the need for judicial and administrative supervision over arrest, interrogation and detention practices of secret police and other police and military authorities, in particular the statutory and other rules governing the

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 624-25, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, annexing text of Declaration.

<sup>37</sup> See Y.U.N., 1957, p. 254, text of resolution 663 C (XXIV).

authority of secret police. The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, specialized agencies and other concerned organizations and bodies to provide information on this subject, and also requested him to submit this information to the Sub-Commission, with a synopsis of the material received from non-governmental organizations, before its next session.

By another action, the Sub-Commission appointed Erik Nettel (Austria) as Rapporteur to formulate the first draft of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, for consideration at the Sub-Commission's 1977 session.

On 13 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/85 on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, by which it called upon Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give maximum publicity to the 1975 Declaration against torture. The Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to examine with due priority the draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials and the recommendations on the range of application and the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners proposed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

In addition, the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Council, to submit to it in 1978 a comprehensive report on the elaboration of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment. It invited the World Health Organization (WHO) to prepare and bring to the attention of the Assembly in 1977 a draft code on medical ethics relevant to the protection of detained or imprisoned persons against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Assembly also decided to consider the question again in 1977.

Resolution 31/85 was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it had been sponsored by Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Venezuela. The Third Committee had approved the text on 3 December 1976, without a vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Other matters relating to rights of detained or imprisoned persons**

During discussion in the Assembly's Third Committee of the report of the Economic and Social

Council, Sweden introduced a draft resolution on the protection of persons detained on account of their political opinions or convictions. By the three operative paragraphs of this text, the Assembly would have: (1) requested all Member States to take effective measures to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons detained by reason of their political opinions or convictions, to ensure that such persons were not subjected to torture and other inhuman treatment or punishment, and to ensure that they received a fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against them; (2) called upon all Member States to examine periodically the possibility of releasing such persons as an act of clemency or by way of conditional release or otherwise; and (3) requested the Commission on Human Rights to include this item on its agenda and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

A series of amendments to this text was submitted by the German Democratic Republic. Preambulary amendments would have had the Assembly inter alia recall its resolution of 12 December 1973<sup>38</sup> proclaiming the basic principles of the legal status of combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes.

From operative paragraph 1 the German Democratic Republic proposed to delete the phrase referring to persons detained "by reason of their political opinions or convictions," replacing it by a phrase referring to persons detained "as a result of their struggle for self-determination, independence, the elimination of apartheid, and all forms of racial discrimination and the termination of gross and consistent violations of human rights." Operative paragraph 2, calling for examination of the possibility of releasing persons detained for political opinions, would be replaced by a text demanding an immediate and unconditional release of those persons struggling for self-determination and against racial discrimination. Operative paragraph 3 would be replaced by a text requesting the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the question of safeguarding the human rights of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and national independence, against colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, and the termination of gross and consistent violations of human rights.

Another draft resolution was submitted in the Third Committee by the representative of the Byelorussian SSR on the protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle

<sup>38</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 552-53, text of resolution 3103 (XXVIII).



for self-determination, independence and social progress against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination. By this text, the Assembly would have, *inter alia*: expressed its solidarity with the fighters for national independence and social progress of peoples, against colonialism, apartheid, racism and foreign occupation; demanded the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of such struggle; insisted that the racist régimes of southern Africa immediately release all individuals detained or imprisoned for their views or opposition to apartheid, racism and colonialism; called upon Member States to provide support and assistance to peoples fighting for their liberation from colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and racial discrimination; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to give particular attention to the question of the release of such individuals detained or imprisoned.

Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic proposed an amendment to this text, by which the Assembly would have insisted that Israel and the racist minority régimes 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.

On 3 December 1976, upon the suggestion of its Chairman, the Third Committee approved a draft decision by which it took note of the two draft resolutions which it had been unable, for lack of time, to consider in detail. It therefore recommended that the Assembly resume consideration of the drafts at its 1977 session. On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly so decided, without a vote. This action was taken by decision 31/414.

#### **Protection of human rights in Chile**

At its February/March 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights decided, on 19 February, to authorize its Chairman to address a telegram to the Government of Chile urging it to desist from holding military trials of 13 Chilean personalities and to release them without further delay.

Also on 19 February, the Commission adopted a resolution on the study of reported violations of human rights in Chile, with particular reference to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. By that text, the Commission, *inter alia*, expressed its profound distress at the constant, flagrant violations of human rights, including the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, of which

the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group to inquire into the situation of human rights in Chile brought further evidence, and which had taken place and, according to evidence, continued to take place in Chile. The Commission appealed to the Chilean authorities to take, without delay, all necessary measures to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the international instruments to which Chile was a party. It concluded that the practice of torture had been systematically employed by some State agencies and called upon the Chilean authorities to undertake effective measures to investigate and put an end to such activities of those agencies and of individuals in relation to acts of torture.

In addition, the Commission extended the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and requested it to report to the General Assembly at its 1976 session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its 1977 session on the situation of human rights in Chile, in particular on any developments, legislative or otherwise, which might have occurred to re-establish respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in implementation of an Assembly resolution of 9 December 1975<sup>39</sup> and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies.

Further, the Commission approved a draft decision, to be submitted for action to the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council would approve the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and request the Assembly to make arrangements for adequate financial resources and staff.

At its April/May 1976 session, the Council approved the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights as its decision 145(LX). It was approved on 12 May, without a vote, on a proposal by the Council President.

Also on 12 May, the Council adopted a resolution (1994(LX)) on the protection of human rights in Chile, by which it endorsed the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on this subject and the expression of profound distress contained therein at the constant flagrant violations of human rights, including the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, of which the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group had brought further evidence. The Council requested the Ad Hoc Working Group, in fulfilling its mandate, also to ascertain any effect which any measures taken by the Chilean authorities might have had on the re-establishment of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, and it appealed once again to the

<sup>39</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 627-28, text of resolution 3448(XXX).

Chilean authorities to comply with the requests and observations made and the guarantees sought by the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the restoration of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Council adopted resolution 1994(LX) by 35 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Social Committee. The text had been sponsored in that Committee by Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, the USSR and Yugoslavia and was approved, by 35 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions, on 6 May 1976. The sponsors accepted an amendment proposed by Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

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

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its August/September 1976 session, considered the situation of human rights in Chile. On 31 August the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution by which it, *inter alia*, expressed its profound distress at the constant and flagrant violations of human rights in Chile, and urged the Chilean authorities to take all necessary measures to restore and safeguard human rights and to free all persons detained without charge or arrested for political reasons. It requested the Commission on Human Rights to take further steps to put an end to the violations in Chile and invited it to recommend appropriate measures regarding legal and humanitarian aid that might be made available to political prisoners and other persecuted persons in Chile, as well as measures to render financial support and other relief to alleviate the sufferings of their dependants. The Sub-Commission further invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of the various forms of aid and assistance being given to the Chilean régime and requested the Secretary-General to invite international organizations, including in particular the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Organization of American States, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to inform the Commission on Human Rights of recent activities relating to human rights in Chile.

Later in the year, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the third report on the situation of human rights in Chile, prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group. The Working Group described its relations with the Government of Chile, provided information on constitutional and legislative developments and on the continuing state of siege in Chile. It also set forth its findings,

based on written and oral information received from a number of sources on the liberty and security of persons in Chile, including arrests, detentions and disappearance of persons, allegations of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, the expulsion of Chilean nationals, information regarding the freedom of association, intellectual freedoms, and the situation of women, children, youth and the family, as well as information regarding economic, social and cultural rights.

On the basis of information and evidence from sources it considered reliable, the Ad Hoc Working Group concluded that constant and flagrant violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms continued to take place in Chile. A number of documents in support of the findings of the Working Group were annexed to the report.

In October 1976, by several communications addressed to the Secretary-General, the Government of Chile transmitted its observations on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group. Chile presented an over-all survey of the situation of human rights as at September 1976 and provided information with regard to all aspects of violations alleged by the Working Group. In its final observations, Chile maintained that the Group's conclusions had been based on false or incomplete information and that the description and assessment of the situation of human rights in Chile, as presented in the report, did not correspond to reality.

The Third Committee of the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group and, on 23 November, approved a draft resolution sponsored by 43 powers by a roll-call vote of 98 to 14, with 18 abstentions. Separate roll-call votes were taken in the Committee on a number of provisions, noted below.

By the preamble to the 43-power text, the Assembly *inter alia* would observe that its previous appeals to the Chilean authorities and, likewise, appeals by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, ILO, WHO and UNESCO for the restoration and safeguarding of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile had remained unheeded (approved by a separate roll-call vote of 87 to 13, with 27 abstentions). The Assembly would commend the Chairman and members of the Ad Hoc Working Group for the thorough and objective manner in which the report was prepared, despite the refusal of the Chilean authorities to permit the Group to visit the country in accordance with its mandate (approved by a roll-call vote of 95 to 10, with 19 abstentions).

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly would:

(1) express its profound indignation that constant and flagrant violations of human rights had

taken place and continued to take place in Chile;

(2) call once more upon the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard, without delay, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect provisions of the international instruments to which Chile was a party and, to this end:

(a) to cease using the state of siege or emergency for the purpose of violating human rights and fundamental freedoms and, having regard to the observations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, to re-examine the basis on which the state of siege or emergency was applied with a view to its termination (approved by a roll-call vote of 93 to 13, with 21 abstentions);

(b) to put an end to the practice of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by Chilean State agencies, particularly the Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional, and to prosecute and punish those responsible;

(c) to clarify forthwith the status of individuals whose disappearance was attributable to political reasons;

(d) to release immediately those who had been arbitrarily arrested or detained without charge and those who were in prison solely for political reasons;

(e) to release, furthermore, those who were detained or imprisoned on account of acts or omissions which did not constitute a criminal offence at the time they were committed;

(f) to guarantee fully the right of habeas corpus;

(g) to cease the arbitrary deprivation of Chilean nationality and to restore it to those who had been so deprived;

(h) to respect the right of everyone to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests;

(i) to guarantee the right to intellectual freedom;

(3) deplore the fact that, despite previous assurances to the contrary, the Chilean authorities persistently refused to allow the Ad Hoc Working Group to visit the country;

(4) invite Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to take steps they considered appropriate as a contribution to restoring and safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile and welcome steps already taken to this end (approved by a roll-call vote of 88 to 13, with 27 abstentions);

(5) invite the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

(b) to formulate recommendations on possible humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives (approved by a roll-call vote of 91 to 10, with 28 abstentions); and

(c) to consider the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities (approved by a roll-call vote of 82 to 16, with 31 abstentions); and

(6) request the President of the thirty-first (1976) session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they might consider appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile.

On 16 December 1976, the Assembly adopted this text, by a recorded vote of 95 to 12, with 25 abstentions, as its resolution 31/124.

The sponsors of the resolution were Algeria, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

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

A draft resolution on this subject was also submitted to the Third Committee by Argentina, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay, by which the Assembly would have: called upon the Chilean authorities to continue to adopt and implement all necessary measures effectively to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the international instruments to which Chile was a party; requested the Government of Chile to continue to extend to the Commission on Human Rights all necessary co-operation to enable it to carry out its work; invited the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly in 1977 on the current situation of human rights in Chile and, in particular, on any developments which might occur to re-establish respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requested the President of the 1976 Assembly session and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they deemed appropriate to re-establish basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile.

On 23 November 1976, after approval of the draft text sponsored by 43 powers, Mali proposed that this eight-power text should not be put to the vote. The Third Committee approved Mali's proposal by a roll-call vote of 60 to 40, with 26 abstentions.

Other documents before the Committee included a letter dated 30 September 1976 from Chile addressed to the Secretary-General, trans-

mitting communications exchanged between the Government of Chile and the Commission on Human Rights, the Ad Hoc Working Group and the Division of Human Rights. By another letter, dated 13 October, Chile transmitted a public declaration made by its Supreme Court of Justice repudiating allegations against Chile's judiciary made in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

During the year, Chile addressed several letters to the Secretary-General (dated 22 March, 29 October, 19 November and 3 December) on progress in the field of human rights and the release of detainees. Also, by a letter of 16 November, Chile announced the total release of persons detained under the state of siege, except in the case of 18 persons whom, Chile stated, it would release to third countries willing to receive them. Exceptions to the total release were Luis Corvalán Lepe and Jorge Montes, both high-ranking members of the outlawed Chilean Communist Party, whom the Government of Chile proposed to release in exchange for detainees held by Cuba and the USSR.

On 20 December, Chile addressed a letter to the Secretary-General, stating that the USSR had

agreed to release Vladimir Bukovsky in exchange for the release of Mr. Corvalán and that the simultaneous release had taken place at Zurich, Switzerland, on 18 December 1976.

Other documents before the Assembly on this item included letters from Bulgaria (dated 15 March) and the USSR (30 November), expressing concern at the state of human rights in Chile. On 28 May 1976, Czechoslovakia had transmitted a letter to the Secretary-General, signed by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, which contained an appeal for the release of detainees in Chile.

Information on the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Chile were set forth in a letter dated 10 November 1976 from ICRC.

At the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, the USSR stated at a meeting of the Credentials Committee that it did not recognize the credentials of Chile and requested that its view be reflected in the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

## Documentary references

### Human rights of detained or imprisoned persons

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat (Part I A, item 26).

E/L.1686. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 137(ORG-76), para. 4 (g)).

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 776-781.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XII and XX A (resolutions 10 A and B (XXXII)).

E/AC.7/L.688. Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, as amended by Greece, E/AC.7/L.689, approved without vote by Social Committee on 3 May 1976, meeting 781.

E/AC.7/L.689. Greece: amendment to 14-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.688.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1993(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5821, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Mindful of articles 3, 5 and 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as of articles 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,  
Welcoming the unanimous adoption of the Declaration on

the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Taking note of resolution 10(XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights, in which the Commission invited the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3453 (XXX):

(a) To draw also upon the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as a guideline for its work when considering the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment under the Sub-Commission's resolutions 7(XXVII) and 4(XXVIII),

(b) To draw up at its twenty-ninth session, on the basis of the Study of the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention attached thereto and other relevant material, a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment,

Recalling that by its resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957, the Economic and Social Council approved the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

1. Calls upon all Governments fully to observe and implement 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);

2. Invites Governments, specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in the implementation of its resolutions 7(XXVII) and 4(XXVIII) on the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment;

3. Urges the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to give adequate attention to the task entrusted to it in resolution 10(XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights and to formulate a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment;

4. Reiterates the recommendation of the General Assembly in its resolution 3144 B (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 that Member States should make all possible efforts to implement the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in the administration of penal and correctional institutions and take the Rules into account in the framing of national legislation;

5. Determines that no restrictions upon or derogations from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom shall be admitted on the pretext that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners do not recognize such rights or that they recognize them to a lesser extent;

6. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session to study the range of application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, to formulate a set of implementing procedures for these Rules, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations.

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters VI and XVII A (resolution 3 A (XXIX)) and XVII B (decision 2) and Annex II.

E/CN.5/536. Report of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its 4th session, Headquarters, New York, 21 June-2 July 1976, Chapters I (3rd and 4th draft resolutions), V and VII and Annexes V and VI.

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 62-67.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I E.  
A/31/234. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.38. Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee, 3 December 1976, meeting 67.  
A/31/394. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 31/85, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/394, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97.

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, unanimously adopted in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling also its resolution 3453(XXX) of 9 December 1975, in which it requested the competent bodies to conduct further work on the elaboration of:

(a) A body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment,

(b) A draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials,

(c) Principles 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,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1993(LX) of 12 May 1976 and resolution 10(XXXII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 5 March 1976,

Welcoming the work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session, in particular with respect to a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials as well as the range of application and the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Noting further the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-ninth session to appoint a Rapporteur to prepare the first draft of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, and resolution 3 A (XXIX) of 31 August 1976 in which the Sub-Commission recommended the appointment of a working group to analyse the material received in connexion with its annual review of developments relating to the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment,

Reiterating its belief that further efforts are needed to help ensure adequate protection for all against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

1. Calls upon Governments, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights, to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to give due priority to the examination of the draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials proposed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, in order that the Council at its sixty-second session and the General Assembly at its thirty-second session may take further steps with a view to the adoption of this instrument;

3. Also invites the Economic and Social Council to consider with due priority the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session, contained in new draft rule 95 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, seeking to assure the applicability of the Standard Minimum Rules to all persons arrested or imprisoned with or without charge and conviction, as well as the draft procedures for the effective implementation of the Rules;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit a comprehensive report on the elaboration of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

5. Invites the World Health Organization to prepare a draft code on medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to bring it to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Other matters relating to rights  
of detained or imprisoned persons

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 59, 62-64, 66, 68.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/C.3/31/L.34. Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.37. Byelorussian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.43. German Democratic Republic: amendment to Swedish draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.34.

A/C.3/31/L.44. Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic: amendment to Byelorussian SSR draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.37.

A/31/395. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision, para. 41.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/414).

### Protection of human rights in Chile

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat (Part I A, item 25).

E/L.1686. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 137(ORG-76), para. 4 (f)).

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 776-781, 785, 786.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters I B (draft decision 1), VI and XX A (resolution 3(XXXII)) and XX B (decision 1(XXXII)) and Annex III.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft decision 1.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 145(LX)).

E/AC.7/L.698 and Rev.1. Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, USSR, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, approved by Social Committee on 6 May 1976, meeting 786, by 35 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.702. Belgium and Federal Republic of Germany: amendment to 13-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.698.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1994(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5821, adopted by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002, by 35 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the promotion of human rights,

Observing that the Commission on Human Rights, as the Council organ responsible for those functions, has made repeated efforts to restore human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, in which the Assembly unanimously adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3219(XXIX) of 6 November 1974, in which the Assembly expressed its deepest concern that constant flagrant violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile continued to be reported, and urged the Chilean authorities to take all necessary steps to restore and safeguard those rights and freedoms,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 3448(XXX) of 9 December 1975, in which, inter alia, the Assembly deplored

the refusal of the Chilean authorities to allow the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, established under resolution 8(XXXI) of the Commission on Human Rights, to visit the country, notwithstanding previous solemn assurances given by the authorities in that regard, and urged them to honour those assurances,

Taking note also of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group established under resolution 8(XXXI) of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Commission's consideration of that report at its thirty-second session,

Observing that the Government of Chile has not yet responded to the requests of the Commission on Human Rights, communicated to it in 1974 and 1976 by the Chairman of the Commission, that persons still held in custody should be released and that they should not be subjected to any measure or prosecution on a retroactive basis,

Deeply concerned that the responsibilities entrusted to its subsidiary organs should be fully carried out,

1. Endorses resolution 3(XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights and the expression of profound distress contained therein at the constant flagrant violations of human rights, including the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, of which the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group established under resolution 8(XXXI) of the Commission on Human Rights brings further evidence, which have taken place and, according to existing evidence, continue to take place in Chile, soon after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3448(XXX);

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group established under resolution 8(XXXI) of the Commission on Human Rights, in fulfilling its mandate under resolution 3(XXXII) of the Commission and resolution 3448(XXX) of the General Assembly, also to ascertain any effect which any measure taken by the Chilean authorities might have on the re-establishment of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in implementation of resolution 3448(XXX);

3. Appeals once again to the Chilean authorities to comply with the requests and observations made and the guarantees sought by the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the restoration of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.

E/5888. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 60th and 61st sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters VI and XVII A (resolution 3 B (XXIX)).

General Assembly—31st session

Third Committee, meetings 45-48, 50, 51, 53-59, 65.  
Plenary meetings 32, 102.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I D 2.  
A/31/64. Letter of 15 March from Bulgaria (annexing Declaration of National Assembly of Bulgaria, Sofia, 13 March 1976).

A/31/74. Letter of 22 March from Chile.

A/31/99. Letter of 28 May from Czechoslovakia (annexing letter of 28 May 1976 from Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR and USSR).

A/31/253. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Ad Hoc Working Group to inquire into situation of human rights in Chile).

A/C.3/31/4. Letter of 30 September from Chile (transmitting 16 communications exchanged between Chile and Commission on Human Rights, Division of Human Rights and Ad Hoc Working Group).

- A/C.3/31/5. Letter of 13 October from Chile (transmitting public declaration by Supreme Court of Justice of Chile, 11 October 1976).
- A/C.3/31/6 and Add.1. Observations of Chile (Chapters I-XII) on report of Ad Hoc Working Group, transmitted by letters of 18, 20, 21, 25 and 26 October 1976 from Chile; and addendum (annexes 1-36), transmitted by letter of 26 October 1976.
- A/C.3/31/10. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting letter of 10 November 1976 from delegate of International Committee of Red Cross to international organizations).
- A/C.3/31/11. Letter of 16 November from Chile.
- A/C.3/31/12. Letter of 19 November from Chile (transmitting text of declaration of Auxiliary Bishops of Santiago).
- A/C.3/31/13. Letter of 30 November from USSR (annexing statement of USSR representative at 31st session of General Assembly).
- A/C.3/31/14. Letter of 3 December 1976 from Chile (replying to USSR statement).
- A/C.3/31/L.26 and Rev.1. Algeria, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, approved by Third Committee on 23 November 1976, meeting 58, by roll-call vote of 98 to 14, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Uganda, United States.

- A/C.3/31/L.29. Argentina, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay: draft resolution.
- A/31/395. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/124, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/395, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 95 to 12, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian

SSR, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Uganda, United States.

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human 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,

Considering that, in its resolution 3448(XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly expressed its profound distress at the constant and flagrant violations of human rights which have taken place and continue to take place in Chile, including the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile,

Reaffirming once more its condemnation of all forms of torture and of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Considering that its previous appeals to the Chilean authorities and, likewise, appeals by 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 and safeguarding of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile have hitherto remained unheeded,

Bearing in mind resolutions 8(XXXI) of 27 February 1975 and 3(XXXII) of 19 February 1976 of the Commission on Human Rights,

Taking into account resolution 3 B (XXIX) of 31 August 1976 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Having considered the reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, as well as the documents submitted by the Chilean authorities,

Taking note of the statement by the Chilean authorities of 16 November 1976, brought to the attention of the General Assembly by a letter from the Permanent Representative of Chile,

Commending the Chairman and the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group for the thorough and objective manner

in which the report was prepared, despite the refusal of the Chilean authorities to permit the Group to visit the country in accordance with its mandate,

Concluding that constant and flagrant violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place in Chile,

1. Expresses its 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;

2. Calls once more upon the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard, without delay, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect provisions of the international instruments to which Chile is a party and, to this end:

(a) To cease using the state of siege or emergency for the purpose of violating human rights and fundamental freedoms and, having regard to the observations by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, to re-examine the basis on which the state of siege or emergency is applied with a view to its termination;

(b) To put an end to the practice of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by Chilean State agencies, particularly the Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional, and to prosecute and punish those who are responsible;

(c) To clarify forthwith the status of individuals whose disappearance is attributable to political reasons;

(d) To release immediately those who have been arbitrarily arrested or detained without charge and those who are in prison solely for political reasons;

(e) To release, furthermore, those who are detained or imprisoned on account of acts or omissions which did not constitute a criminal offence at the time they were committed;

(f) To guarantee fully the right of habeas corpus (amparo);

(g) To cease the arbitrary deprivation of Chilean nationality and to restore it to those who have been so deprived;

(h) To respect the right of everyone to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests;

(i) To guarantee the right to intellectual freedom;

3. Deplores the fact that, despite previous assurances to

the contrary, the Chilean authorities persistently refuse to allow the Ad Hoc Working Group to visit the country in accordance with its mandate;

4. Invites Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to take steps which they may consider appropriate as a contribution to the restoration and safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and welcomes the steps already taken to this end;

5. 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-second session, and to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, with such additional information as may be necessary;

(b) To formulate recommendations on possible humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives;

(c) To consider the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities;

6. Requests the President of the thirty-first 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.

A/31/300. Letter of 29 October from Chile (annexing letter of 15 October 1976).

A/31/461. Letter of 20 December from Chile (annexing statement of 18 December 1976).

General Assembly—31st session  
Credentials Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meeting 76.

A/31/308. First report of Credentials Committee, para. 6.  
A/31/308, para. 10. Draft resolution proposed by Credentials Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 2 November 1976, meeting 1.

Resolution 31/16 A, approving first report of Credentials Committee, as recommended by Committee, A/31/308, adopted without vote by Assembly on 23 November 1976, meeting 76.

## Other human rights questions

### Trade union rights

At its April/May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights. The report dealt with a communication dated 4 December 1974<sup>40</sup> from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions concerning the arrest of four members of the Black Allied Workers' Union charged with having participated at Durban in a prohibited gathering organized on 25 September 1974. The report analysed the information received on this matter in the light of international standards concerning trade union rights and relevant South African legislation and concluded that South Africa had deliberately violated trade union freedoms in the case in point.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Coun-

cil adopted a resolution (1997(LX)) on the allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa. The Council, having received with appreciation the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, expressed its deep indignation at the repression of African workers and their trade unions in South Africa and called for the immediate release of all trade unionists currently imprisoned or detained and for the immediate recognition and restitution of all trade union rights. The Council requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Council, as appropriate.

Resolution 1997(LX) was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, which had approved the text without objection on



4 May 1976, as sponsored by Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the same session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on a report of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which had examined allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in Lesotho in 1970 and 1971.<sup>41</sup>

On 12 May 1976, the Council adopted resolution 1996(LX), by which, having received the report on that subject, it took note of the recommendations contained therein, invited the Government of Lesotho to consider their implementation favourably and asked it to inform the Secretary-General of any steps taken towards implementation. It also requested the Secretary-General to transmit any communications received from the Government of Lesotho to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for the information of the ILO Governing Body.

The Council adopted resolution 1996(LX), without vote, as recommended by the Social Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 4 May 1976, on a proposal by its Chairman.

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

The Economic and Social Council also had before it at its April/May 1976 session a note from the Secretary-General relating to a 1974 complaint<sup>42</sup> from a trade union in the Bahamas, the Bahamas Workers' Council and the Engineering Fuel, Service and Allied Workers' Union (Engineering and General Union), concerning alleged infringements of trade union rights in that country. The note contained a reply from the Government of the Bahamas dated 5 February 1976, which rejected as false the allegations made against it and requested a more detailed report on their specific nature.

On 12 May 1976, the Council decided to defer consideration of the question until 1977 and to request the Secretary-General to ascertain from the complainant unions whether they would specify the nature of their allegations or whether they would wish to withdraw their complaint.

These actions were set forth in decision 150(LX), approved, without vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, which had approved the text, without objection, on 4 May 1976, on a proposal by its Chairman.

#### **Human rights and scientific and technological developments**

At its February/March 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution by

which it requested the Secretary-General to continue collecting documentation on the development of new technology as it pertained to human rights and to continue and, if necessary, strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between United Nations organs and the specialized agencies with regard to the impact of science and technology on human rights, in particular with a view to the proposed 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology and Development.

The Economic and Social Council, at its mid-1976 session, considered the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments and, on 4 August, adopted without vote a resolution (2032(LXI)) by which it called upon the International Labour Organisation to strengthen its activities in the fields of the choice and transfer of technologies, particularly concerning standard-setting, dissemination of information and technical co-operation relating to the employment, training and upgrading of workers, including the provision of training courses for workers displaced as a result of technological innovations, and improvement of working conditions and environment.

Resolution 2032(LXI) was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved the text on 29 July 1976, without vote, as proposed by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its February 1976 session.

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

The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the General Assembly also considered the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments and, on 10 December 1976, approved by 102 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, a draft resolution sponsored by nine powers—Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nepal and Poland—and amended by France. By this text, the Assembly would call upon Member States and specialized agencies, in their programmes and plans, to take account of the principles and provisions of the 1975 Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind<sup>43</sup> and pertinent provisions of the Proclamation of Teheran (Iran) adopted by the 1968 International Conference on Human Rights,<sup>44</sup> would request the Commission on Human Rights, in considering the item, to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of that Declara-

<sup>41</sup>See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 465, and Y.U.N., 1974, p. 673.

<sup>42</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 634.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., pp. 631-32, resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975, containing text of Declaration.

<sup>44</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 539-540.

tion, and would decide to consider the question of implementation at its 1977 session.

France proposed several amendments to this text. The first of these, approved by 81 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions, added a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would recall several resolutions on the subject. The second amendment, approved by 81 votes to 0, with 23 abstentions, added a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would express its concern at the fact that scientific and technological achievements might be used to the detriment of fundamental human rights and freedoms, the dignity of the human person, and international peace and security and social progress. This provision incorporated subamendments by Austria, Cuba and Nigeria. Another French amendment to include a reference to the Proclamation of Teheran was accepted by the sponsors after they had subamended it.

The General Assembly, on 16 December 1976, adopted the draft text by a recorded vote of 126 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as its resolution 31/128.

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

#### Human rights of migrant workers

At its twenty-ninth session held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 12 August to 1 September 1976, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered reports on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking prepared by Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), the Special Rapporteur for that subject, and a set of draft recommendations she had prepared with the assistance of an informal working group. The Sub-Commission decided to take note with appreciation of the reports and the draft recommendations and to transmit them to the Commission on Human Rights. It further decided to draw the attention of the Commission to the report of the United Nations Seminar on the Human Rights of Migrant Workers, held at Tunis, Tunisia, in November 1975.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/127) on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers, by which it called 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,<sup>45</sup> to take measures to prevent and end all discrimination against migrant workers and to ensure the implementation of such measures.

The Assembly invited all States: to extend to migrant workers treatment equal to that enjoyed by their own nationals with regard to the protection of

human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation and their social legislation; to promote and facilitate the implementation of the relevant international instruments and the adoption of bilateral agreements designed, inter alia, to eliminate illicit traffic in alien workers; and to adopt measures to ensure that the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers, irrespective of their immigration status, were fully respected under their national legislation.

The Assembly invited Governments of host countries to make arrangements for information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, 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. In addition, it invited Governments of countries of origin to give the widest possible dissemination to information calculated to pre-advise and protect migrants. It then invited States to enlighten public opinion in host countries on the importance of the contribution made by migrant workers to economic and social development.

The Assembly further called upon all States to consider ratifying the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, adopted by ILO, and called upon the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned with the question of migrant workers to continue devoting their attention to this matter. It also recommended that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council consider this question at their next sessions on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the study by the Special Rapporteur on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking and the report of the 1975 Seminar on the Human Rights of Migrant Workers.

Resolution 31/127 was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Assembly's Third Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 3 December 1976. The text was sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Colombia, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mali, Mexico, the Niger, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

Amendments by Morocco, as subamended by the United Kingdom, were accepted by the sponsors. The sponsors also took into account, in a revised text, oral amendments proposed by Uruguay.

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

<sup>45</sup>See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX), containing text of International Convention.

### Specific rights or groups of rights

The individual's duties to the community and limitations on human rights

At its August/September 1976 session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had before it a draft report by Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece), Special Rapporteur for the study of 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.<sup>46</sup> The Special Rapporteur, in a statement to the Sub-Commission, said that she had been guided by the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration and other international instruments. The Sub-Commission decided to place the item on the agenda for the next session to consider a further part of her report, with a view to considering the final report in 1978.

Discrimination against persons born out of wedlock

The Commission on Human Rights, at its February/March 1976 session, decided to postpone until its next session consideration of the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock. It also decided to consider at that time the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of such persons, which had been drafted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and were still under consideration by that body.

Later in the year, the Sub-Commission considered the draft general principles and, on 16 August, adopted them on the understanding that the item would be taken up again by the Commission on Human Rights at its 1977 session.

Legal protection of the human rights of non-citizens

The Commission on Human Rights, at its 1976 session, decided to postpone until 1977 consideration of the question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who were not citizens of the country in which they lived.

At its 1976 session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had before it the final report on this subject prepared by Special Rapporteur Baroness Elles (United Kingdom), but for lack of time decided to postpone discussion of the report to its session in 1977.

### Role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered two aspects of the question of the role of youth in the promotion and protection

of human rights: conscientious objection to military service, and channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations.

On the first aspect, the Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General containing information submitted by Member States. It also heard a statement on this subject by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and four non-governmental organizations: the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Amnesty International and the Friends World Committee for Consultation. The Commission decided to defer further consideration of this item until its 1977 session.

On the second aspect, the Commission requested the appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as Governments, to promote measures for the involvement of youth in human rights. Such measures included, inter alia, the development of a special curriculum on human rights for use in various educational systems, and the use of mass communication media to propagate among youth respect for human rights.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly addressed a solemn appeal to all States, as well as to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to take appropriate action to foster among youth respect for all people, 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. (See also p. 666.)

(For text of resolution 31/129, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### Communications on human rights

The Working Group on communications concerning human rights, established by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, met for its fifth session from 26 July to 6 August 1976. It considered in private meetings communications concerning human rights, including replies of Governments thereon, received by the Secretary-General during the past year. It was charged with bringing 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 confidential lists of communications prepared each month by the Secretary-General, containing brief summaries of 54,510 communications received since

<sup>46</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

the Working Group's session in 1975, as well as replies from Governments. It also had access to the originals of the listed communications.

The Working Group submitted a confidential report to the twenty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, held from 12 August to 1 September 1976. The Sub-Commission considered the report at closed meetings and, on 30 August, adopted a confidential resolution on the matter.

Under the procedures mandated by the Economic and Social Council, the resolution was to remain confidential until such time as the Commission on Human Rights might decide to make recommendations to the Council. (See also pp. 588-89.)

### **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 second session at Geneva during August 1976. It submitted a report to the Sub-Commission in which it noted that slavery continued to exist and that new practices analogous to slavery were being discovered or devised and permitted to continue unchecked.

The Sub-Commission, at its 1976 session, considered the report of the Working Group, together with information received from the International Criminal Police Organization.

The Sub-Commission requested the Working Group to continue studying the problems of slavery and the slave trade, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the sale of children, debt bondage, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. It asked the Secretary-General to call upon all States to ratify or accede to international instruments on this subject and decided to consider the item biennially.

### **Status of the International Covenants on Human Rights**

As at 31 December 1976, 54 States had signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 53 States had signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 21 States had signed its Optional Protocol. All those instruments had been adopted by the General Assembly and opened for signature, certification or accession on 16 December 1966.<sup>47</sup>

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by the following 42 States: Australia, Barbados, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon,

the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Surinam, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Except for Australia and the Philippines, the same States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by the following 15 States: Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Norway, Surinam, Sweden, Uruguay and Zaire.

In addition, upon ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Governments of Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom made declarations in accordance with article 41 of that Covenant, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee, established under article 28, to receive and consider communications by one State party claiming that another State party was not fulfilling its obligations. Under the provisions of that Covenant, 10 such declarations were required before that article could come into force.

Three months after deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession, in accordance with its provisions, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force—on 3 January 1976; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol came into force on 23 March 1976.

At its 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the entry into force of the two Covenants and invited all other Member States to consider ratifying them in the near future.

At its April/May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council considered procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In its consideration of this item, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on consultations with specialized agencies and with States parties to the Covenant; the note analysed the provisions of the Covenant relevant to measures of international implementation. The report also contained the Secretary-General's suggestions and recommendations for action by the Council and ways to accelerate the pace of implementation.

With the adoption of resolution 1988(LX), the Council established the programme under which the States parties to the Covenant were to furnish reports in biennial stages, and requested the States

<sup>47</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, text of resolution 2200 A (XXI), annexing texts of Covenants and Protocol.

parties, in reporting under this programme, to give full attention to specific principles of the Covenant.

The Council invited States parties to submit reports on the measures that they had adopted and the progress made in achieving the observance of the rights recognized in the Covenant, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit copies of these reports to the Council and, where appropriate, to the specialized agencies for consideration.

The Council also called upon the specialized agencies to submit reports on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within the scope of their activities and decided that States parties to the Covenant which submitted reports under its provisions did not need to submit reports on similar questions under the Council's reporting procedure. It also requested the Secretary-General to draw up general guidelines for such reports.

By the same resolution, the Council decided to establish a sessional working group whenever reports were due for its consideration, to assist it in the consideration of such reports; representatives of specialized agencies concerned might take part in the proceedings of the working group when matters falling within their respective fields of competence were considered. The Council also appealed to States to include in their delegations to the relevant Council sessions members competent in the subject-matter under consideration, and requested the Secretary-General to take all steps to ensure the effective performance by the Council of its responsibilities under the Covenant.

Resolution 1988(LX) was adopted, without vote, on 11 May 1976, as proposed by the Council President following consultations. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In accordance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Secretary-General addressed a written invitation to the States parties to that Covenant to submit their nominations for membership in the Human Rights Committee. The States parties held their first meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 September 1976, to elect the Committee members.

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the status of the two Covenants and the Optional Protocol containing the list of States which had signed, ratified or acceded to those instruments and indicating the dates on which the instruments of ratification or accession had been deposited with the Secretary-General.

On 13 December 1976, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/86, by which it welcomed the entry into force of both Covenants as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect

for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and invited once again all States to become parties to them.

The Assembly recognized the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and stated that appropriate arrangements should be made to enable the Committee to hold sessions at such intervals and of such duration as necessary for it to carry out efficiently its functions under that Covenant and its Optional Protocol.

In addition, the Assembly endorsed the appeal made by the Economic and Social Council on 11 May 1976 that States include in their delegations to the Council sessions at which reports of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were examined experts competent in the subject-matter of the reports.

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

Resolution 31/86, which the Assembly adopted by 129 votes to 0, was first considered in the Third Committee, where the text was approved on 2 December 1976 by 97 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on a proposal by Bulgaria. Amendments proposed jointly by Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Norway and Sweden added a provision by which the Assembly recognized that resources should be allocated to enable the Secretary-General to carry out his functions under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol (approved by 56 votes to 0, with 39 abstentions), and a provision inviting States to become parties to that Protocol (approved by 56 votes to 5, with 37 abstentions). A third six-power amendment was accepted by the sponsor.

In its consideration of this item, the Assembly also had before it a letter dated 8 September 1976 from Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 7 September by Nail Atalay, identified as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. In this letter, Mr. Atalay pointed out that the Republic of Cyprus was a binational State and that therefore the proposal of Andreas V. Mavrommatis as a candidate for membership in the Human Rights Committee by the Greek Cypriot Administration was a violation of the Constitution of the Republic and totally unacceptable to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

#### **Realization of economic, social and cultural rights and the study of special human rights problems in developing countries**

At its 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cul-

tural Rights, and the study of special human rights problems in developing countries. The Commission had before it a study prepared by its Special Rapporteur on this subject, Manouchehr Ganji (Iran), and periodic reports on economic, social and cultural rights for the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1973 that were received after the 1975 session of the Commission. No action was taken by the Commission; during the discussion, however, Commission members expressed the view that more emphasis should be placed on human rights aspects of economic, social and cultural problems by policy-making international bodies concerned with development.

### **Freedom of information**

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly, without adopting a resolution, decided without a vote to include the question of freedom of information in the provisional agenda of its 1977 session and to consider it with appropriate priority.

This action was taken in adopting decision 31/415, approved on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text on 10 December 1976, as proposed by the Netherlands on behalf of the nine member States of the European Communities (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

### **Human rights in the administration of justice**

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its June/July 1976 session, recommended that priority be given to the formulation of new standards for ensuring human rights in the administration of justice, including: just, humane and effective judicial proceedings, improved selection and training of judges and prosecutors, and safeguards against the abuse of discretion in sentencing; minimum rules for the treatment of offenders in the community; strengthening of inmate grievance procedures by ensuring prisoners the right of recourse to an independent authority both at the national and international levels; facilitating the return of persons convicted of crime abroad to their domicile to serve their sentences; and improvement of the situation of persons detained either in police custody or in prison custody before trial.

In addition, the Committee recommended a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials and the application and implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which were to increase respect for and protection of human dignity and the human rights of all persons. (See also pp. 560 and 596.)

### **Methods and long-term programme of work**

At its 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of its long-term programme of work.

On 3 March 1976, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize the officers of the Commission to hold preparatory meetings before the next session and requested that the Council enable the Secretary-General to continue to organize world-wide and regional seminars on human rights. The Commission recommended that the Council invite the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to analyse, for maximum use of resources, the programme in the field of human rights contained in the 1976-1979 medium-term plan and the 1976-1977 programme budget, and requested the Secretary-General to give more publicity to United Nations activities in the field of human rights. In addition, the Commission decided to examine at its next session the possibility of grouping appropriate agenda items into two groups—one consisting of items related to civil and political rights, and the other to economic, social and cultural rights—to be considered at alternate sessions, and requested its officers to give preliminary consideration to this question.

At its April/May 1976 session, the Economic and Social Council approved a decision (146(LX)) by which it endorsed the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights. By these, the Council decided: to authorize the elected officers of the Commission to hold preparatory meetings at least three days before the beginning of the 1977 session; to request the General Assembly to enable the Secretary-General to continue to organize world-wide and regional seminars on human rights; and to invite the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to analyse the programme in the field of human rights in order to ascertain to what degree the presentation of the programme and the resources allocated to it might efficiently achieve the aims and objectives of United Nations activities in that field.

Decision 146(LX) was approved, without a vote, on 12 May 1976, as recommended to the Council by the Social Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 6 May.

At the same session, the Council adopted a resolution (1992(LX)) by which it urged the Commission on Human Rights to continue its efforts to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and authorized, as an interim measure, the officers elected by the Commission to meet for three days before the opening of its 1977 session to consider ways and means which might enable the Commission to carry

out its functions as well as possible, having regard to: establishment of a proper and balanced long-term programme of work; rationalization of the work by grouping items and through advance planning of various sessions; and recourse to the use of sessional working groups and informal consultations.

### Documentary references

#### Trade union rights

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 777-779, 784, 786.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5767. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights prepared in accordance with Council decision 84(LV/III) of 6 May 1975.

E/AC.7/L.694. Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Social Committee on 4 May 1976, meeting 784.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 1997(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5821, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its decision 84(LV/III) of 6 May 1975, by which it transmitted to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights certain allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa,

Having received with appreciation the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts thereon,

1. Expresses its deep indignation at the repression of African workers and their trade unions in South Africa;
2. Calls for the immediate release of all trade unionists currently under imprisonment or detention and for the immediate recognition and restitution of all trade union rights;
3. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council at such times as it may consider appropriate.

E/5766. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.7/L.692. Draft resolution proposed by Social Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Social Committee on 4 May 1976, meeting 784.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1996(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5821, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its decision of 2 June 1972, by which it referred the allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in Lesotho to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation,

Having received with appreciation the report of that Commission on the subject,

1. Takes note of the recommendations of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, particularly those contained in paragraphs 126, 127, 130, 131, 133, 134 and 135 of its report, and invites the Government of Lesotho to consider their implementation favourably;
2. Requests the Government of Lesotho to inform the

The Council adopted resolution 1992(LX) without vote on 12 May 1976. On 6 May, the Social Committee had approved the text as proposed by Austria, Bolivia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Secretary-General of any steps taken to implement the above recommendations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit any communications received from the Government of Lesotho under paragraph 2 above to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for the information of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation.

E/5765. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.7/L.691. Draft decision proposed by Social Committee Chairman.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft decision 6.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 150(LX)).

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I D 4.

#### Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 766-769, 775.  
Plenary meeting 2031.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights at its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XI and XX A (resolution 11(XXXII)).

E/5777 and Add.1.2. Report of Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its 3rd session, Headquarters, New York, 2-20 February 1976, Chapter VII B.

E/5777, Chapter I A. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Committee for action by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 775.

E/5877. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 2032(LXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5877, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1976, meeting 2031.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolution 1897(LVII) of 1 August 1974 and General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3509(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour,

Considering recommendation No. 150 of 23 June 1975 concerning vocational guidance and vocational training in the development of human resources, and resolution V of 24 June 1975 concerning future action of the International Labour Organisation in the field of working conditions and environment, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixtieth session,

Noting that questions related to the choice and transfer of technologies were discussed at the Tripartite World Confer-

ence on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, held at Geneva in June 1976.

Convinced that the question of the choice and transfer of technologies has an important impact in the field of labour,

Calls upon the International Labour Organisation, taking fully into account the development priorities of the developing countries, to reinforce its activities in the fields of the choice and transfer of technologies, in particular as regards standard-setting, dissemination of information and technical co-operation relating to the employment, training and upgrading of workers, including the provision of training courses for workers displaced as a result of technological innovations, and the improvement of working conditions and environment.

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 76, 77.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I J.  
A/31/169. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.55. Benin, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nepal, Poland: draft resolution, as amended by France (A/C.3/31/L.58, as orally subamended), approved by Third Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 77, by 102 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

A/C.3/31/L.58. France: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.55.

A/31/420. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 31/128, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/420, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 126 to 0, with 8 abstentions, 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, 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, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 2450(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2721(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3026(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3150(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 3268(XXXIX) of 10 December 1974,

Recalling the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and

Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Convinced that the application of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind is an important factor for the observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Noting that the achievements of scientific and technological progress have a great influence on the course of social and economic development in both the developed and the developing countries,

Expressing its concern at the fact that scientific and technological achievements may be used to the detriment of fundamental human rights and freedoms, the dignity of the human person, international peace and security and social progress,

1. Calls upon Member States, in their programmes and plans, to take account of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind;

2. Requests the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies to take fully into account, in their programmes and activities, the pertinent provisions of the Proclamation of Teheran and the provisions of the Declaration;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, in its consideration of the question of scientific and technological progress and human rights, to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

4. Decides to consider at its thirty-second session the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments."

#### Human rights of migrant workers

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August—1 September 1976, Chapters XIV and XVII B (decision 7).

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 45, 63-68.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I H 3.  
A/C.3/31/L.39. Algeria, Benin, Colombia, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mali, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.39/Rev.1. Algeria, Benin, Colombia, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 68.

A/C.3/31/L.42. Morocco: amendments to 11-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.39.

A/31/395. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/127, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/395, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

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 2920(XXVII) of 15 November 1972, 3224(XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and 3449(XXX) of 9 December 1975 concerning migrant workers, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1749(LIV) of 16 May 1973, 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 States, despite the existence of international instruments and despite efforts exerted by certain States, including the adoption of bilateral agreements,

Believing that this problem is becoming more serious in certain regions for political, economic, social and cultural reasons,

Seriously concerned at the de facto discrimination frequently suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

Noting with satisfaction the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by other United Nations organs, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

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 protection of human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation and their social legislation;

(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 adopt, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the appropriate measures to ensure that the fundamental human 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 information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, 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 calculated to pre-advise and protect migrants;

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 all States to give consideration to ratifying the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation;

7. Calls upon the United Nations organs and specialized agencies, including the International Labour Organisation, concerned with the question of migrant workers to continue devoting their attention to this question;

8. Recommends that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this question

at their next sessions on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the study by the Special Rapporteur 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.

ST/TAO/HR/50. Report of Seminar on Human Rights of Migrant Workers, Tunis, Tunisia, 12-24 November 1975.

## Specific rights or groups of rights

### THE INDIVIDUAL'S DUTIES TO THE COMMUNITY AND LIMITATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters XIII and XVII B (decision 6) and Annex II.

### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST

#### PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

E/5617. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 24th session, Headquarters, New York, 6-24 January 1975, Chapter V (b).

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XVIII and XX B (decision 9(XXXII), item 19).

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters IV and XVII B (decision 1).

### LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE

#### HUMAN RIGHTS OF NON-CITIZENS

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapter XVIII and XX B (decision 9(XXXII), item 18).

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XII and XVII B (decision 5) and Annex II.

### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I H 2.

## Communications on human rights

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I O.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapter XVI.

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters III and XVII A (resolution 1(XXIX)).

## Slavery, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I F.

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976, Chapters IX and XVII A (resolution 5(XXIX)) and Annex II.

## Status of the International Covenants on Human Rights

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1987, 1988, 1999.

E/5764. Procedures for implementation of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XIII and XX A (resolution 12(XXXII)).

E/L.1710. Draft resolution proposed by Council President in light of informal consultations.

E/L.1718. Statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution, E/L.1710. Note by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1988(LX), as proposed by Council President, E/L.1710, adopted without vote by Council on 11 May 1976, meeting 1999.

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the entry into force on 3 January 1976 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Expressing its appreciation to those States which have become parties to the Covenant,

Expressing the hope that at the earliest practicable time other States will become parties to the Covenant, with a view to making its application universal,

Noting the important responsibilities placed on the Economic and Social Council by the Covenant and expressing its readiness to perform these responsibilities,

Noting in particular that international assistance and co-operation are among the methods envisaged in the Covenant for the guaranteeing of the rights enumerated therein,

Having requested the Secretary-General to conduct on its behalf consultations with the States parties to the Covenant and the specialized agencies concerned, as envisaged in article 17 of the Covenant, and having received with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General thereon,

Expressing its appreciation to the Commission on Human Rights, the specialized agencies concerned and other organizations of the United Nations system for their readiness to co-operate in the implementation of the Covenant,

1. Establishes in accordance with article 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the following programme under which the States parties to the Covenant will furnish in biennial stages the reports referred to in article 16 thereof:

First stage: rights covered by articles 6-9;

Second stage: rights covered by articles 10-12;

Third stage: rights covered by articles 13-15;

2. Requests the States parties to the Covenant, in reporting under the programme established under paragraph 1 above, to give full attention to the principles contained in parts I and II—articles 1 to 5—of the Covenant;

3. Invites the States parties to the Covenant to submit to the Secretary-General, in conformity with part IV of the Covenant, and in accordance with the programme established under paragraph 1 above, reports on the measures that they have adopted and the progress made in achieving the observance of the rights recognized in the Covenant, and to indicate, when necessary, factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of their obligations under the Covenant;\*

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the reports of the States parties to the Covenant to the Economic and Social Council for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the specialized agencies, in accordance with article 16, paragraph 2 (b), of the Covenant, copies of the reports, or any relevant parts thereof, from States parties to the Covenant which are also members of these specialized agencies, in so far as these reports, or parts thereof, relate to any matters which fall within the responsibilities of the said agencies in accordance with their constitutional instruments;

6. Calls upon the specialized agencies to submit to the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the pro-

gramme established under paragraph 1 above, and bearing in mind the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, reports on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within the scope of their activities, as provided under article 18 of the Covenant, which reports may include particulars of decisions and recommendations on such implementation adopted by their competent organs;†

7. Decides that States parties to the Covenant which submit reports under the Covenant need not submit reports on similar questions under the reporting procedure established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to draw general guidelines for the reports to be submitted by States parties to the Covenant and specialized agencies;

9. Decides that:

(a) A sessional working group of the Economic and Social Council, with appropriate representation of States parties to the Covenant, and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, shall be established by the Council whenever reports are due for consideration by the Council, for the purpose of assisting it in the consideration of such reports;

(b) Representatives of specialized agencies concerned may take part in the proceedings of the working group when matters falling within their respective fields of competence are considered;

10. Appeals to States to include, if possible, in their delegations to the relevant sessions of the Economic and Social Council, members competent in the subject-matters under consideration;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to take all steps to ensure the effective performance by the Economic and Social Council of its responsibilities under the Covenant.

\*The reports on the rights included in the first stage of the programme should be transmitted by 1 September 1977, and the reports on the subsequent stages at biennial intervals thereafter.

†The reports on the rights included in the first stage of the programme should be transmitted by 1 December 1977, and the reports on the subsequent stages at biennial intervals thereafter.

E/5888. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 60th and 61st sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 65, 66.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I A.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III G.

A/31/202. 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/31/207 (S/12197). Letter of 8 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of 7 September 1976 from "Representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/C.3/31/L.40. Bulgaria: draft resolution, as amended by 6 powers, A/C.3/31/L.41, approved by Third Committee on 2 December 1976, meeting 66, by 97 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.3/31/L.41. Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Norway, Sweden: amendments to Bulgarian draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.40.

A/31/391. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 31/86, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/391, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97, by 129 votes to 0.

The General Assembly,

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,

Recalling its resolutions 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and 3270 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, and in particular its belief that the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights will undoubtedly enhance the ability of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and thus contribute greatly to the co-operation of States in the attainment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Convinced that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaty in the field of human rights,

Expressing its appreciation to those States which have become parties to the above instruments,

1. Welcomes with deep satisfaction the entry into force 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 as a major step in the international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Recognizes that such resources as may be necessary should be allocated to enable the Secretary-General to provide the appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Human Rights Committee under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto;

3. Recognizes that appropriate arrangements should be made to enable the Human Rights Committee to hold sessions at such intervals and of such duration as may be necessary for it to carry out in an efficient manner the functions entrusted to it under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto;

4. Endorses the appeal to States made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988 (LX) of 11 May 1976 that they include in their delegations to the sessions of the Council at which reports of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are examined experts competent in the subject-matter of the relevant reports;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second 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;

6. Invites once again all States to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto.

Realization of economic, social and cultural rights and the study of special human rights problems in developing countries

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I I.  
E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapter II.

Freedom of information

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meeting 77.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/31/215. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.48. Netherlands (on behalf of member States of European Communities): draft decision.

A/31/432. Report of Third Committee.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I. 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/415).

Human rights in the administration of justice

E/CN.5/536. Report of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its 4th session, Headquarters, New York, 21 June-2 July 1976, Chapters I B (recommendation) and VI.

Methods and long-term programme of work

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 776-781, 784-786.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters I B (draft decision 2), VIII, and XX A (resolutions 5(XXXII) and 7(XXXII)) and XX B (decision 3(XXXII)), and Annex III.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft decision 2.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 146(LX)).

E/AC.7/L.697 and Rev.1. Austria, Bolivia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Mexico, Norway, United States: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Social Committee on 6 May 1976, meeting 786.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1992 (LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5821, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the tasks entrusted to the Commission on Human Rights for the effective recognition of all human rights and freedoms,

Having considered the request of the Commission to authorize the officers elected at its thirty-second session to meet for three days before the opening of its thirty-third session,

Noting that the Commission is experiencing difficulties in considering all the items on its agenda, and is making efforts to improve its methods of work,

1. Urges the Commission on Human Rights to continue its efforts to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

2. Authorizes, as an interim measure, the officers elected by the Commission at its thirty-second session to meet for three days before the opening of its thirty-third session to

consider ways and means which might enable the Commission to carry out its functions as well as may be, having regard to the following aspects:

(a) The establishment of a proper and balanced long-term programme of work in the field of human rights, considering however on a priority basis specific situations of alleged gross violations of human rights at every session;

(b) The rationalization of the work by grouping of items and through advance planning of various sessions;

(c) Recourse to the use of sessional working groups and informal consultations.

#### Reports of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 776-781, 784-786.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters XV and XX B (decision 8(XXXII)). (Annex IV: List of documents issued for 32nd session of Commission.)

E/5768, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council and as orally amended by Bulgaria, approved by Social Commit-

tee on 6 May 1976, meeting 786, by 28 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

E/5821. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 1995(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5821, adopted by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002, by 32 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-second session and commends its contribution to the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

#### Other documents

A/INF/31/7. Human Rights Day: observance of 27th anniversary of adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VI B.

E/CN.4/1218. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 29th session, Geneva, 12 August-1 September 1976. (Annex III: List of documents issued for 29th session of Sub-Commission.)

## Chapter XXIV

**The status of women**

The Commission on the Status of Women held its twenty-sixth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 September to 1 October 1976, and resumed this session from 6 to 17 December 1976, also in Geneva.

The Commission's agenda included such subjects as: the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; adoption of the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women; preparations for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women; and evaluation of activities undertaken during the 1975 International Women's Year. Also discussed were: the preparation and implementation of project proposals; the progress made under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year;<sup>1</sup> improvement of the data base for measuring the implementation of the World Plan of Action; the role of non-governmental organizations; and the influence of the mass

communications media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in society.

The Economic and Social Council decided to consider the report of the Commission at its sixty-second session in 1977, but it took action in 1976 on several matters: the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women criteria and proposals for management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; and the preparatory work for the 1980 World Conference.

In December 1976, the General Assembly approved the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women, and considered, *inter alia*, the effective mobilization of women in development, the improvement of the status and role of women in education, and the pledging conference for the Voluntary Fund.

Details of these and other actions are described in the sections that follow:

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 647-49, for outline of World Plan of Action.

**Decisions of the World Conference of the International Women's Year****Implementation of the World Plan of Action**

On 15 January 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 137(ORG-76), decided to include consideration of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1976-1985, in its 1976 work programme. The Council further decided to refer a General Assembly resolution of 12 December 1975<sup>2</sup> on the implementation of the World Plan of Action adopted by the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year to the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Committee for Development Planning and to the Committee on Review and Appraisal.

At its resumed 1976 session in December, the Commission on the Status of Women approved a draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council on review and appraisal of progress made under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year. By this text, the Council would note with interest developments in a number of countries, such as rec-

ognition of and commitment to the principle of equality of men and women, adoption of provisions ensuring the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of sex, establishment of provisions for equal access to education and guidance, and adoption of measures for health education and welfare services.

The Council would also consider that action was needed to improve the situation of women in such areas as: the enactment of legislation to guarantee equality of the sexes; provision of information to women on their rights; increase of women's participation in decision-making; establishment of targets for the elimination of illiteracy; the creation of new employment and income-producing opportunities for women; and the establishment of measures to facilitate the combination of family and work responsibilities.

In addition, the Council would request the Secretary-General to prepare a questionnaire on the implementation of the World Plan of Action to be circulated among Governments, and to pre-

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 668, for text of resolution 3490(XXX).

pare a comprehensive report based on the replies.

By another draft resolution approved by the Commission for adoption by the Council, the Council would request the Secretary-General to urge Governments to report on the activities undertaken in their countries in implementation of the World Plan of Action and would also request him to prepare a supplementary report, on the basis of information received but not incorporated in previous documents on this subject, for consideration by the General Assembly at its 1977 session.

The Commission also approved a draft resolution for the Council on the improvement of the data base for measuring the implementation of the World Plan of Action. By this text, the Economic and Social Council would request the Statistical Commission to initiate action in co-operation with specialized agencies, national statistical offices, regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations and units to develop: improved methods for the collection and tabulation of statistical data to obtain breakdowns by sex for a number of indicators, including urban/rural residence, age, marital status, education and income; guidelines to assess women's participation in planning and decision-making; and guidelines to measure women's actual economic and social contributions outside of regular national data-collection systems.

The Council would further request the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, in co-operation with relevant United Nations bodies, to prepare an inventory of social and economic indicators relevant to the analysis of the status of women.

By another draft resolution approved by the Commission, the Council would request all Governments and intergovernmental organizations to encourage non-governmental organizations to play their full part in the implementation of the World Plan of Action. It also would request that all training programmes organized by the United Nations and other organizations concerned with the implementation should take note of the needs of the non-governmental organizations, in order to develop and use their specialized knowledge and experience to the greatest extent possible. The Commission, in following up on the implementation of the future Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, was also to take note of statements from non-governmental organizations together with reports submitted by States parties to the Convention.

#### **International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women**

In a report to the Economic and Social Council on the establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of

Women, the Secretary-General made recommendations based on the work of the Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. In the report, the Secretary-General stated that the Group had suggested that the Institute should be an autonomous body under the supervision of a council or board, which would report to the Economic and Social Council. The establishment of the Institute was to be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds needed to ensure its operation for at least three years. The initial estimate of funds required for this purpose was \$3 million.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the recommendations of the Group of Experts and decided to establish the Institute not later than 1977, as an autonomous body under the auspices of the United Nations, funded through voluntary contributions.

The Council also decided on guidelines, which included: close collaboration with all relevant organizations within the United Nations system; co-ordination of activities between those organizations and the Institute; special attention to the needs of women in developing countries; and close co-operation with the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Council further decided that the Institute should develop its activities in stages, starting by building on the collection of existing data on ongoing research and training needs. It took note of the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host to the Institute.

These actions were taken by resolution 1998(LX), adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee. On 6 May 1976, the Social Committee had approved the draft text without objection, as sponsored by Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire, with drafting amendments by Nigeria and the sponsors.

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

In a progress report to the General Assembly on the establishment of the Institute, the Secretary-General noted the offer of the Government of Iran to serve as host to the Institute. He stated that the administrative and substantive work required for the identification of priorities for research and training was continuing. Institutions and programmes which might collaborate with and support the activities of the Institute were being identified and efforts to secure financial and technical support were continuing.

The Secretary-General also noted that the Commission on the Status of Women, at its 1976 session, had agreed that the Institute should give pri-

ority in its work to women in rural areas, and that the Institute's activities should form part of a general methodological and research process to assist policy formulation and programming for the integration of women in development.

The General Assembly, on 16 December 1976, endorsed the creation of the Institute and the guidelines established by the Council. It accepted the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host and requested the Secretary-General to expedite the substantive preparations for the early establishment of the Institute and to seek financial resources through voluntary contributions as well as technical support for it.

These actions were set forth in resolution 31/135, adopted, by consensus, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved the draft text, also by consensus, on 8 December 1976, as sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper

Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 16 December 1976, by resolution 31/137, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene, during the Assembly's thirty-second (1977) session, a pledging conference for contributions to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

(For text of resolution 31/137, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### **Research on population and the integration of women in development**

On 15 January 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 137(ORG-76), referred the resolution of the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year dealing with research on population and the integration of women in development<sup>3</sup> to the Population Commission. The decision was approved, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Council President.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 654.

## **Documentary references**

### **Implementation of the World Plan of Action**

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.1.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, Part I A, para. 28.

E/L.1686. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Draft decision proposed by Council President, para. 4 (h).

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 137(ORG-76), para. 4 (h)).

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, Chapters I A (resolutions IV-VII) and III D.

A/31/220. Measures taken to implement World Plan of Action and related resolutions of World Conference of International Women's Year and to initiate procedures for review and appraisal of Plan. Report of Secretary-General.

### **International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women**

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 774-776, 785, 787.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5772. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1684. Action arising out of decisions of General Assembly

at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, Part I A, para. 30.

E/NGO/44. Statement by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. E/AC.7/L.695. Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as amended by Nigeria (E/AC.7/L.699) and by sponsors, approved without objection by Social Committee on 6 May 1976, meeting 787.

E/AC.7/L.699. Nigeria: amendment to 14-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.695.

E/5822. Report of Social Committee (on United Nations Decade for Women, 1976-1985), draft resolution II.

Resolution 1998(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5822, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling the research and training needs indicated in several of the resolutions and in the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General based on the recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

1. Welcomes the recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

2. Decides to establish not later than 1977, providing the necessary financial provisions are made, an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of

Women as an autonomous body under the auspices of the United Nations, funded through voluntary contributions;

3. Decides also on the following guidelines for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women:

(a) The Institute should work in close collaboration with all relevant organizations within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations University, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and national and regional centres and institutes which have similar objectives;

(b) The Institute should, taking fully into account the activities of the above-mentioned bodies as inputs to its work, co-ordinate its activities with theirs;

(c) The Institute should direct its activities with special attention to the needs of women in developing countries and their integration in the development process;

(d) The Institute should maintain close co-operation with the Commission on the Status of Women;

4. Decides further that the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women should develop its activities in stages, starting by building on the collection of already existing data on ongoing research and training needs;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to establish the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as soon as possible:

(a) To prepare a time-table and undertake all other necessary administrative steps for the establishment of the Institute, if possible by 1977, the cost of which may be charged, as an interim measure, against the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women;

(b) To assign staff to undertake the substantive preparation for the establishment of the Institute, to make a survey of existing data and information prepared by United Nations organizations and other international, regional and national institutes;

(c) To seek actively financial and technical support from Member States, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations technical assistance programme, the specialized agencies, as well as from philanthropic and academic institutes, individuals and other possible sources;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek the most suitable location for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, taking into account accessibility, the availability of adequate accommodation, supportive institutions, personnel, and other services, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress achieved towards the establishment of the Institute.

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 67-74.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II E 2.

A/31/310. Progress achieved towards establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.50. Argentina, Austria, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 8 December 1976, meeting 74.

A/31/407. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/135, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/407, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, Noting the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1998(LX) of 12 May 1976, Noting also the report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved towards the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

2. Endorses the guidelines set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1998(LX) regarding the activities of the Institute, in particular the necessary close collaboration with the regional centres and institutes which have similar objectives;

3. Accepts with appreciation the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host for the Institute;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite the substantive preparations for the early establishment of the Institute and, to this end, to seek actively financial resources through voluntary contributions as well as technical support for it;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session on the progress achieved.

## Research on population and the integration of women in development

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.1.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1686. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Draft decision proposed by Council President, para. 4 (j).

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 137(ORG-76), para. 4 (j)).

## The United Nations Decade for Women

### Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women

At its regular 1976 session, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a programme for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, De-

velopment and Peace (1976-1985), proclaimed by the General Assembly on 15 December 1975.<sup>4</sup>

The main objectives of the Programme for the

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 666-68, text of resolution 3520(XXX).



Decade were the formulation and implementation of international and national standards to eliminate discrimination against women, the integration of women in development, and the increased involvement of women in political life and in international co-operation and the maintenance of peace. The Programme, which focused on the first half of the Decade (1976-1980), stressed the importance of national action, supported by action at the regional and global levels, involving all organizations of the United Nations system.

To achieve the objectives of the Programme, specific areas of action were outlined, including: adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; implementation or elaboration of international instruments relating to the status of women; public information activities to advise women of their rights and responsibilities; improvement of the data base necessary for drawing up programmes and policies; regional and global programmes for the integration of women in development; and the setting up of appropriate machinery and administrative procedures.

In addition, the Programme outlined measures to: review the nature and extent of women's participation in political life and in international co-operation and the maintenance of peace; develop programmes to increase women's involvement in international co-operation; alleviate the condition of women and children in particular situations of hardship, emergency and armed conflict; and, generally, increase women's participation in political life and decision-making at all levels.

The Programme called for extensive educational and informational activities at all levels to promote the Decade, including the dissemination and exchange of information and experience, and the establishment of information networks. To appraise progress, the Programme called for a system-wide biennial review of the implementation of the World Plan of Action as part of the review process of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In October 1976, the Commission on the Status of Women requested the Economic and Social Council to transmit the Programme for the Decade to the General Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session.

The Commission also approved a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. By this text, the Council would urge Governments to adopt national mechanisms to oversee the implementation of the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women and the future Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The establishment of such interdisciplinary and multisectoral machinery within Governments was to ensure the effectiveness of the Decade and the proper implementation of the Con-

vention upon entry into force. In addition, the Council would recommend that States make provision for the participation of representatives from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other appropriate bodies in a position to bring about changes in traditional attitudes towards women and men.

On 27 October 1976, by decision 196(LXI), the Economic and Social Council took note of the decision adopted by the Commission concerning the Programme for the Decade, and decided to transmit the Programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, which was then under way. The Council also decided to consider the report of the Commission at its first regular 1977 session. Decision 196(LXI) was adopted, without objection, on an oral suggestion by the Council President.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly approved the Programme, which focused on the first half of the Decade, and urged Governments and United Nations bodies to give priority to the Programme and to take measures to ensure equal and effective participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in policy-making, thereby increasing their role in international co-operation and in the strengthening of peace. The Assembly recommended that Governments establish machinery to ensure the effective implementation and evaluation of the World Plan of Action and the Programme for the Decade within the framework of national development plans and regional policies. It further recommended that Governments undertake the organization of training courses and seminars for national development planners to study multidisciplinary methods of integrating women in development.

In addition, the Assembly invited Governments, United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and the mass communications media to undertake massive public information programmes on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade; it requested the Secretary-General to take fully into account the financial and staff needs required for effective implementation of the World Plan of Action and the Programme, and to prepare a report on that implementation for consideration at its 1977 session.

These actions were set forth in resolution 31/136, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Third Committee had approved the draft text without a vote on 9 December 1976, as sponsored by Afghanistan, Barbados, Chad, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Swe-

den, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Upper Volta and Zambia.

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

Among the documents before the Third Committee when it considered this matter was a letter dated 26 August 1976 from the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General, containing information on the conditions of working women in the German Democratic Republic; also on hand were documents of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in August 1976 at Colombo, Sri Lanka, transmitted by Sri Lanka.

On 30 January 1976, in a communication to the Secretary-General, the German Democratic Republic referred to a letter of 15 December 1975 from France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the status of Berlin,<sup>5</sup> which had been circulated under the agenda item dealing with International Women's Year. The German Democratic Republic reaffirmed its position with regard to the capital of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin, and the status of Berlin (West) as previously outlined in its letter of 9 July 1974.<sup>6</sup>

On 7 December 1976, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, in a communication to the Secretary-General, stated, with reference to the German Democratic Republic communication that their position concerning the status of Berlin remained as set out in letters of 14 April and 26 June 1975.<sup>7</sup>

#### **Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women**

In a report to the Economic and Social Council on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, dated 30 March 1976, the Secretary-General gave an account of the Fund and expenditures made as at 31 December 1975 and suggested specific activities and criteria for assistance.

He proposed that resources be utilized for: technical co-operation activities; development and/or strengthening of regional programmes; development and implementation of the joint interorganizational programme for the advancement of women;<sup>8</sup> research, data collection and analysis; communication support and public information activities; and support for activities of non-governmental organizations.

In addition, the Secretary-General made proposals for the future management of the Fund, outlining procedures for its operation, administration and control.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Secretary-General and adopted a resolution (2005(LX)) which it

recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. This text set forth criteria and arrangements for the management of the Fund.

Resolution 2005(LX) with oral drafting changes by Argentina, Jamaica and Nigeria, was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee. On 6 May, the Social Committee had approved the draft text without objection, as sponsored by Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Iran, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria and the United Kingdom. Drafting amendments by Afghanistan and Pakistan were accepted by the sponsors. An amendment by the United States was withdrawn.

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

The General Assembly, on 16 December 1976, adopted the criteria for the Voluntary Fund and endorsed the arrangements for its future management. The Assembly stated that the Fund's resources should be used to help implement the goals of the Decade for Women, priority being given to the related programmes and projects of the least developed, land-locked and island countries among developing countries. It suggested special consideration for projects benefiting rural women, poor women in urban areas and other groups of women in marginal economic circumstances.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the use of the Fund for technical co-operation activities and set up a five-member Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to advise on the application of the adopted criteria.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/133, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee. On 9 December 1976, also without vote, the Third Committee had approved the draft resolution, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

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

#### **Pledging Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women**

By resolution 31/137 of 16 December 1976, on the pledging conference for the United Nations Decade for Women, the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for the implementation of the World Plan of Action and the Programme for the Decade for Women, and requested the Secre-

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 657.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 562.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 562-63

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 4.

tary-General to convene, during its thirty-second session in 1977, a pledging conference for contributions to be made to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women as well as to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. The Assembly also appealed to Governments to extend their full co-operation to help make the pledging conference a success.

Resolution 31/137 was adopted by the Assembly, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the draft text without a vote on 9 December 1976. Sponsors of the text in the Third Committee were Iran, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway and the Philippines.

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

#### **World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980**

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution on the 1980 World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, by which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1976 session to consider different aspects of the preparatory work for this Conference, including its agenda. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the relevant part of the Commission's report to the Committee on Review and Appraisal, and decided to consider at its sixty-fourth (1978) 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.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 1999(LX), adopted, without a vote, as recommended by the Social Committee. The draft resolution had been approved without objection by the Social Committee on 6 May 1976; the sponsors were Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zaire.

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

At its twenty-sixth (1976) session, the Commission on the Status of Women considered the preparatory work for the Conference. It approved a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council would establish, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, an ad hoc committee composed of 16 States members of the Commission to submit proposals, to its 1978 and 1980 sessions, concerning the substantive and organizational arrangements for the Conference. The Council would further request the Secretary-General to prepare a report outlining a programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, to serve as the basis for a report to be submitted to the 1980 World Conference.

In its discussion of this item, the Commission also had before it communications addressed to the Secretary-General by Bulgaria (dated 28 April 1976) and Iran (dated 27 May 1976), in which they offered to act as host to the Conference.

#### **Documentary references**

##### **Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women**

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2035.

E/5894. Adoption of agenda and other organizational matters. Programme for Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985, as adopted by Commission on Status of Women at its 26th session.

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, Chapters I A (resolutions II and III), I B (decision, para. 3) and III C and Annex V.

E/L.1737. Adoption of agenda and other organizational matters. Note by Secretariat, part B.

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 196(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 67-76.  
Plenary meeting 102.

Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.1.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization,

16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II E 1. A/31/3. Report of the Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VI D.

A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of the Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter X B.

A/31/46. Note verbale of 30 January from German Democratic Republic.

A/31/187. Letter of 26 August from German Democratic Republic.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 December from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/435. Letter of 7 December from France, United Kingdom and United States.

A/C.3/31/L.27. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.51. Afghanistan, Barbados, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/407. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/136, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/407, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Considering that in its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975 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, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975,

Aware of the importance of developing and implementing without delay a programme of concrete action for the Decade,

Considering further its decision to convene in 1980 a world conference to review and evaluate progress made and, where necessary, readjust existing programmes in the light of new data and research available,

Noting with satisfaction the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women as adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session and transmitted to the General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed sixty-first session,

1. Approves the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women, which focuses on the first half of the Decade, 1976 to 1980;

2. Urges Governments and United Nations bodies to take all necessary steps to give effect to the Programme for the Decade and to give it priority in view of the real need to attain the goals of the Decade;

3. Calls upon Governments to take measures to ensure equal and effective participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in policy-making at local, national, regional and international levels, thereby increasing their role in international co-operation and in the strengthening of peace;

4. Recommends that Governments should establish machinery, where appropriate, which could include governmental and non-governmental agencies, bureaux and commissions, in order to ensure the effective implementation and evaluation of the World Plan of Action and of the Programme for the Decade within the framework of national development plans and regional policies;

5. Recommends further that Governments, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, appropriate regional and international research centres and institutes as well as appropriate intergovernmental bodies, should undertake the organization of training courses and seminars whereby officials responsible for the formulation and implementation of national development plans would study multidisciplinary techniques and methods which can be utilized in effectively integrating women in development;

6. Invites, as a matter of priority, Governments and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as all governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and the mass media to undertake massive public information programmes with a view to making all sectors of the population aware of the need to implement fully the Programme for the Decade;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take fully into account the financial and staff needs required to implement effectively the World Plan of Action and the Programme for the Decade;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, a report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution, in particular paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 above, as well as a progress report on other measures taken to implement the World Plan of Action and the Programme for the Decade.

## Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 774-776, 785, 787.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/5773. Voluntary Fund for Decade. Report of Secretary-General.

E/NGO/44. Statement by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.690. Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Iran, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as amended by Afghanistan (E/AC.7/L.703, as orally sub-amended by Nigeria), by Pakistan and by sponsors, approved without objection by Social Committee on 6 May 1976, meeting 787.

E/AC.7/L.701. United States: amendments to 9-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.690.

E/AC.7/L.703. Afghanistan: amendments to 9-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.690.

E/5822. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2005(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5822, as orally amended by Argentina, Jamaica and Nigeria, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text of draft resolution, see text of General Assembly resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976, below.]

General Assembly—30th session  
Third Committee, meetings 67-73, 76, 77.  
Plenary meetings 102, 107.

A/C.3/31/L.28. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Economic and Social Council resolution 2005(LX) of 12 May 1976, recommended for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/407. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/133, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/407, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

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,

Recalling also that it decided at its thirtieth session that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1850(LVI) of 16 May 1974, should be extended to cover the period of the Decade,

Aware that some countries, particularly the least developed ones, have limited financial resources for carrying out their national plans and programmes for the advancement of women and for the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975,

Recognizing the necessity for continuing financial and technical support for these programmes,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Voluntary Fund for the Decade,

1. Adopts the following criteria and arrangements for the

management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women:

(a) Criteria:

The resources of the Fund should be utilized to supplement activities in the following areas designed to implement the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, priority being given to the related programmes and projects of the least developed, land-locked and island countries among developing countries:

- (i) Technical co-operation activities;
- (ii) Development and/or strengthening of regional and international programmes;
- (iii) Development and implementation of joint interorganizational programmes;
- (iv) Research, data collection and analysis, relevant to (i), (ii) and (iii) above;
- (v) Communication support and public information activities designed to promote the goals of the Decade and, in particular, the activities undertaken under (i), (ii) and (iii) above;
- (vi) In the selection of projects and programmes, special consideration should be given to those which benefit rural women, poor women in urban areas and other marginal groups of women, especially the disadvantaged;

(b) Arrangements:

The General Assembly endorses the arrangements for the future management of the Fund contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the use of the Fund for technical co-operation activities;

3. Requests the President of the General Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to advise the Secretary-General on the application to the use of the Fund of the criteria set forth in paragraph 1 above;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the management of the Fund.

### ANNEX

#### Arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

1. The Secretary-General shall apply the following arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women:

I. Solicitation and acknowledgement of pledges and the collection of contributions

2. The Controller, in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, shall determine the responsibility and procedures for soliciting voluntary contributions to the Fund.

3. Any prospective donor desiring to make a voluntary contribution to the Fund shall submit a written proposal to the Secretary-General; the request for acceptance should contain all relevant information, including the amount of the proposed contribution, the currency and the timing of payments, and may indicate the purposes and any action expected of the United Nations.

4. The proposal, with the comments, inter alia, of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, shall be forwarded to the Controller, who shall determine whether or not any proposed gift or donation might directly or indirectly involve additional financial liability for the Organization. Before acceptance of any gift or donation

involving such liability, the Controller shall request and obtain the approval of the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

5. The Controller shall acknowledge all pledges and shall determine the bank account or accounts in which contribution to the Fund should be deposited; he shall be responsible for collecting contributions and following up on payments and contributions pledged.

6. The Controller may accept contributions in any national currency donated for the purpose of the Fund.

#### // Operations and control

7. The Controller shall ensure that the operation and control of the Fund shall be in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations; he may delegate responsibility for the operation and administration of the Fund to the heads of departments or offices designated by the Secretary-General to execute activities financed by the Fund only officials so designated may authorize the execution of specific activities to be financed by the Fund.

8. Subject to the criteria for disbursements from the Fund endorsed by the General Assembly, the Controller may, after consultation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, allocate resources of the Fund to a specialized agency or another United Nations body for the execution of project financed by the Fund; in such an event, the administrative procedures of the executing body would apply, subject to such provisions for periodic reporting as the Controller may specify. Before making disbursements for technical co-operation activities, the Controller should consult the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

9. In respect of activities conducted by the United Nations, requests for allotments of funds shall be submitted to the Controller by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, accompanied by such supporting information as the Controller may require. After review, allotments to provide for expenditures of the funds received shall be issued by the Director of the Budget Division, and certifying officers for the Fund shall be designated by the Controller in accordance with established procedures.

10. The Controller shall be responsible for the reporting of all financial transactions concerning the Fund and shall issue quarterly statements of assets, liabilities and unencumbered Fund balance, income and expenditure.

11. The Fund shall be audited by both the Internal Audit Service and the Board of Auditors, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

#### /// Reporting

12. An annual report showing funds available, pledges and payments received and the expenditures made from the Fund shall be prepared by the Controller and submitted to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Commission on the Status of Women.

A/31/477. Appointment of members of Consultative Committee on Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women. Note by Secretary-General.

#### Pledging Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meeting 76.  
Plenary meeting 102.

Report of the World Conference of the International Women Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975. U.N.P. Sales No. E.76.IV.1.

A/C.3/31/L.52. Iran, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Philippine draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/407. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

## The status of women

Resolution 31/137, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/407, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

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, Recalling further that in its resolution 31/136 of 16 December 1976 it endorsed the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Noting that it decided at its thirtieth session that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1850(LVI) of 16 May 1974, should be extended to cover the period of the Decade,

Aware that in its resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976 it adopted the criteria and arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Conscious that, in its resolution 31/135 of 16 December 1976 concerning the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, it requested the Secretary-General to seek actively financial and technical support for the Institute,

1. Reaffirms its support for the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, as well as the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene during the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, a pledging conference for voluntary contributions to be made to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, for the purpose of financing programmes under the World Plan of Action and the Programme for the Decade, and to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

3. Appeals to Governments to extend their full co-operation to help make this pledging conference a success.

World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meetings 774-776, 787.  
Plenary meeting 2002.

E/AC.7/L.696. Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iran,

Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, Zaire: draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.696/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zaire: revised draft resolution, approved without objection by Social Committee on 6 May 1976, meeting 787.

E/5822. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1999(LX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5822, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1976, meeting 2002.

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to convene a world conference at the mid-point of the United Nations Decade for Women to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of the International Women's Year,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 3490(XXX) of 12 December 1975, recognized that a comprehensive and thorough review and appraisal of the progress made in meeting the goals of the World Plan of Action adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year is of crucial importance for the success of the Plan,

1. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session to consider different aspects of the preparatory work for the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, including its agenda;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the relevant part of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-sixth session to the Committee on Review and Appraisal;

3. Decides 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.

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, Chapters I A (resolution VIII) and III E.

### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter II.

A/31/83. Letter of 28 April from Bulgaria.

A/31/105. Letter of 27 May from Iran.

## Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

At its 1976 sessions, the Commission on the Status of Women considered the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

By the general provisions, the draft Convention defined discrimination against women as any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which had the effect of or the purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, on a basis of equality with men, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

Provisions of the draft Convention required States parties to: condemn discrimination against women; embody the principle of equality of the sexes in their national constitutions; and ensure the implementation of this principle through legislative and other measures. Other provisions were to ensure the full development and advancement of women in all fields, to modify the social and cultural patterns of all citizens with a view to eliminating prejudice and all practices based on the idea of the inferiority of either sex or on stereotyped sex roles, and to combat all forms of traffic in women

and the exploitation of the prostitution of women.

Provisions concerning political rights were to ensure women equal opportunities to participate in the political and public life of their countries. Spouses were to enjoy equal rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality, and to transmit their own nationality to their children. The Convention was also to ensure equal rights in education and in economic and social life, including the right to equal remuneration for work of equal value. Women in rural areas were to be guaranteed equality as participants in and beneficiaries of the agricultural and rural development process.

In addition, provisions on civil and family rights accorded women equality before the law and the equal right with men to decide fully and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children. Child marriages were to be prohibited and discrimination against single parents and their children eliminated.

The draft Convention would also have the Commission on the Status of Women establish an ad hoc group to consider the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and would request the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly periodic reports on information received and progress made in achieving full observance of the recognized rights.

The Convention, which was to be open for signature by all States, was to enter into force on the thirtieth day after the day of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

In its discussion of the draft Convention, the Commission had before it a working paper based on comments received from 40 Governments, four specialized agencies and 10 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, which analysed the replies received on different parts and articles of the draft Convention.

On 17 December 1976, the Commission approved the draft Convention without a vote and submitted it to the Economic and Social Council for action.

The Commission also considered national mechanisms to oversee the implementation of the proposed Convention at the same time it considered such mechanisms for implementing the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women. It approved a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council would urge Governments to establish interdisciplinary and multisectoral machinery to ensure the effectiveness of the Decade for Women and the proper implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women upon coming into force, and by which the Council would recommend that States make provision for the participation of representatives from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other bodies in a position to bring about changes in traditional attitudes towards women and men.

Another draft resolution approved by the Commission and recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption concerned the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Plan of Action and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. By this text, the Council would request Governments to encourage non-governmental organizations to play their full part in the implementation process; it would further request that all training programmes organized by the United Nations and other organizations involved in the implementation take note of the needs of the non-governmental organizations, in order to develop and use their knowledge and experience to the greatest extent possible.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.1.

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. Chapters I A (resolutions I, II and VII), II A, III C and D and Annex IV.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, Part I A, para. 29.

E/L.1686. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Draft decision proposed by Council President, para. 4 (i).

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 (decision 137(ORG-76), para. 4 (i)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meetings 2034, 2035.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, Geneva, Chapter IX, para. 396 (resolution of 1 October 1976).

E/L.1737. Adoption of agenda and other organizational matters. Note by Secretariat, paras. 2 and 3.

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 195(LXI)).

A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter X A.

A/C.5/31/70. Administrative and financial implications of Economic and Social Council decision 195(LXI). Statement by Secretary-General.

## Other action to promote the advancement of women

### Mobilization of women in development

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975,<sup>9</sup> the Secretary-General prepared a preliminary report on the integration of women in the development process. Based on information received from Governments and United Nations organizations, as well as existing studies, the report contained an outline of a study requested by the Assembly in its 1975 resolution on the participation of women in fields such as agriculture, industry, trade, and science and technology. The purpose of the study was to recommend policies and action programmes aimed at increasing and upgrading the participation of women in those fields.

The outline emphasized the areas of agriculture and trade, since there already existed a considerable amount of knowledge and statistical data relating to women in industry; it considered the situation of women in agriculture as closely related to local and international trade patterns and to the lack or inadequacy of relevant scientific and technological development. According to one of the study's main hypotheses, certain patterns of the agricultural female labour force bore an intimate relationship with certain patterns of trade which were not always favourable to developing countries: e.g. certain primary commodity exports such as coffee, cocoa, ground-nuts, rice and cotton might have a very low price in the international market partly because their production involved a considerable percentage of cheap female labour.

The outline recommended that in the area of agriculture the study should focus on: composition and characteristics of the rural labour force by sex; agricultural economy and its basic structure; and agricultural social organization. In the area of trade and financing, aspects should cover: the interrelationship between women's agricultural wage patterns and trade; equal access to credit and loans; the process of transfer of technology; and the participation of women in training programmes in international economics and trade.

In addition, the outline listed subjects for study in the industrial sector, such as protective legislation for women workers, and, in the science and technology sector, the development of basic and applied intermediate technology for agriculture and the socio-economic and cultural problems generated by the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries. The outline also made suggestions for statistical data to be included.

The conclusions and proposals of the study were expected to benefit primarily the most disadvantaged segments of the population within the poorest of the developing countries, and could there-

fore be considered as an important input to the solution of much wider world problems and to the achievement of targets established by Governments for economic and social development. The study was also to supply evidence in support of the not fully acknowledged link between sex discrimination and economic discrimination. The proposed policies and action programmes were to concentrate on the priorities of: equal access to co-operatives; credit and loan systems; revision of commodity prices which depended on cheap and/or non-remunerated female labour; stimulation of women's participation in decision-making in economic areas; de jure and de facto implementation of all instruments of the International Labour Organisation of special interest to women workers; eradication of economic exploitation of women and children; and promotion of women's participation at all levels of technological development.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on the integration of women in the development process. By resolution 31/175, the Assembly also urged Member States to implement the recommendations contained in its resolution of 15 December 1975<sup>10</sup> and to facilitate the equal participation of women with men in all development efforts, equal access to political parties, trade unions, training in agriculture, co-operatives, and credit and loan systems, and equal opportunities to participate in policymaking in the economic field and in commerce, trade and industry.

The Assembly further urged the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen their support of development programmes or projects relating to women, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the effective mobilization of women for development, for consideration at its 1978 regular session. The report was to be prepared in collaboration with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, and was to include an evaluation of the extent to which the programmes of these organizations benefited women.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/175 without vote. The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the draft resolution by consensus on 7 December 1976. The sponsors were Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan,

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 669, for text of resolution 3505(XXX).

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.



Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

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

By resolution 31/84 of 13 December 1976, on the world social situation, the Assembly welcomed the active participation and growing involvement of the people of all sectors of society, including women and youth, in the programmes of socio-economic development in developing countries. (For text of resolution 31/84, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS).

At its resumed 1976 session, the Commission on the Status of Women approved a draft resolution on training for the preparation and implementation of project proposals, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.

By this text, the Council would express its concern that women might continue to be denied participation on an equal basis with men in the formulation and implementation of development planning, and would invite the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to organize training programmes for women in the preparation of project proposals and in their management and evaluation. The Council would further suggest that such training incorporate, *inter alia*: how to look for community needs and formulate a project plan; how to determine priorities as they related to national development; how to locate sources of funding; how to locate and develop management skills among women for project implementation and evaluation; and how to evaluate progress, solve problems and determine when special assistance was needed to complete projects.

The Council would also recommend that all Member States generate such training and/or requests for it, and requested that it be envisaged as a possible programme of the planned International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

In addition, all international agencies would be invited to prepare reports that included information on: the frequency, content and organization of management and training courses; the extent to which women were integrated in such courses; the amount of stress placed on including women in the preparation of project proposals; the effort placed on dissemination of information to women about these courses; and whether participation increased when efforts were made to encourage women to take advantage of them.

By this text, the Council would further request the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1978 session, and to submit a further report to the Commission in 1978 and to the 1980 World Con-

ference on the United Nations Decade for Women on action taken. Finally, the Council would express the wish that international agencies should set an example by allocating to women an equitable number of responsible posts in all structures entrusted with the implementation of this resolution.

#### **Improvement of the status and role of women in education**

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/134 on the improvement of the status and role of women in education, by which it recognized, *inter alia*, that the full development of a country required the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men and noted that, despite world-wide progress in reducing illiteracy, the illiteracy rate for women far exceeded that for men.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly appealed to all States to become parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960, elaborated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and to the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, and the Human Resources Development Convention, 1975, elaborated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It also called upon States to undertake specific short-term and long-term measures aimed at improving the status and role of women in education and to undertake all possible measures to eliminate illiteracy among women, especially during the United Nations Decade for Women. The Assembly also called upon States: to consider taking all appropriate measures to introduce free and compulsory education at the elementary level and, where possible, free education at all levels; to promote co-education; and to ensure equal access to scholarships and other study grants.

In addition, the Assembly recommended that States expand the exchange of experience on issues concerning women in education, and invited Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to submit their observations concerning the improvement of the status and role of women in education. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO and ILO, to submit a report in 1978 on the status and role of women in education.

Resolution 31/134 was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. On 9 December 1976, the Third Committee had approved the draft text without a vote, as sponsored by Bhutan, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria,

Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, the Sudan, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, and Zaire.

Canada proposed amendments to include the references to the two ILO Conventions. These references were approved by separate votes.

By an amendment of Belgium's and the United Republic of Cameroon's, the Assembly called for national measures to promote co-education; this amendment was adopted by 109 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. The two Member States further amended the text to call upon States to ensure that men and women would have equal access to scholarship and other study grants. A drafting sub-amendment was made by Morocco, after which the Third Committee adopted the amendment by 110 votes to 0.

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

#### **Influence of mass media on attitudes towards roles of women and men in society**

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its 1976 session, considered the Secretary-General's progress report on the influence of the mass communications media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society. The report suggested measures to check dissemination and perpetuation by the mass communications media of deeply rooted discriminatory attitudes, values and beliefs that held women to be inferior to men. Attention was drawn to the educational role of the mass communication media and the possibility they offered of reaching the masses faster than by any other means.

The Commission approved a draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council by which the Council would, among other things, en-

courage Member States to make representatives of mass communications media aware of the importance of formulating policies and guidelines for treatment of women in the media, and recommend that Member States encourage programmes and materials that ensured the elimination of sex-role stereotyping and the projection of a positive image of men and women; it would also recommend greater use of the mass media for education and training as well as the formation of new attitudes about the roles of men and women in society.

In addition, the Council would request that Member States take the necessary action to establish and strengthen co-operative systems for schools and libraries to produce and disseminate educational and information materials, and that UNESCO prepare educational films concerned with improving the image of women and doing away with stereotyped sex roles. The Council would further suggest that Member States create committees to meet with policy- and decision-making staff of the mass communications media, particularly those in advertising, to evaluate progress towards changing the image and status of women in the media. The Council would encourage governmental and non-governmental organizations to help create a greater understanding and public awareness of women's role in society, and to use the mass media to project positive and more accurate images of women.

By this draft resolution, the Council would also decide to appoint a special rapporteur to prepare a study on the impact of the mass communications media on the changing roles of men and women. The Council would, finally, recommend possible inclusion of this topic in the agenda for the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women in 1980.

#### **Documentary references**

##### **Mobilization of women in development**

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 12, 58, 60, 61.  
Plenary meeting 106.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II E 3.  
A/31/205 and Corr.1. Integration of women in development process. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.61. Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 7 December 1976, meeting 61.  
A/31/335/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its 7th special session), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/175, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/355/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1976, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3505(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the integration of women in the development process,

Recalling further the United Nations regional seminar on the theme "The participation of women in economic, social and political development: obstacles that hinder their integration," held at Buenos Aires from 22 to 30 March 1976,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of women in all aspects of economic and social development and their contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order,

Recognizing that women, especially those at the lower socio-economic levels, are among the most disadvantaged groups of society,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the integration of women in the development process;

2. Urges Member States to implement the recommendations set out in General Assembly resolution 3505(XXX), to facilitate

the equal participation of women with men in all development efforts and, in particular, to ensure that women have equal access to political parties, trade unions, training, especially in agriculture, co-operatives, and credit and loan systems, as well as equal opportunities to participate in policy-making in the economic field, in commerce and trade and in the advanced efforts of industry;

3. Further urges the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen their support of development programmes or projects relating to women;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the effective mobilization of women for development, particularly in the areas referred to in paragraph 2 above, in collaboration with the relevant organizations within the United Nations system—especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the regional commissions—and the relevant non-governmental organizations, which should include an evaluation of the extent to which their programmes benefit women.

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. Chapters I A (resolution III) and III C.

ST/ESA/SER.B/9. Report of United Nations Regional Seminar on Participation of Women in Economic, Social and Political Development: Obstacles that Hinder their Integration (organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Argentina), Buenos Aires, Argentina, 22-30 March 1976.

#### Improvement of the status and role of women in education

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 67-76.  
Plenary meeting 102.

Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.IV.1.

A/C.3/31/L.45. German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.45/Rev.1. Bhutan, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire: revised draft resolution, as amended by 2 powers (A/C.3/31/L.49/Rev.1, as orally subamended by Morocco) and by Canada (A/C.3/31/L.57), approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/C.3/31/L.49 and Rev.1. Belgium and United Republic of Cameroon: amendment and revised amendment to 36-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.45/Rev.1.

A/31/407. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/134, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/407, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimi-

nation against Women emphasizes the need to take all appropriate measures to ensure to women equal rights with men in education at all levels,

Recalling further its resolutions 3520(XXX), 3521(XXX), 3522(XXX), 3523(XXX) and 3524(XXX) of 15 December 1975

Recognizing that the full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields,

Recognizing also the necessity for women to have equal rights, opportunities and obligations with men, particularly in the fields of education and professional and vocational training, to enable their full participation in the process of development,

Recognizing further the importance of promoting the education of women and its impact on the rearing of the young generation,

Noting that, despite the world-wide progress in reducing illiteracy, the illiteracy rate for women far exceeds that of men and, in some cases, continues to rise,

Recognizing the importance of exchange of experience in the elimination of illiteracy and improvement of the educational standard of women at the national, regional and international levels,

1. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960, elaborated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and to the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, and the Human Resources Development Convention, 1975, elaborated by the International Labour Organisation;

2. Calls upon States to undertake, whenever necessary, in their economic, social and cultural programmes, specific short-term and long-term measures aimed at improving the status and role of women in education, bearing in mind the following:

(a) The provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(b) The provisions of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year concerning education and training, particularly with respect to an increase in literacy and equal access of women at every level of education, as well as the provisions of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, 1960, and the appropriate recommendation concerning technical and vocational education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the provisions of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, the Human Resources Development Convention, 1975, and the appropriate recommendations concerning discrimination (employment and occupation), employment (women with family responsibilities) and human resources development of the International Labour Organisation;

3. Calls upon States, whenever necessary, to undertake all possible measures to eliminate illiteracy among women especially during the United Nations Decade for Women;

4. Calls upon States which have not yet done so to consider undertaking all appropriate measures:

(a) To introduce free and compulsory education at the elementary level and, where possible, free education at all levels, including professional, vocational and technical education, which should be accessible to women without discrimination;

(b) To promote co-education;

(c) To ensure that men and women have access on a footing of equality to scholarships and other study grants when these are provided nationally or are made available to States under bilateral or multilateral agreements;

5. Recommends that States should introduce measures to expand the exchange of experience on issues concerning the improvement of the status and role of women in education particularly through courses, seminars and symposia organized at the national, regional and international levels;

6. Invites Member States, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other organizations of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, and interested intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Secretary-General their observations concerning the improvement of the status and role of women in education;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Directors-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation and taking into account the comments and observations received under paragraph 6 above, to submit to the General

Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the status and role of women in education;

8. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its thirty-third session.

Influence of mass media on attitudes  
towards roles of women and men in society

A/31/1. Report of the Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II E 6.

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. Chapters I A (resolution IX) and IV.

## Other matters relating to the status of women

### Technical assistance

At its 1976 session, the Commission on the Status of Women considered a report of the Secretary-General on technical co-operation activities for the advancement of women, which noted that women had not benefited as much as men from the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system. He stated that a major difficulty had been the low priority Governments had accorded to women's needs and interests in national development plans.

The report also noted that assistance activities during 1974 to mid-1976 focused on the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year and on follow-up action required to implement the recommendations of the Conference and that therefore no fellowships or expert services were provided during 1976.

### Advisory services

A regional seminar was held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 22 to 30 March 1976, on the participation of women in economic, social and political development and on obstacles that hindered their integration. The seminar was organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America in co-operation with the Government of Argentina. It focused discussions on the evaluation of the current contribution of women compared to men in political, social and economic development in the region, the main obstacles to their integration in development, and the policies and machinery needed to accelerate it.

It was considered that the conclusions of the seminar would form the basis for regional action in the areas of: education and training; employment opportunities and conditions of work; political participation; social security; health, nutrition and family welfare; basic infrastructure; development of rural and urban communities; mass media; planning, research, integration and co-ordination; and national machinery.

The seminar recommended that a working group of experts be established to prepare a preliminary regional plan of action based on the recommendations of the seminar and within the framework of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

(See also p. 595.)

### Procedures for communications concerning the status of women

In the discussions of communications concerning the status of women in the Commission on the Status of Women at its resumed 1976 session, opinion was divided as to the advisability of the Commission's continuing to deal with such communications.

In support of the Commission's dealing with communications, it was pointed out that the communication system provided an important source of information, which helped pin-point violations. Also, there was no other appropriate forum for receiving communications. It was stressed that by denying this channel of communication to women the credibility of the Commission would be affected.

Opponents of the handling of communications by the Commission stated that violations of human rights, whether of women or men, should be placed on the same footing and handled by the human rights bodies. They noted the duplication of work and the heavy agenda of the Commission, which would not allow the time to deal satisfactorily with communications. In addition, it was pointed out that there was no reason to reverse the decision which the Commission had taken at its 1974 session to delete this item from its work programme.

As a result of its deliberations, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council decide to retain in its work programme consideration of communications relating to the status of women. It also recommended that an ad hoc working group be established to meet during regular

sessions of the Commission to review such communications in private, and that the Secretary-General be requested to forward to the Commission

two lists, one confidential and one non-confidential, summarizing communications received relating to the status of women.

#### Documentary references

Procedures for communications  
concerning the status of women

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, Chapters I A (resolution  
X) and V.

## Chapter XXV

## Co-ordination and organizational questions

## Development and co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system of organizations

During the year, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), which is composed of the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and all the other bodies of the United Nations system, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, continued its efforts to help implement the decisions on development and international economic co-operation taken at the sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions of the General Assembly and in other intergovernmental fora such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Employment Conference.

In order to assist the policy-making organs of ACC members with the tasks outlined at the special sessions of the General Assembly, ACC decided to establish a task force on the development objectives and programmes of the United Nations system. The task force was to help the secretariats of the system to contribute to the formulation and implementation by national and international policy-making bodies of global targets and programmes for development co-operation.

In its efforts to assist Governments in attaining their development goals, ACC gave special attention during the year to cross-sectoral activities in such interrelated fields as industrialization, rural development, employment, water, human settlements, trade and development, the advancement of women, children, and the environment.

In this connexion, it was noted that 24 organizations and programmes currently participated in ACC, that there were more than 30 programmes sectors and 10 service sectors where organizations needed to co-operate on a multilateral basis and that the activities of the system involved expenditures of \$2-3,000 million annually. Most of the activities involved integrated, intersectoral approaches cutting across traditional fields of competence, multiplying the points of contact between organizations and calling for new forms of co-operation.

Further, ACC was concerned with the system-wide preparatory work for a number of major United Nations conferences during the year, including the fourth session of the United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development; the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, and Habitat: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

Under the auspices of ACC, a report on human settlements was prepared which described the roles and mandates of the organizations of the system in this field and the interim co-ordination arrangements that they had set up, as well as the proposed system-wide action in the field of human settlements.

Work on the elaboration of an interorganizational programme for the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985) progressed with the active participation of interested organizations. Arrangements were also made to ensure preparations for the 1980 world conference to be held in conjunction with the Decade.

In industrialization, the setting up of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Co-ordination in the Field of Industrial Development resulted in consultations on developing a joint approach for the development and transfer of technology called for in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action,<sup>1</sup> especially in the sectoral activities of iron and steel, and fertilizer.

Another interdisciplinary programme, in which the system was involved, concerned the environment. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) took the lead in dealing with key environmental problems; activities included the preparatory work in connexion with the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification and the programme to combat pollution in the Mediterranean, on which a series of meetings was held under UNEP's auspices.

The organizations of the system concerned were also co-operating with the United Nations Children's Fund, which was designated by the General Assembly as the lead agency in the preparation, support and financing of the 1979 International

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 473-76, for summary of Plan of Action, adopted by the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in March 1975.

Year of the Child. Joint planning began for substantive and public information programmes to be implemented during the Year.

The implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>2</sup> continued to be an active concern of ACC. The organizations of the system were strengthening their programmes of assistance for the colonial peoples concerned and their national liberation movements, especially in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. In co-operation with other agencies, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued to help refugees

from those territories and from South Africa.

Representatives of national liberation movements were invited to the meetings of the organizations of the system which were of concern to them. In April 1976, a meeting was held between representatives of ACC members and the Organization of African Unity, with a view to achieving effective co-ordination of activities.

Details of these and other activities are described in the sections below.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV), containing text of Declaration.

### Functioning of co-ordination machinery

#### Work of ACC

Reporting to the mid-1976 session of the Economic and Social Council, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) stated that the past year had been one of intensive activity. The General Assembly's decision, taken at its seventh special session in September 1975,<sup>3</sup> that the measures it had set in motion at that session should constitute the body and framework for the work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and the subsequent invitation to ACC by the AdHoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations system to present it with options and courses of action in respect of eight problem areas had provided an opportunity to focus on some key policy and structural issues. Several high-level task forces had been established to assist in discharging the responsibilities devolving from the Assembly's and AdHoc Committee's decisions. It was expected that additional policy guidelines would emanate from forthcoming sessions of United Nations bodies and that these would be incorporated into programming procedures.

Joint planning within the framework of ACC continued with the purpose of ensuring: that the policy directives generated by global conferences and special meetings convened by the General Assembly were acted upon within the system and were translated into common objectives to guide the programming activities of the organizations; that global conferences and international bodies dealing with the system's ongoing programmes could take full advantage of its expertise in their consideration of common policy guidelines; and that crucial development issues in cross-sectoral areas were brought to the fore so that system-wide policy recommendations could be adopted in respect of them by intergovernmental bodies concerned. With reference to the last-mentioned area, ACC noted the study it had made of the policy positions

of various organizations on rural development and also the preparation of an intersectoral presentation of the totality of actions planned by the system for implementing intergovernmental decisions pertaining to economic co-operation among developing countries.

In its annual report, ACC expressed the view that the new programme planning techniques being developed within the system provided a programming instrument for promoting a unified approach by United Nations organizations to their development activities. It noted that work on the harmonization of the programme budget presentation was being undertaken by a task force of programme planners and commented that the harmonization of the presentation of programme planning documents would have to be accompanied by the more challenging task of harmonizing the substance of the programmes themselves in all areas of interagency concern. This was being attempted with regard to water-related activities.

Also, steps were taken to further strengthen the Inter-Organization Board for Information Activities so that programme planning needs could be supported by an improved mechanism for the collection and retrieval of information available within the system.

In the area of human rights, ACC had worked out in interagency meetings practical arrangements for supervision of the application of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

#### Joint meetings of CPC and ACC

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and ACC held their tenth series of Joint Meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 18

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

and 19 October 1976. During the course of discussions, it was pointed out that the question of the relationship between CPC and ACC should be approached within the general framework of the development goals and changing requirements of Member States, and in the context of continuing efforts for the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the system.

The task of co-ordinating bodies was to ensure that the actions of the system were undertaken within the framework of an increasingly better defined and integrated concept of development and to see to it that the interrelationships of the various development sectors were fully taken into account in the implementation of activities. Inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination were, therefore, becoming a necessary condition for not only carrying out the over-all development strategies set by United Nations bodies, but often also for implementing the policy guidelines provided by individual governing bodies. Some progress in that direction was already being made, for example, in the fields of the environment and of marine transport and technology, and in such programmes as the World Meteorological Organization's World Weather Watch and the Global Atmospheric Research Programme. The preparatory work for world conferences constituted examples of constructive and systematic interagency co-operation.

With regard to the functioning and methods of work of ACC, CPC members noted that a main issue was to find ways of reconciling the obligations of the executive heads vis-à-vis their governing bodies with their collective responsibilities vis-à-vis the international community, particularly those arising from implementation of over-all directives emanating from the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. While the various executive heads were responsible for duly informing their governing bodies of relevant recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, it was up to the representatives of Member States in agency governing bodies, rather than through ACC, to ensure that such recommendations were given effect.

Some members of CPC referred to the absence of sufficiently systematic and open communications between the two committees and to the impression of secrecy and aloofness that ACC, as an institution, continued to convey. They noted that that impression was due, inter alia, to the fact that no Government representatives were permitted to attend the meetings of ACC and its subsidiary bodies and they shared the view of the Secretary-General that the potential of annual Joint Meetings for establishing a real dialogue between the members of the two committees had not yet been realized. It was important to ensure that the Joint Meetings resulted

in concrete action, which could only be achieved if any procedural discussions were related to the substance of the programmes being undertaken by the system. Members of ACC pledged their full co-operation in ensuring that the flow of information to CPC would be considerably improved and that representatives of organizations would maximize, both directly and through the United Nations offices concerned, their contributions to CPC'S discussions.

There was general agreement between the members of the two committees on the following: the need to strengthen the Joint Meetings through, inter alia, better preparation and a careful formulation of the agenda; to this end, the Chairman of CPC would be associated with ACC'S discussions on the preparations for these Meetings; the need to improve ACC'S reporting to the Economic and Social Council along the lines indicated by the Council on 30 July 1971;<sup>4</sup> the need for ACC to strengthen arrangements for prior consultations on work programmes and to accelerate progress towards joint planning in selected areas of system-wide concern; the need to give further consideration to the proposal of the Director-General of the World Health Organization for visits by representatives of CPC to agency headquarters, including meetings between those representatives and groups of members of agency governing bodies; the need for organizations to strengthen their substantive support of CPC in its review of selected programmes and their system-wide implications, by inter alia, providing it with special analyses and facilitating the attendance of substantive agency officials in the discussions. In addition, CPC members expected that ACC, at its sessions preceding the meetings of CPC, would give special consideration to the areas selected by CPC for in-depth consideration, and it looked forward to the Chairman of CPC being invited to those discussions.

The Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Joint Meetings on 15 November 1976. During the course of discussions, members expressed the view that important issues had been discussed at the Joint Meetings, and believed the Council should have the opportunity to study the report in detail. Accordingly, the Council, on the same day, while taking note of the report decided to consider it in depth at its organizational session for 1977, taking into account the comments made thereon by Council members, with a view to reaching specific conclusions which would guide the future work of CPC, ACC and the Joint Meetings.

The action was embodied in decision 199(LXI),

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 458-59, text of resolution 1643(LI).



adopted without objection on the proposal of the Secretary to the Council.

#### **Annual reports of IAEA, of specialized agencies and of ACC**

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it analytical summaries of the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and of the following specialized agencies: 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 Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Three of these reports, those of WHO, WMO and IMCO, were considered in depth by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee of the Council.

On the Committee's recommendation, the Council, on 5 August 1976, adopted decision 176(LXI) by which it took note with satisfaction of those reports as well as of the report of ACC and a report by ACC on the development of a Common Register of Development Activities. Decision 176(LXI) had been approved by the Committee on 29 July on the proposal of the Chairman, as modified by the United Kingdom.

#### **Review of relationship agreements**

On 14 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council took several actions concerning the future consideration of the rationalization of its work. Included was a decision to review at the earliest appropriate date in 1977, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System and of the deliberations of the General Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session, the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA.

This action was embodied in decision 153(LX), adopted on a proposal of the United Kingdom. (See also pp. 645-46 below.)

#### **Report on expenditures of United Nations system in relation to programmes**

The eleventh report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1976 session. The report showed total expenditures by all organizations—from regular budget funds and extra-budgetary funds. A series of tables set forth detailed presentations of organizations' expenditures under each of 17 activity headings for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976.

On 5 August 1976, the Council, with the adoption of decision 192(LXI), took note of the report. The Council took this action on the proposal of the President.

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##### **Joint meetings of CPC and ACC**

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Plenary meeting 2036.
- E/5892. Report of Chairman of CPC and Chairman of ACC on joint meetings of CPC and ACC.
- E/5891. Provisional agenda of joint meetings of CPC and ACC, Headquarters, New York, 18 and 19 October 1976.
- E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 199 (LXI)).
- A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter III.

##### **Annual reports of IAEA, of specialized agencies and of ACC**

- Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 582-584, 588, 601.  
Plenary meetings 2011, 2016, 2032.
- E/5802. Report of ICAO. Analytical summary of activities in 1975 (covering note).
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- E/5816. Report of ITU. Analytical summary of report on activities of ITU in 1975 (covering note).
- E/5817. Report of FAO to Economic and Social Council at

its 61st session: summary for year 1975 (covering note).  
 E/5818. Report of UNESCO.  
 E/5824. Report of ILO. Thirtieth report of ILO to United Nations (covering note).  
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 E/5895. Report of International Monetary Fund. Note by Secretary-General (covering note).  
 E/5896. Reports of World Bank and IFC. Note by Secretary-General (covering note, transmitting annual report of World Bank).  
 E/5896/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (covering note, transmitting annual report of IFC).

#### Report on expenditures of United Nations system in relation to programmes

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
 Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5851. Report of ACC on expenditure of United Nations system in relation to programmes.  
 E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 192(LXI)).

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III M.

### Co-ordination of programme activities

#### Implementation of General Assembly resolution on establishment of a new international economic order

The ad hoc task force established in October 1975 by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) met in December 1975 and in March 1976. The task force was to identify the action required of the United Nations system under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 dealing with development and international economic co-operation.<sup>5</sup> It was also to identify the organizations involved and establish target dates for implementation.

In its 1976 annual report to the Economic and Social Council, ACC stated that it was aware that an effective response by the system to those Assembly decisions would require new approaches and a greater degree of concerted action. In those instances when an intergovernmental organ of an agency or programme had met subsequent to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), the executive heads had taken steps to appraise the intergovernmental organs concerned of the Assembly's actions. In its progress report, ACC dealt with implementation by its members on: international trade; transfer of real resources for financing the development of developing countries and international monetary reforms; science and technology; industrialization; food and agriculture; and co-operation among developing countries.

#### Science and technology

During the year, a report on institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology

was prepared by the Secretary-General in close co-operation with all interested agencies and bodies of the system through the machinery of ACC. The report emphasized the strengthening of existing machinery; accordingly, ACC expanded the role of its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology by including new functions in its terms of reference.

Further, ACC welcomed the recommendation of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development that there should be a joint secretariat to service the 1979 Conference on Science and Technology for Development with organizations and agencies deputing high-level specialists.

The report of ACC cited two other major areas in which the system had been involved: information systems for the transfer of technology, and the application of computer technology to development.

#### Statistical activities

The ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities was increasingly functioning as a management committee for a comprehensive interagency programme to co-ordinate and achieve complementarity of the statistical programmes of the system, under the guidance of the Statistical Commission. The interest of the Statistical Commission in strengthening co-ordination at the country level was welcomed; ACC considered that the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme could play a vital part in the co-ordination of international assistance in statistics

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3.

within national programmes. As requested by the Working Group of the Statistical Commission, steps were taken to ensure that the circulation to countries of statistical questionnaires by various organizations was carried out in such a way as to support efforts at national co-ordination.

The work of the system in the field of income distribution and related statistics had been reviewed by the Sub-Committee. Other matters it had discussed included: policies on accessibility to statistical data bases and the dissemination of statistics in machine-readable forms; the nature and co-ordination of activities of international organizations relating to statistics of environment; technical problems surrounding the conversion of foreign trade, payment and monetary reserve data into a common currency; the programmes of the system in respect of price statistics; and the 1980 census round for population, housing and agricultural data.

### Nutrition

In a report to the Economic and Social Council on institutional arrangements relating to nutrition, ACC indicated that the objectives of a review were: to examine the existing and the projected activities of the United Nations system with reference to implementation of the decisions of the 1974 World Food Conference on nutritional improvement, taking account of the relevant decisions of the governing bodies of the agencies concerned; to determine whether the efforts of the system were fully mobilized and integrated, in co-operation with Governments, at all levels in order to achieve maximum impact at the country level, taking into account programmes being undertaken on a bilateral basis; and to consider whether existing arrangements and resources could respond effectively to the nutritional problems of the world.

The basic purpose of a review, ACC noted, should be to ensure that: interagency co-operation worked smoothly and rationally in each of the specific fields of activity; the activities in the various fields were mutually supporting and complementary, at the country level in particular; and that this comprehensive approach was itself directed towards nutrition objectives that were compatible with the development goals.

The report pointed out that according to the assessment prepared for the World Food Conference almost 500 million people were affected by malnutrition in the developing world and neither the national Governments nor the United Nations system had satisfactorily laid out a strategy to reduce it. It cited a number of reasons for this, among them the complexity of the approach that was needed if the problem was to be properly defined

and tackled effectively. In the United Nations system the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were concerned with various aspects of intersectoral food and nutritional planning. They were seeking to develop a common approach in assisting countries to build their capacity for formulating and implementing nutrition objectives as part of overall development planning. Current interagency activities in the field of nutrition related to: feeding programmes; nutrition education and training; action against specific nutrient deficiencies; and nutrition surveillance and research.

In its report, ACC urged that the starting point for all arrangements had to be an intensified co-ordination of action at the country level on the part of agencies concerned with nutrition, in support of Government initiatives. It proposed to establish a sub-committee on nutrition which would lay down guidelines for mutually supporting action at the country level. Further, ACC did not consider that new intergovernmental machinery would be necessary, but drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the Ad Hoc Committee of the FAO Council on Food and Nutrition Policies, which was open to all member States.

It was also considered that the United Nations system would benefit from outside expertise in the technical guidance of its work on nutrition. The Protein-Calorie Advisory Group sponsored by the United Nations, UNICEF, FAO, WHO and the World Bank, which had been the prime source of such expertise over the years should be reviewed, in ACC's opinion, and a broader-based arrangement established.

On 5 August 1976, the Council decided to defer to its mid-1977 session consideration of ACC's report on institutional arrangements relating to nutrition. This action was embodied in decision 174(LXI), adopted on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text on 30 July on the proposal of the Committee Chairman.

### Rural development

In its 1976 annual report to the Economic and Social Council, ACC stressed the need for adoption by the United Nations system as a whole of clear-cut and common objectives in rural development. The system-wide objectives of rural development programmes which ACC recommended to the governing bodies of all organizations were based on the realization that the rural poor represented an as yet largely untapped reservoir of productive talent.

In the view of ACC, increased resources should be allocated to poverty-oriented rural development programmes.

A progress report on rural development was also prepared by ACC for the Council's mid-1976 session, in response to an Economic and Social Council request of 31 July 1975.<sup>6</sup> It was recommended that a special interagency effort be launched for the implementation of rural development programmes and that it be concentrated at the country level. In the initial stages, it would only be possible to carry out such activities in a small number of countries, in particular in the least developed countries. The United Nations Development Programme should be invited to explore, through its resident representatives, the interest of developing countries in undertaking a poverty-oriented rural development exercise. Many specific recommendations were also made in the report.

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council urged the governing bodies of the organizations in the United Nations system to give priority, where appropriate, in their respective work programmes, to rural development, taking into account the considerations set forth in ACC's report and maintaining consistency with national priorities. It also asked ACC to proceed with the next phase of joint interagency planning and action, taking into account the views expressed in the Council and the proposals made in the report, and to submit reports on the progress of work in this field at appropriate intervals.

These actions were embodied in decision 175(LXI), adopted on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the decision on 29 July on the proposal of Denmark and Jamaica.

### Other programme co-ordination

#### Outer space activities

Regular interagency meetings on outer space activities were held to co-ordinate activities and to promote concerted action, especially with regard to projects for the application of space technology in development. Arrangements were also made for co-operation between interested organizations in future programmes and projects in the field of communication, meteorology and remote sensing.

Interagency co-operation was proceeding satisfactorily, ACC reported to the Economic and Social Council, in the area of communications satellites and in the area of meteorology. In the various programmes relating to remote sensing, ACC believed there was need for more intensive co-ordination.

#### Population

The meetings of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population were concerned with co-ordination of activities for the monitoring of population trends and policies and for the review and appraisal of progress in carrying out the recommendations of the World Plan of Action adopted by the 1974 World Population Conference. Actions taken by Governments, as well as by the United Nations system, were reviewed.

Increasing attention was also given at the interagency level to the relationship between headquarters, regional and field activities. In addition, ACC acted to strengthen joint programming and planning, particularly in substantive areas, such as the interaction of demographic, social and economic factors, which were given priority in the World Plan of Action.

#### Housing and human settlements

The need for a concerted effort to solve the problems of human settlements, based on a comprehensive and integrated approach, was emphasized by ACC. The process of interagency consultations continued during the preparations for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in June 1976.

#### Youth questions

An ad hoc interagency meeting on youth questions was convened by ACC in February 1976, as it considered that programmes concerning youth activities needed to be carried out on an interdisciplinary basis, particularly at the operational level. Arrangements were made to strengthen the exchange of information, for which the Youth Liaison Office at Geneva, Switzerland, served as the focal point. Informal arrangements were also made for joint planning and programming to concentrate on such issues as: young people and employment; the situation of young workers; the special needs of young women and girls; the situation of rural and underprivileged youth; and environmental education.

#### Drug abuse control

The ACC Interagency Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Control continued to assist in co-ordinating and executing programmes and projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The Committee examined progress reports from each participating organization and gave particular attention to those programmes involving the active participation of several organizations.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 700-01, text of resolution 1967(LIX).

## Documentary references

Implementation of General Assembly resolution on establishment of a new international economic order

E/5803/Add.1. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part Two: Progress report by ACC on response of United Nations system to General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII).

## Science and technology

E/5803. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part One, Chapter II A.

E/5803/Add.1. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part Two: Progress report by ACC on response of United Nations system to General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII), Chapter III.

## Statistical activities

E/5803. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part One, Chapter II B.

## Nutrition

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 594-598, 603, 604.

Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5805. Institutional arrangements relating to nutrition. Statement of ACC.

E/5879. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on food problems), draft decision II.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 174(LXI)).

## Rural development

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 584, 585, 598, 601.

Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5803. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part One Chapter V.

E/5809. Progress report by ACC on rural development.

E/AC.24/L.525 and Rev.1. Denmark and Jamaica: draft decision and revision.

E/5878. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision I.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 175(LXI)).

## Other programme co-ordination

E/5803. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part One Chapter II C: Outer space activities; II D: Population; II E: Housing and human settlements; II G: Youth questions; II H: Drug abuse control.

## Co-ordination of administrative activities

### Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA

At its mid-1976 session, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the machinery of the United Nations and of its related agencies for administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination. On 5 August 1976, the Council adopted a resolution (2039(LXI)) dealing with this question by which it, among other things, recommended that the General Assembly should consider at its 1976 session the improvement of the qualitative internal evaluation of the performance of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as executing agencies and the performance of the United Nations Development Programme in administering operational activities of organizations of the United Nations system, taking into consideration the recommendations which might be made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System. (See section below concerning United Nations work programmes for other provisions of resolution 2039(LXI) and for DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

## Information systems

The Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (IOB) of ACC, at its February 1976 session, concluded that more em-

phasis should be put on the co-ordination of existing and future systems with a wider coverage and particularly oriented towards the support of economic and social development.

The information systems of concern to IOB included: systems jointly developed on an inter-agency basis; individually developed systems which could be used by other organizations for similar purposes; and individually developed systems which were of interest to other organizations either in terms of systems design or in terms of information produced.

In its 1976 report to the Economic and Social Council, ACC said it had been agreed that each organization would inform the Board of its plan for developing information systems so that the Board might indicate how their proposed systems could be made more compatible by relating them to existing ones. The terms of reference for IOB were revised to take account of these decisions.

Also submitted to the Council was a second progress report on the implementation of the Common Register of Development Activities (CORE). The report dealt in detail with several issues for the further development of CORE. One of these issues concerned a better identification of potential CORE users, particularly their information requirements and reporting needs. The development of the CORE concept was at a point, the report said, where definition of user requirements could

be critical in choosing among technical alternatives. Organizations were at various stages of development in assuring information support to management, and perceptions of needs and priorities were changing. The ACC report noted that the increasing activities of the International Labour Organisation as the pilot CORE user agency were expected to result in more detailed insight into the reporting needs of a United Nations organization. The other pilot agencies, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, were to co-operate in an intensive analysis of existing and future user needs.

Another question requiring attention was that of the technical specifications for the further development of the CORE system design. An Ad Hoc Technical Committee on CORE was established by IOB to work in close co-operation with the IOB secretariat to make the CORE system operational at an early date. A full assessment of the results of the pilot phase and a realistic cost-benefit-analysis were to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1977.

Later in the year, the General Assembly concurred with the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) relating to administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and referred those views to the organizations and bodies concerned.

It also requested the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative

Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of ACABQ reports and the related discussions in the Fifth Committee which called for their action, in particular, the question of rotation of staff. The ACABQ reports were also transmitted to the members of the Panel of External Auditors and to the Joint Inspection Unit for their information. These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/94 A, adopted on 14 December 1976. (See also pp. 926-27, and for text of resolution 31/94 A, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

On 14 December 1976, the General Assembly with the adoption of resolution 31/94 B requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to provide policy advice and recommendations on the administrative co-ordination of electronic data processing and information systems in the United Nations organizations. The Advisory Committee was also to examine methods and criteria for assessing the utility of, and co-ordinating and harmonizing existing and planned information systems and estimating costs for establishing and operating the system. The General Assembly requested ACC to assist in that task by providing the services and assistance of IOB.

(See also pp. 927-29, and for text of resolution 31/94 B refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

### Other matters

Other administrative and financial subjects discussed by ACC during the year included the co-ordination of rules and procedures for procurement and contracts and the possibility of a common methodology for estimating the costs of inflation.

### Documentary references

#### Information systems

E/5803. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part One, Chapter I B and Annex.

E/5804. Second progress report of ACC to Economic and Social Council on implementation of Common Register of Development Activities (CORE).

## United Nations work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields

### Programme evaluation

On 14 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council approved consolidated terms of reference for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) (see section below) requiring the Committee, inter alia, to consider and develop evaluation procedures and their use in the improvement of programme design. Consequently, at its May-June 1976 session, CPC considered evaluation questions at some length and agreed on the text of a draft resolution which it proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

The question of programme evaluation was considered then by the Council at its mid-1976 session in connexion with its review of the machinery for co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system.

On 5 August, the Council adopted resolution 2039(LXI) by which, in Part II, it took note of various studies and exercises in evaluation which had been made within the Secretariat and requested the Secretary-General to develop experimental modifications in the existing procedures and techniques of the Secretariat, with a view to achieving effective

internal evaluation, and to submit these in 1977, together with experimental programme evaluation reports, to CPC, to the Council, and to the General Assembly.

It further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the 1976 General Assembly session a report, together with comments by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) describing possible changes in the terms of reference of JIU which would enable it to assist CPC and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations to carry out their responsibilities for external evaluation.

In addition, the Council recommended that at its 1976 session, the General Assembly consider the improvement of qualitative internal evaluation and of the performance of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic En-

ergy Agency as executing agencies and the performance of the United Nations Development Programme in administering operational activities, taking into account recommendations which might be made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System.

Resolution 2039 II (LXI) was adopted without a vote on the recommendation of the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination which had approved the text on 29 July 1976, without a vote, as sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

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

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 586, 598, 601.  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5832. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of CPC on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976 (A/31/38)).

E/AC.24/L.529. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, United Kingdom: draft resolution, preamble and section B, approved (draft resolution as a whole) without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 601.

E/5878. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution (preamble and section B).

Resolution 2039(LXI) (preamble and section II), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5878, adopted (resolution as a whole) without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling that, under General Assembly resolution 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, the terms of reference of the Joint Inspection Unit are to be reviewed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session,

Bearing in mind the relevant comments of the Secretary-General and of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3199(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and 3392(XXX) of 20 November 1975 on the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets,

Bearing in mind the part of the report of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery dealing with problems of evaluation and the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling the conclusion of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System that an essential element of programme budgeting is effective monitoring of programme implementation and appraisal of programme accomplishments,

Taking into account other activities of intergovernmental bodies which have recently dealt with questions of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination,

Taking fully into account the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as recast in

Economic and Social Council resolution 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976, which require the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider and develop evaluation procedures and their use in the improvement of programme design,

Bearing in mind the relevant discussion in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its sixteenth session,

Expressing the hope that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, with additional assistance from the Joint Inspection Unit, can adequately perform the needed task of external evaluation,

. . .

[For text of section I of resolution 2039(LXI), see p. 920.]

### II Evaluation

2. Takes note of various studies and exercises in evaluation made within the Secretariat;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to develop experimental modifications in the existing procedures and techniques of the Secretariat, with a view to achieving effective internal evaluation, and to submit them, together with experimental programme evaluation reports, to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session, the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session and the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session a report, together with comments thereon by the Joint Inspection Unit, describing possible changes in the terms of reference of the Joint Inspection Unit which would enable it to assist the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations in carrying out their responsibilities for external evaluation;

5. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 4 above, the relevant discussion in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its sixteenth session and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, consider developing appropriate methods of external evaluation;

6. Further recommends the General Assembly to consider at its thirty-first session the improvement of the qualitative internal evaluation of the performance of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as executing agencies and the performance of the

United Nations Development Programme in administering operational activities of organizations of the United Nations system, taking into consideration the recommendations which may be made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, in order to enable the Assembly to assess the efficiency of the system.

#### Other documents

- A/10035/Add.1. Budget and programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1974-1975. Report of Secretary-General. Addendum on programme evaluation.
- A/10117 and Corr.1. Review of intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets. Report of Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery.
- A/10499. Budget and programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1974-1975. Report of ACABQ.

A/31/6/Add.1. Medium-term plan for period 1978-1981, Vol. II.

A/31/75 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA. JIU. Report of Secretary-General: Part One. Bodies and organs established for purposes of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination; Part Two. Continuation of JIU and proposed revised terms of reference; Part Three: Brief, factual description of activities of intergovernmental bodies which have recently addressed themselves to questions related to administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination.

A/31/89 and Add.1. Report of JIU on question of continuation of Unit. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report and annex: observations of JIU on question of pensions for Inspectors).

## Developments regarding organizational questions

### Terms of reference of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Economic and Social Council considered the question of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its 1976 organizational session in January 1976 and at its sixtieth session, held from 13 April to 14 May 1976.

First established as the Special Committee on Co-ordination in 1962, CPC was renamed Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in 1966 in order to reflect better its dual responsibilities.

On 20 November 1975, the General Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council should take the necessary measures to implement on an experimental basis in 1976 certain recommendations of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery for strengthening the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and improving its work.<sup>7</sup> Accordingly, the Council, with the adoption of decision 139(ORG-76), on 15 January 1976, amended the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in accordance with several of the recommendations of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery, without prejudice to its review of the other terms of reference of CPC. These changes provided that CPC be responsible to both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, that it review United Nations programmes as defined in the medium-term plan and that it consist of 21 Member States, among other things. (See also pp. 878-79.)

On 14 May 1976, the Council adopted, without a vote, resolution 2008(LX), by which it approved consolidated terms of reference for CPC and decided that these terms of reference, including the composition based on equitable geographical distribution of the Committee, were to

be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council subsequently, in the light of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System.

Resolution 2008(LX) was sponsored by Greece and Pakistan; oral amendments by Nigeria were accepted by the sponsors. (For text of resolution and terms of reference of CPC, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Rationalization of the Council's work

The Economic and Social Council continued in 1976 consideration of the rationalization of its work in connexion with discussions on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

On 14 May 1976, the Council decided, among other things, to review at the earliest appropriate date in 1977, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System and of the deliberations of the General Assembly at its 1977 session the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the terms of reference of its subsidiary machinery, including the mandate of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

The Council also decided to review, at its organizational session for 1977, the rules of procedure of its functional commissions so that they might conform to its revised rules of procedure and, to that end, requested the Secretariat to prepare a draft revised text of the rules of procedure of the commissions.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 950, text of resolution 3392(XXX).



Further, the Council decided that, at the first meeting of each session of one of its subsidiary bodies, the Chairman should propose, and the subsidiary body concerned should decide, on a limited

number of substantive items for which summary records would be required.

These actions were set out in decision 153(LX), adopted on the proposal of the United Kingdom.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meetings 1999, 2004, 2005.

Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council (E/5715).  
U.N.P. Sales No.: E.75.I.15.

E/5792. Restructuring of economic and social sectors of United Nations system. Terms of reference of CPC. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1725. Greece and Pakistan: draft resolution.

Resolution 2008(LX), as proposed by 2 powers, E/L.1725, and as orally amended by Nigeria and by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 14 May 1976, meeting 2005.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having reviewed the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Noting that the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system are now under examination by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System,

Aware of the need to consolidate existing legislative authority defining the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Recalling Council resolutions 920(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, 1171(XLI) of 5 August 1966, 1472(XLVIII) of 13 January 1970, 1768(LIV) of 18 May 1973, and General Assembly resolution 3392(XXX) of 20 November 1975, as well as Council decision 139(ORG-76) of 15 January 1976,

1. Approves the consolidated terms of reference for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination annexed hereto;

2. Decides that these terms of reference, including the composition, based on equitable geographical distribution, of the Committee, shall be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council in the light of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System.

### ANNEX

#### Terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

##### A. Functions

1. The Committee shall function as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination.

2. In particular, the Committee shall:

(a) Review the programmes of the United Nations as defined in the medium-term plan. In performing this function, the Committee shall:

(i) Review the medium-term plan in the off-budget years and the programme budget in budget years;  
In reviewing the medium-term plan, the Committee shall examine, in the light of its budgetary implications, the totality of the Secretary-General's work programme, giving particular attention to programme changes arising out of decisions adopted by intergovernmental organs and conferences or suggested by the Secretary-General;

The Committee shall concern itself with medium-term plans formulated for the organizational units involved in each programme of the United Nations and assess the results achieved from current activities, the continuing validity of legislative decisions of more than five

years' standing, and the effectiveness of co-ordination with other units of the Secretariat and members of the United Nations family;

(ii) Recommend an order of priorities among United Nations programmes as defined in the medium-term plan;

(iii) Give guidance to the Secretariat on programme design by interpreting legislative intent so as to assist it in translating legislation into programmes. In this connexion, the memoranda on the implementation of resolutions, prepared by the Secretariat after each session of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, shall be made available to the Committee, which, in the periods immediately following the sessions of those bodies, shall co-operate with the Secretariat departments concerned in integrating the new legislation into continuing programmes;

(iv) Consider and develop evaluation procedures and their use in the improvement of programme design;

(v) Make recommendations with respect to work programmes proposed by the Secretariat to give effect to the legislative intent of the relevant policy-making organs, taking into account the need to avoid overlapping and duplication.

(b) Assist the Economic and Social Council in the performance of its co-ordination functions within the United Nations system.

3. In discharging these responsibilities, the Committee shall:

(a) Consider on a sector-by-sector basis the activities and programmes of the agencies of the United Nations system in order to enable the Council effectively to perform its functions as Co-ordinator of the system and ensure that the work programmes of the United Nations and its agencies shall be compatible and mutually complementary;

(b) Recommend guidelines for the agencies of the United Nations system on their programmes and activities, taking into account their respective functions and responsibilities and the need for coherence and co-ordination throughout the system;

(c) Undertake from time to time, upon the recommendation of the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council, a review and appraisal of the implementation of important legislative decisions, so as to determine the degree of co-ordinated effort undertaken throughout the United Nations system in certain priority fields designated as such by legislative bodies. The Committee shall perform this work, both independently and in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and shall be required to report on the results of its review to the legislative body that requested that it be undertaken;

(d) The Committee shall study the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, appropriate reports of United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant documents.

B. Relationships with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Joint Inspection Unit

4. The Committee shall establish useful co-operation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

5. The members of the Joint Inspection Unit shall be free to participate in meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and arrangements shall be made for periodic joint consultations. The Joint Inspection Unit shall also bring to the attention of the Committee any problem which

it may consider important within the scope of the Committee's responsibilities.

6. The reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations system, including the reports dealing with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, shall be examined by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which shall report thereon to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In its review, the Committee shall take account of any comments which the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions may wish to make on these reports.

C. Membership, composition and pattern of meetings

7. The Committee shall consist of 21 members to be nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution as follows:

Five from African States;

Four from Asian States;

Four from Latin American States;

Three from socialist States of Eastern Europe;

Five from Western European and other States.

8. The Committee shall meet for six weeks in plan years and for four weeks in budget years.

E/L.1724. United Kingdom: draft decision, para. (c) (ii).

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 153(LX), para. (c) (ii)).

E/5453 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Rationalization of work of Council and its subsidiary bodies. Review of terms of reference of subsidiary bodies of Council. Note by Secretariat.

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. Rationalization of work of Council and its subsidiary bodies. Review of agreements between United Nations and specialized agencies and IAEA. Interim report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat. (Annex: Rationalization of work of Economic and Social Council: actions taken by Council in pursuance of resolution 1768(LIV) and General Assembly resolution 3341(XXIX) of 14 December 1974.)

E/5792. Terms of reference of CPC. Note by Secretary-General.

E/NGO/43, 45 and 45/Add.1. Statements by NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/L.1724. United Kingdom: draft decision.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 153(LX)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2038.

A/31/34 and Add.1,2. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring of Economic and Social Sectors of United Nations System.

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 203(LXI)).

## Chapter XXVI

## Consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council was to meet on a biennial cycle beginning in 1975. However, it held a meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 15 April 1976 in order to consider applications for consultative status from eight non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which had been deferred in 1975 pending receipt of additional information.

The Economic and Social Council, at its April-May 1976 session, considered the report of the Committee and its recommendations concerning the applications in accordance with criteria set forth in a Council resolution of 23 May 1968, which established the arrangements for obtaining and maintaining consultative status with the Council.<sup>1</sup>

As at the end of 1976, 686 NGOs had such status, which meant that the Economic and Social Council could consult them on questions with which they were concerned.

These organizations were divided into three groups. Category I organizations were concerned with most of the activities of the Council, and had demonstrated 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 peoples of the areas they represented; and that their membership was broadly representative of major segments of population in a large number of countries.

Category II organizations had a special competence in, and were concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council. These organizations 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 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.

At the end of 1976, there were 24 NGOs with Category I status, 196 with Category II status and 466 on the Roster.

Organizations in Categories I and II could send

observers to public meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies. Those on the Roster could send representatives to public meetings concerned with matters within their fields of competence.

Organizations in Categories I and II could submit for circulation written statements relevant to 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 the 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. These organizations 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 14 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Committee on NGOs and decided without vote to reclassify the Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL) from the Roster to Category II.

The Council also decided to grant Category II status to the Ibero-American Institute for Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation, and to add the following NGOs to the Roster: the Committee for European Construction Equipment, the European Container Manufacturers' Committee, the World Council of Credit Unions, and the World Development Movement. The International Youth Confederation (INTERJUV) was not granted any status at that time.

These actions were taken with the adoption of decision 154(LX), approved at the suggestion of the Council President.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 647-52, text of resolution 1296 (XLIV).

**Collaboration between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations regarding world-wide intercommunal co-operation**

On 16 December 1976, by resolution 31/114, the General Assembly recognized the role that competent non-governmental organizations could play in solving problems facing local communities. The Assembly noted that NGOS with consultative status in Category I, such as the United Towns Organizations and the International Union of Local Authorities, had offered their collaboration to the United Nations in the field of human settlements. It invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the international bodies responsible for implementing the relevant recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements study the possibilities and conditions for such collaboration and draw up programmes of collaboration with the NGOS concerned. (For text of resolution 31/114, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

**Operating consultative arrangements**

**Written statements**

Eight statements by eight individual non-governmental organizations were submitted to the Council in 1976 under the arrangements for consultation. Five joint statements, one by two NGOS, one by nine NGOS, one by 13 NGOS, one by 22 NGOS and one by 29 NGOS, were also submitted.

Written statements were submitted not only to the Council but also to: the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; the Commission on the Status of Women; the Commission on Transnational Corporations; and Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

**Hearings of non-governmental organizations**

During the Council's two regular 1976 sessions, several statements were made by NGOS. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions made a statement on human rights questions, and

the International Alliance of Women spoke on the United Nations Decade for Women. The International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, and the International Social Service made statements on the following agenda items, respectively: the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; the United Nations Decade for Women; and the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

The International Chamber of Commerce and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions were heard on transnational corporations. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Federation of United Nations Associations made statements on development and international economic co-operation, the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and revision of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The International Planned Parenthood Federation spoke on population questions, and the League of Red Cross Societies was heard on international co-operation on the environment and assistance in cases of natural disasters and other disaster situations. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions spoke on general questions of international economic and social policy, while the International Catholic Child Bureau was heard on international co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system.

Four NGOS in category I and one NGO in category II spoke before the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

Ten NGOS made statements at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. In addition, non-governmental organizations were heard by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly.

**Non-governmental organizations in consultative status**

(As at 31 December 1976)

**Category I**

International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
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 Organizations 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-African Women's Conference  
 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 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  
 Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Económico Social  
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
 Christian Democratic World Union  
 Church World Service, Inc.  
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The  
 Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC)  
 Community Development Foundation, Inc.  
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)  
 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 for Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation  
 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 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 French-Speaking Parliamentarians  
 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 Alcoholism 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 Institute of Administrative Sciences  
 International Institute of Public Finance  
 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 Consumer's Unions  
 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 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  
 Socialist International  
 Society for Comparative Legislation  
 Society for International Development (SID)  
 Société internationale de prophylaxie criminelle  
 Soroptimist International  
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association (SEC)  
 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 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 Student Christian Federation  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth  
 World University Service  
 World Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
 World Young Women's Christian Association  
 Zonta International
- Roster**
- Organizations included by action  
 of the Economic and Social Council  
 American Foreign Insurance Association  
 Asian Development Center  
 Battelle Memorial Institute  
 Center for Inter-American Relations  
 Christian Peace Conference  
 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  
 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 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 Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Federation for Documentation  
 International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions (ICF)  
 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 Aging  
 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 Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers  
 International Playground Association  
 International Police Association  
 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 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 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  
 Population Council, The  
 Prévention routière internationale, La (International Road Safety Association)  
 Quota International  
 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 Council of Credit Unions, Inc. (WOCCU)  
 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-ordination of 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 Defense 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                        |
| Afro-Asian Writers' Union  | UNESCO                      |
| Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers                             | UNIDO                       |
| Asian Broadcasting Union   | FAO, 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 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 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 Oceanic Association   | UNIDO                       |
| European Society of Culture  | UNESCO                      |
| European Training and Research Centre for Theatrical Performers  | UNESCO                      |



| Organization  | In consultative status with | Organization   | In consultative status with |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| European Tugowners Association (ETA)  | IMCO                        | International Association for Mass Communication Research                  | UNESCO                      |
| European Union of Coachbuilders   | UNIDO                       | International Association for Prevention of Blindness                      | WHO                         |
| European Union of Public Relations  | UNIDO                       | International Association for Religious Freedom                            | UNESCO                      |
| Eurosat S.A.  | IMCO                        | International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research      | UNESCO                      |
| Experiment in International Living, The                                     | UNESCO                      | International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement    | UNESCO                      |
| Fédération internationale des journalistes et écrivains du tourisme         | UNESCO                      | International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean           | ICAO                        |
| Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry                      | UNCTAD                      | International Association of Agricultural Economists                       | FAO                         |
| Federation of Indian Export Organizations                                   | UNCTAD                      | International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists    | FAO                         |
| Federation of National Associations of Ship Brokers and Agents              | UNCTAD                      | International Association of Agricultural Medicine                         | WHO                         |
| General Arab Insurance Federation   | UNCTAD                      | International Association of Art—Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art          | UNESCO                      |
| Hemispheric Insurance Conference  | UNCTAD                      | International Association of Art Critics                                   | UNESCO                      |
| Institut du transport aérien  | ICAO                        | International Association of Classification Societies                      | IMCO                        |
| Institute of International Law  | ICAO                        | International Association of Conference Interpreters                       | ILO                         |
| Institute on Man and Science  | UNESCO                      | International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises | UNIDO                       |
| Inter-American Association of Broadcasters                                  | UNESCO                      | International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers                       | FAO                         |
| Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering                          | WHO                         | International Association of Horticultural Producers                       | FAO                         |
| Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production                           | UNCTAD                      | International Association of Insurance and Reinsurance Intermediaries      | UNCTAD                      |
| International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine                        | ICAO                        | International Association of Legal Science                                 | UNESCO                      |
| International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine              | WHO                         | International Association of Lighthouse Authorities                        | IMCO                        |
| International Aeronautical Federation                                       | ICAO                        | International Association of Literary Critics                              | UNESCO                      |
| International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (Vision International) | UNICEF                      | International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics                    | UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO         |
| International Aircraft Brokers Association                                  | ICAO                        | International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists              | WHO                         |
| International Airline Navigators Council                                    | ICAO, WMO                   | International Association of Microbiological Societies                     | WHO                         |
| International Air Safety Association  | ICAO                        | International Association of Physical Oceanography (IAPO)                  | ICAO                        |
| International Association for Accidents and Traffic Medicine                | WHO                         | International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism                 | UNESCO                      |
| International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC)                        | UNIDO                       | International Association of Students in Economics and Management          | ILO, UNESCO                 |
| 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         |  |                             |
| International Association for Educational and Vocational Information        | ILO, UNESCO                 |  |                             |

| Organization   | In consultative status with | Organization  | In consultative status with |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| International Association of Theatre Critics                             | UNESCO                      | International Coordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of |                             |
| International Association of Universities                                | UNESCO                      | Out-of-School Scientific Activities   | UNESCO                      |
| International Association of University Professors and Lecturers         | UNESCO                      | International Coordinating Council of Aerospace Industries Associations                     | ICAO                        |
| International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children            | UNESCO                      | International Copyright Society   | UNESCO                      |
| International Astronomical Union   | WMO                         | International Council for Educational Films   | ILO                         |
| International Baccalaureate Office                                       | UNESCO                      | International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies                                 | UNESCO                      |
| International Board on Books for Young People                            | UNESCO, UNICEF              | International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations                              | ICAO                        |
| International Brain Research Organization                                | UNESCO, WHO                 | International Council of Graphic Design Associations  | UNESCO                      |
| International Bureau of Social Tourism                                   | ILO, UNESCO                 | International Council of Museums  | UNESCO                      |
| International Cell Research Organization                                 | UNESCO                      | International Council of Nurses   | ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO    |
| International Centre for Wholesale Trade                                 | UNCTAD                      | International Council of Societies of Pathology   | WHO                         |
| International Centre of Films for Children and Young People              | UNESCO, UNICEF              | 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 Community of Booksellers Associations                      | UNESCO                      | International Ergonomics Association  | ILO, WHO                    |
| International Confederation of European Beet Growers                     | UNCTAD                      | International Falcon Movement   | UNESCO                      |
| International Confederation of Midwives                                  | ILO, UNICEF, WHO            | International Federation for Home Economics   | UNICEF                      |
| International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers        | UNESCO                      | International Federation for Information Processing   | UNESCO                      |
| International Congress of University Adult Education                     | UNESCO                      | International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering                             | WHO                         |
|  |                             | 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                      |

| Organization  | In consultative status with | Organization  | In consultative status with |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| International Federation of Children's Communities  | UNESCO                      | International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations                   | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Clinical Chemistry  | WHO                         | International Fertility Association   | WHO                         |
| International Federation of Fertility Societies   | WHO                         | International Film and Television Council                                       | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions   | UNESCO                      | International Geographical Union  | ICAO                        |
| International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics                                       | WHO                         | International Hospital Federation   | WHO                         |
| International Federation of Home Economics  | FAO                         | International Humanistic and Ethical Union                                      | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Independent Air Transport                                       | ICAO                        | International Hydatidological Association                                       | WHO                         |
| International Federation of Industrial Producers of Electricity for Own Consumption         | IAEA                        | International Institute for Industrial Planning                                 | UNIDO                       |
| International Federation of Library Associations  | UNESCO                      | International Institute of Music, Dance and Theatre in the Audio-Visual Media   | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Margarine Associations  | FAO                         | International League Against Epilepsy   | WHO                         |
| International Federation of Medical Students' Associations                                  | WHO                         | International League Against Rheumatism   | UNICEF, WHO                 |
| International Federation of Modern Language Teachers  | UNESCO                      | International League for Child and Adult Education                              | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies                                    | WHO                         | International League of Dermatological Societies                                | WHO                         |
| International Federation of Newspaper Publishers  | UNESCO                      | International Leprosy Association   | WHO                         |
| International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies                                      | WHO                         | International Literary and Artistic Association                                 | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Organizations of School Correspondence and Exchanges            | UNESCO                      | International Marine Radio Association  | IMCO                        |
| International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations                       | WHO                         | International Maritime Committee  | IMCO                        |
| International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation                            | WHO                         | International Maritime Pilots' Association                                      | IMCO                        |
| International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers                     | FAO                         | International Measurement Confederation   | UNIDO                       |
| International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations                                    | UNESCO                      | International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health | FAO                         |
| International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management (IFPMM)                     | UNCTAD                      | International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth                 | FAO, ILO, UNESCO            |
| International Federation of Sports Medicine   | WHO                         | International Music Council   | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Surgical Colleges   | WHO                         | International Organization Against Trachoma                                     | WHO                         |
| International Federation of the Periodical Press  | UNESCO                      | International Organization for Rural Development                                | UNICEF                      |
| International Federation of the Phonographic Industry                                       | UNESCO                      | International Paediatric Association  | UNICEF, WHO                 |
| International Federation of the Training Centres for the Promotion of Progressive Education | UNESCO                      | International Peace Research Association  | UNESCO                      |
| International Federation of Translators   | UNESCO                      | International PEN   | UNESCO                      |
|   |                             | International Pharmaceutical Federation   | WHO                         |
|   |                             | International Political Science Association                                     | UNESCO                      |
|   |                             | International Publishers Association  | UNESCO                      |
|   |                             | International Radiation Protection Association                                  | WHO                         |
|   |                             | International Radio and Television Organization                                 | UNESCO                      |

| Organization   | In consultative status with | Organization  | In consultative status with |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| International Radio-Maritime Committee   | ICAO, IMCO, WMO             | International Transport Workers' Federation                               | ICAO                        |
| International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee                                 | UNCTAD                      | International Travel Journalists and Writers Federation                   | UNESCO                      |
| International Reading Association  | UNESCO                      | International Union Against Cancer  | WHO                         |
| International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling (IRTAC)               | ILO, UNICEF                 | International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses  | UNICEF, WHO                 |
| International Scientific Film Association  | UNESCO                      | International Union Against Tuberculosis                                  | ILO, UNICEF, WHO            |
| International Scientific Radio Union   | WMO                         | International Union for Health Education                                  | UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO         |
| International Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturists and Economists | ILO                         | International Union for the Liberty of Education                          | UNESCO                      |
| International Ship Owners Association  | UNCTAD                      | International Union of Aviation Insurers                                  | ICAO                        |
| International Social Science Council   | ILO, UNESCO                 | International Union of Biological Sciences                                | WHO                         |
| International Society for Burn Injuries  | WHO                         | International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations               | FAO                         |
| International Society for Education through Art                                    | UNESCO                      | International Union of Forestry Research Organizations                    | FAO                         |
| International Society for Human and Animal Mycology                                | WHO                         | International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics                             | ICAO                        |
| International Society for Labour Law and Social Legislation                        | ILO                         | International Union of Immunological Societies                            | WHO                         |
| International Society for Photogrammetry   | UNESCO                      | International Union of Independent Laboratories                           | UNIDO                       |
| International Society for Research on Moors  | FAO                         | International Union of Judges   | ILO                         |
| International Society of Biometeorology  | WHO, WMO                    | International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies       | FAO, UNIDO                  |
| International Society of Blood Transfusion   | WHO                         | International Union of Nutritional Sciences                               | FAO, UNICEF, WHO            |
| International Society of Cardiology  | WHO                         | International Union of Pharmacology                                       | WHO                         |
| International Society of Citriculture  | FAO                         | International Union of Psychological Science                              | UNESCO                      |
| International Society of Endocrinology   | WHO                         | International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry                         | WHO, FAO                    |
| International Society of Hematology  | WHO                         | International Union of School and University Health and Medicine          | WHO, UNESCO                 |
| International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology                      | WHO                         | International Union of Socialist Youth                                    | ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF         |
| International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians                | WHO                         | International Union of Students   | UNESCO                      |
| International Society of Radiology   | WHO                         | International Water Supply Association                                    | WHO                         |
| International Society of Soil Science  | FAO, UNESCO, WMO            | International Writers Guild   | UNESCO                      |
| International Sociological Association   | UNESCO                      | International Young Catholic Students                                     | UNESCO                      |
| International Solid Wastes and Public Cleansing Association                        | WHO                         | International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation | UNESCO                      |
| International Superphosphate and Compound Manufacturers' Association Limited       | IMCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO         | International Youth Hostel Federation                                     | UNESCO                      |
| International Theatre Institute  | UNESCO                      | Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.                                       | IAEA                        |

| Organization  | In consultative status with | Organization  | Inconsultative status with |
|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Joint Commission on International Aspects of Mental Retardation                             | WHO                         | Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in African Countries, Madagascar and Mauritius | UNIDO                      |
| Latin American and Caribbean Federation of Exporters' Associations                          | UNCTAD                      | United Schools International  | UNESCO                     |
| Latin American Plastics Institute   | UNIDO                       | United Seamen's Service   | ILO                        |
| Latin American Shipowners Association   | IMCO, UNCTAD                | Universal Esperanto Association   | UNESCO                     |
| Latin-American Social Science Council   | UNESCO                      | World Association for Animal Production   | FAO                        |
| Liaison Office of the Rubber Industries of the European Economic Community                  | UNCTAD                      | World Association for Public Opinion Research   | UNESCO                     |
| Medical Women's International Association   | UNICEF, WHO                 | World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace  | UNESCO                     |
| Miners' International Federation  | UNCTAD                      | World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations  | UNIDO                      |
| National Shippers' Councils of Europe   | UNCTAD                      | World Association of Societies of Pathology   | WHO                        |
| Oil Companies' International Marine Forum   | IMCO                        | World Confederation of Teachers   | UNESCO                     |
| Pacific Science Association   | UNESCO, WMO                 | World Crafts Council  | UNESCO, UNICEF             |
| Pan-African Youth Movement  | UNESCO                      | World Education Fellowship, The   | UNESCO                     |
| Pan-American Union of Associations of Engineering   | UNESCO                      | World Federation for Medical Education  | WHO                        |
| Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health                   | ILO, WHO                    | World Federation of Agricultural Workers  | FAO                        |
| Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods   | FAO                         | World Federation of Engineering Organizations   | UNESCO, UNIDO              |
| Society for Chemical Industry   | UNIDO                       | World Federation of Foreign Language Teachers Associations  | UNESCO                     |
| Society for General Systems Research  | UNESCO                      | World Federation of Hemophilia  | WHO                        |
| Society of African Culture  | UNESCO                      | World Federation of Medical Education   | WHO                        |
| Sri Aurobindo Society   | UNESCO                      | World Federation of Neurology   | WHO                        |
| Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the European Economic Community | UNCTAD                      | World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies   | WHO                        |
| Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities            | UNESCO                      | World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology  | WHO                        |
| Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers                 | FAO                         | World Federation of Occupational Therapists   | WHO                        |
| Trade Union International of Food, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Industries' Workers            | FAO                         | World Federation of Parasitologists   | FAO, WHO                   |
| Transplantation Society   | WHO                         | World Federation of Public Health Associations  | WHO                        |
| UNDA—Catholic International Association for Radio and Television                            | UNESCO                      | World Federation of Scientific Workers  | UNESCO                     |
| Union of Industries of the European Community   | UNCTAD, UNIDO               | World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists   | WHO                        |
| Union of International Engineering Organizations  | UNESCO, UNIDO               | World Federation of Teachers' Unions  | UNESCO                     |
| Union of Latin American Universities  | UNESCO                      | World Fellowship of Buddhists   | UNESCO                     |
| Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa                              | ILO, UNESCO                 | World Medical Association   | ILO, WHO                   |
|   |                             | World Movement of Christian Workers   | ILO                        |
|   |                             | World Organization for Early Childhood Education  | UNESCO, UNICEF             |
|   |                             | World ORT Union   | ILO                        |
|   |                             | World OSE Union (Worldwide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews)                          | UNICEF, WHO                |
|   |                             | World Packaging Organization  | UNIDO                      |

| Organization                        | In consultative status with |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| World Peace Council                 | UNCTAD, UNESCO              |
| World Psychiatric Association       | WHO                         |
| World's Poultry Science Association | FAO                         |
| World Union of Catholic Teachers    | UNESCO                      |
| World Veterinary Association        | FAO, WHO                    |
| Young Christian Workers             | ILO, UNESCO                 |

#### Other Council and Assembly action

The Economic and Social Council, on 6 May 1976, adopted resolution 1986(LX), by which it appealed to non-governmental organizations to lend their continuing support to measures undertaken by the Government of Ethiopia for the relief, rehabilitation and recovery of drought-stricken areas.

(For text of resolution 1986(LX) and other resolutions in this section, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

By resolution 31/144 of 17 December 1976, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to enlist the support of NGOs having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify large-scale dissemination of information on the matter.

By resolution 31/34 of 30 November, the Assembly noted with appreciation the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes continued to receive from NGOs, as well as Governments, and called upon them for a maximum of such assistance.

On 12 May 1976, by resolution 1993(LX), the Economic and Social Council invited NGOs to co-operate with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in implementing its resolutions on the human rights of persons subjected to detention or imprisonment.

On 13 December 1976, by resolution 31/85, the Assembly called upon NGOs concerned with human rights to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

By resolution 31/6 G of 9 November, the Assembly authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to send missions to the headquarters of NGOs for consultations to promote the international campaign against apartheid. On the same day, it adopted resolution 31/6J on the Programme of Action against Apartheid, by which it invited NGOs to co-operate with the Special Committee on the implementation of that Programme.

On 13 December 1976, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/77, by which it called upon all NGOs to offer all possible assistance to Angola, Mozambique and the African countries

surrounding the racist régimes in southern Africa, so that they might continue to apply sanctions against those régimes, and it urged NGOs to ensure the continuation of their activities related to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

By resolution 31/20 of 24 November 1976, the Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to promote, through NGOs and other appropriate means, the greatest possible dissemination of information on its programme of implementation.

By resolution 31/129 of 16 December 1976, the General Assembly addressed a solemn appeal to NGOs to take appropriate action to foster among youth respect for all people—irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion—regard for human values and devotion to the ideals of peace, freedom and progress to the cause of human rights.

On the same day, by resolution 31/134, the Assembly invited NGOs to submit to the Secretary-General their observations concerning the improvement of the status and role of women in education.

Also on 16 December, by resolution 31/136 the Assembly invited NGOs to undertake massive public information programmes with a view to making all sectors of the population aware of the need to implement fully the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women.

By resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976, the Assembly requested NGOs, among others, to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever such rights were involved.

On the same day, by resolution 31/151, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Council for Namibia to continue to appeal to NGOs for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

On the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Assembly, by resolution 31/154 A of 20 December, requested NGOs to extend to the people of Zimbabwe, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, all moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. It also invited them to give widespread and continuous publicity to the situation in Zimbabwe and to the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime in Zimbabwe.

On 19 April 1976, by resolution 1982(LX), the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to invite concerned, NGOs and those of a genuinely international character to attend the United Nations Water Conference.

By resolution 31/169 of 21 December, the General Assembly invited NGOS to participate actively in the International Year of the Child (1979) and to co-ordinate their programmes for the Year as fully as possible, especially at the national level. It also expressed the hope that NGOS would respond generously with contributions to attain the objectives of the Year.

By resolution 31/108 of 16 December 1976, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite interested NGOS to be represented by observers at the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification.

On 8 November, by resolution 31/10, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to NGOS for their assistance to the Scientific Committee on the

Effects of Atomic Radiation and requested them to supply further data to the Scientific Committee by the end of 1976, with a view to facilitating the preparation of the Committee's comprehensive report to the General Assembly.

By resolution 31/179 of 21 December 1976, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite interested NGOS to be represented by observers at the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

On the same day, by resolution 31/184 the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of NGOS that might be in a position to contribute constructively to the preparation of the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

#### Documentary references

##### Review of NGOs granted consultative status

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meeting 2005.

E/5798. Report of Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, draft decision, para. 2.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 154(LX)).

##### Operating consultative arrangements

##### WRITTEN STATEMENTS

E/NGO/42-44, 45 and Add.1, 46 and Add.1, 47-54. Statements submitted by NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

[For written statements submitted by NGOs to subsidiary bodies of Council, see reports of those bodies to Council.]

##### HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Social Committee, meeting 774, 777.  
Plenary meetings 1991, 1999.

E/5795. Applications for hearings. Report of Committee on NGOs.

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Economic Committee, meetings 762, 771, 775.  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 586, 591.  
Plenary meetings 2008, 2014.

E/5864. Applications for hearings. Report of Committee on NGOs.

##### Other documents

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II J.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VIII E.

## Chapter XXVII

**Other economic and social questions****The United Nations Institute for Training and Research****Activities in 1976**

During 1976, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an autonomous organization within the framework of the United Nations, continued to carry out research, training and related activities. Its primary aim was to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations system, particularly in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The Institute sought to provide practical assistance to the United Nations and its agencies and to Member States.

A réorientation of UNITAR training activities was carried out during 1976, with increasing emphasis placed on longer courses, sophisticated subject-matter and modern training techniques. Programmes were aimed at serving national officials concerned with United Nations-related issues and officials of organizations in the United Nations system. The Institute's programmes were increasingly attentive to the problems affecting the establishment of a new international economic order.

Seminars, courses and symposia held in 1976 covered such subjects as United Nations documentation, negotiating procedures in the United Nations, multilateral diplomacy and professional service with international organizations. A UNITAR training package on internal migration was presented at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in May/June 1976.

As in previous years, the Institute played a major role in organizing the United Nations fellowship programme in international law, which in 1976 awarded 19 fellowships. A regional refresher course in international law for the Western Asia region was held in Doha, Qatar, in January 1976.

The research activities of UNITAR in 1976 concentrated on three main functional areas: international organization; peace and security; and development and international economic problems, with special reference to a new international economic order. Within these areas emphasis was given both to global and regional problems.

Research was carried out during 1976 on such topics as: restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system; the effectiveness of ad hoc conferences; United Nations person-

nel policies; the United Nations and regional co-operation; the role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems; the historical role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; nuclear proliferation and arms control; the potential of non-governmental organizations in international co-operation for development; theory and methodology of planning in developing countries; the integration of women in development; development funds in the Middle East; equitable sharing of the world's resources; and the problems of land-locked countries.

The Institute also organized, as part of its research activities, a number of regional conferences and colloquia designed to promulgate new ideas of interest to the international community. Through extensive contacts with scholars and research institutions all over the world, the Institute was able to stimulate research on international problems and to provide working facilities for visiting scholars.

Work was continued in 1976 on a new area of activity, the Project on the Future programme. Emphasis was placed on the interrelationship between food, population, energy resources and environmental issues, in the context of a new international economic order. All activities in this Project were undertaken in close consultation with organizations in the United Nations system and with research, academic and other institutions worldwide. Conferences were held in 1976 on the topics of petroleum and natural gas resources and on microbiological energy resources, and research was undertaken on other subjects.

Through this Project, UNITAR informed Governments and interested individuals, in an analytical and critical way, about the results of various global studies and on trends of thought in the futures discipline.

Publications of UNITAR issued in 1976 included the following:

OAU and the UN: Relations between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, by Berhanykun Andemicael (published by Africana Publishing Company)

The New International Economic Order: Selected Documents



1945-1975, edited by A. G. Moss and H. N. M. Winton (published by UNIPUB)

The United Nations and the Future—Papers of the UNITAR Conference on the Future, Moscow, 10-14 June 1974

Complementary Structures of Third-Party Settlement of International Disputes (French edition), by Vratislav Pechota  
Recent Advances in Peace and Conflict Research, by Juergen Dedring (published by Sage Publications Inc.)

UNITAR News—The Making of a Delegate: The Geneva Scene, Special issue, Geneva, Autumn 1976

UNITAR News—Internal Migration, Vol. 8, 1976

UNITAR Bulletin—Important for the Future Vol. I, Nos. 2-6

### Decision of the General Assembly

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR on the activities of UNITAR for the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, and invited the Institute to continue concentrating its work in the sphere of economic and social training and research. The Assembly also expressed hope that the Institute would in future receive greater and wider financial support from Member States and organizations.

The Assembly acted by adopting, without vote, resolution 31/107, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text, also without vote, on 19 November 1976.

The resolution was sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Uganda, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Contributions

The following table shows governmental contributions to UNITAR in 1976. In addition, these special-purpose grants were received: Beulah Edge Trust—\$60,000; German Peace Research Society—\$20,930; Hungary—\$4,892 (contributed in forints); Romania—\$6,036 (contributed in lei); and USSR—\$131,579 (contributed in roubles).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR RECEIVED DURING 1976  
(in US dollars)

| Country                      | Amount           |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Argentina                    | 17,250           |
| Australia                    | 47,090           |
| Belgium                      | 96,141           |
| Canada                       | 71,429           |
| Denmark                      | 32,483           |
| Ecuador                      | 18,333           |
| Egypt                        | 10,121           |
| Finland                      | 41,612           |
| France                       | 26,966           |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 232,333          |
| Ghana                        | 4,348            |
| Greece                       | 2,500            |
| Guyana                       | 392              |
| India                        | 12,500           |
| Iran                         | 10,000           |
| Ireland                      | 25,012           |
| Italy                        | 46,392           |
| Ivory Coast                  | 20,161           |
| Japan                        | 60,000           |
| Liberia                      | 1,500            |
| Libyan Arab Republic         | 20,000           |
| Malta                        | 1,800            |
| Mauritius                    | 152              |
| New Zealand                  | 10,285           |
| Norway                       | 66,794           |
| Qatar                        | 10,000           |
| Sweden                       | 188,959          |
| Switzerland                  | 61,224           |
| Trinidad and Tobago          | 3,000            |
| Uganda                       | 19,762           |
| USSR                         | 40,000           |
| United Republic of Tanzania  | 16,781           |
| United States                | 400,000          |
| Uruguay                      | 1,000            |
| Yugoslavia                   | 5,000            |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>1,621,320</b> |

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 17, 18, 20, 48.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter IV.

A/31/14. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR. (Annex II: List of available and forthcoming publications; Annex VII: Selected list of research papers prepared by UNITAR staff and consultants other than studies published by UNITAR.)

A/C.2/31/L.8. Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Uganda, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November 1976, meeting 48.

A/31/361. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 31/107, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/361, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

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 3403(XXX) of 28 November 1975 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 of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. Invites the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue concentrating its work in the sphere of economic and social training and research so as to include specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the 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/31/7/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/31/140, A/31/351. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of Board of Auditors. Reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September 1976 from Turkey (annexing resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

## The United Nations University

### Activities in 1976

During the year, the United Nations University continued to place emphasis on programme development and increasing support for the Endowment Fund.

Reporting to the General Assembly on its sixth and seventh sessions, the Council of the University described developments during 1976. It summarized the major accomplishments of the first year of operations of the University, which saw: the establishment of the University Centre—the University headquarters at Tokyo, Japan; the planning and launching of the first operational programmes; visits to United Nations Member States to solicit voluntary contributions and pledges to the Endowment Fund and to establish relationships with academic and research institutions; and development of the University's organizational concept.

At the sixth session, held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 27 to 30 January 1976, the Council of the University emphasized the need to establish programmes focusing on the University's three priority sectors: world hunger; human and social development; and use and management of natural resources.

The world hunger programme was to concentrate on human nutritional needs, post-harvest food conservation, nutrition and food objectives in national development planning; and the interfaces among agriculture, food and nutrition. The University established associations for training and applied research with nutrition institutes in Guatemala, India and the Philippines, where 24 United Nations University fellows were studying. In addition, a series of workshops was planned in order to institute dialogue between agriculturists, food scientists, social scientists and policy-makers. The first of these, held at Ibadan, Nigeria, from 14 to 16 December 1976, examined the interactions of agriculture, food and nutrition.

The Advisory Committee of the World Hunger Programme met for the first time on 29 and 30 September 1976 at Tokyo.

The Council agreed to study further the use and management of natural resources, with emphasis on the following four areas: an ecological basis for rural development in the humid tropics; an assessment of the application of scientific knowledge to arid land problems; an action-oriented programme

for decision-makers on economic resources management through the holding of seminars and workshops; and aspects of energy, such as geothermal and solar energy.

At its seventh session, held at Tokyo from 28 June to 2 July 1976, the Council approved programmes relating to its third priority sector, on: technology transfer, transformation and development; development goals, processes and indicators; advanced training for planning and administration of development; and human rights, peace and international law. These programmes were to focus, respectively, on: problems and solutions to the use of technologies for self-reliant social and economic development in developing countries; improved methods and knowledge for setting development goals, establishing development processes and implementing appropriate indicators for measuring development progress; increasing the effectiveness of such objectives; and developing knowledge and improving awareness of the interrelationships among human and social development, human rights and international law.

The Council authorized the Rector of the University to initiate negotiations for association with research institutions in Argentina, Nigeria and Sri Lanka, and to consider organizing a consortium of Japanese institutes to assess the relevance of the Japanese experience of technology transfer in terms of human and social development. To launch the University's programmes, consultants were appointed, working meetings were held, and an Advisory Committee of the Human and Social Development Programme was established.

At its 1976 sessions, the Council also discussed the University's institutional relations, stressing the need to associate with institutions concerned with the University's major programme priorities and emphasizing the need for great flexibility in the preparation of agreements.

### Legislative decisions

On 23 July 1976, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 160(LXI), took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on its work from July 1975 to January 1976 and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration. The decision was approved, without taking a vote, on the suggestion of the Council President.

Later in the year, the Council, also without taking a vote, approved decision 201(LXI), by which it noted the addendum to the report of the Council, covering the University's activities from February to July 1976, and decided to transmit it to the Assembly. This action was taken on 15 November 1976, on the suggestion of the Council President.

The General Assembly, on 16 December 1976, took note with appreciation of the efforts made by the United Nations University to commence its programme activities and welcomed the fact that two priority programme areas—world hunger and human and social development—had become operative, and that the third, use and management of natural resources, was expected to begin in the near future.

The Assembly encouraged the University to continue its efforts to launch unique and effective research activities on a global basis and to enlarge its network of scholars and research institutions throughout the world, and reiterated the importance of full co-ordination and co-operation between the University and the appropriate agencies and bodies of the United Nations system.

It appealed to all Member States to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund and to give financial and other support to specific programmes, so as to enable the University to embark on its full activities while maintaining its academic autonomy and financial viability.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Rector and the Council of the University and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue his efforts to raise more funds and to submit a report to the Assembly on the progress achieved in this regard, together with the next annual report of the Council of the University.

These actions were taken by resolution 31/117, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation on the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The text had been considered in the Second Committee and approved by consensus on 30 November 1976. It was sponsored by Argentina,

Austria, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Republic, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Senegal, Turkey, Uganda and Venezuela.

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

Also on 16 December 1976, the Assembly adopted a resolution (31/118) by which it noted the proposal of 34 countries to establish a chair on non-alignment within the United Nations University. It invited interested countries to enter into consultations with the Council and the Rector of the University with a view to implementing the proposal, and requested the Council to report to it on the matter.

Resolution 31/118 was adopted by the Assembly, without vote, as recommended by the Second Committee, which had approved the text, also without vote, on 3 December 1976, on a proposal by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Contributions to the Endowment Fund

The Secretary-General, on 27 October 1976, reported to the General Assembly on the progress of fund-raising for the United Nations University. As at that date, he stated, the following States had made contributions or pledges to the University's Endowment Fund: Austria, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Japan, the Libyan Arab Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden and Venezuela. Income from the Fund, for which a target of \$500 million was set, was to provide for the University's basic expenditures, thus ensuring its academic freedom, autonomy and financial viability. Pledges to the Endowment Fund had reached approximately \$113 million as at 27 October 1976.

### Documentary references

#### Legislative decisions

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meeting 2025.

A/31/31. Report of Council of United Nations University.  
E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 61st session (decision 160(LXI)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2036.

A/31/31/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Addendum to report of Council of United Nations University.

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 201(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meetings 50, 54, 57-59.  
Plenary meeting 101.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter V.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter III K.

A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter II.

A/31/31. Report of Council of United Nations University.

A/31/31/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Addendum to report of Council of United Nations University.

A/31/281. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/31/L.39. Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Republic, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 30 November 1976, meeting 57.

A/31/412. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/117, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/412, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2951(XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313(XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and 3439(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

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 the satisfactory relationship developing between the United Nations University and the appropriate agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Noting decision 5.2.2 of 26 May 1976, adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its ninety-ninth session, in which the Board, *inter alia*, reiterated its appeal to member States to contribute generously to the United Nations University in every manner possible,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the efforts made by the United Nations University to commence its programme activities and welcomes the fact that two of the three priority programme areas—world hunger and human and social development—have become operative, and that the third area, use and management of natural resources, is expected to begin in the near future;

2. Encourages the United Nations University to continue its efforts to launch unique and effective research activities on a global basis and to enlarge its network of scholars and research institutions throughout the world;

3. Reiterates the importance of full co-operation and co-ordination, within the framework established by the Charter of the United Nations for co-ordinating policies and activities in the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields,

between the United Nations University and the appropriate agencies and bodies of the United Nations system;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council of the United Nations University all the documents of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly relating to the University;

5. Appeals to all Member States to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University and to give, where appropriate, financial and other support to specific programmes of the University, so as to enable the University to embark on its full activities while maintaining its academic autonomy and financial viability;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation 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, further to continue his efforts to raise more funds and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved in this regard, together with the annual report of the Council of the University.

A/C.2/31/L.59. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 59.

A/31/412. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/118, as recommended by Second Committee, A/31/412, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3081(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, by which it adopted the Charter of the United Nations University,

Noting the proposal of the non-aligned countries to establish a chair on non-alignment within the United Nations University,

1. Invites interested countries to enter into consultations with the Council of the United Nations University and the Rector of the University with a view to implementing the above-mentioned proposal;

2. Further invites the Council of the United Nations University to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the results of these consultations.

Contributions to the Endowment Fund

A/31/281. Report of Secretary-General.

Other documents

A/31/7. United Nations. Financial report and accounts for biennium 1974-1975 ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors. Vol. III: United Nations University.

A/31/140. Report of ACABQ, section I.

## Questions relating to youth

### Technical aid activities in 1976

During the year, the United Nations interregional adviser on youth policies and programmes undertook missions in Antigua, the Congo, the Gambia, Grenada, the Ivory Coast, the Libyan Arab Republic, Montserrat, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Singapore and the Sudan.

Fellowships were awarded in 1976 to: a national

of Israel for participation in institutional training in Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom for placement of juvenile offenders; a national of Israel for diagnosis and placement of wayward girls, in Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom; and a national of Togo for youth social promotion programmes, in France and Switzerland.

### International policy on youth

In December 1976, the General Assembly considered the question of policies and programmes relating to youth which had been deferred at its 1975 regular session.<sup>1</sup> By the terms of a resolution on the subject, the Assembly noted that, in the 11 years since the promulgation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,<sup>2</sup> substantial progress had been made in implementing its principles, and emphasized that efforts to educate youth in those principles had to be closely related to programmes for their active involvement in all aspects of economic and social life.

The Assembly requested Member States and the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to give greater attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and appealed to all States, as well as to intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to take appropriate action to foster among 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.

It urged the Secretary-General to continue promoting international awareness of the situation and needs of youth and practical action to ensure the full participation of youth in the life of society. It also requested him to submit in 1979 a report on the measures that had been taken to implement the Declaration, with recommendations on how that process might be strengthened.

The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report in 1977 on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres, and decided to include the item on youth policies and programmes in the provisional agenda of its 1977 session.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/129, adopted on 16 December 1976, without vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved the text on 9 December, also without vote, as proposed by 32 powers.

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

During consideration of this item, the Assembly had before it a letter dated 10 September 1976 from Poland addressed to the Secretary-General, containing the text of an appeal of the European Assembly of Youth and Students for Lasting Peace, Security, Co-operation and Social Progress, held at Warsaw from 19 to 24 June 1976. The appeal called for active efforts by youth and its organizations to strengthen peace, détente and co-opera-

tion for greater mutual understanding and good-neighbourly relations.

### Channels of communication with youth

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly had before it a report by the Secretary-General concerning the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth. Consideration of this report had been postponed in 1975.<sup>3</sup>

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly expressed the conviction that the pre-conditions of effective channels of communication were the promotion of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the existence of practical opportunities for youth and youth organizations to participate in the work of the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels.

The Assembly invited 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 all levels, and to report to it thereon in 1977.

These actions were taken by resolution 31/132, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 9 December 1976. The text was sponsored by Egypt, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Norway, Romania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

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

### Role of youth in development

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/130 on the role of youth, by which it recognized the profound importance of youth in shaping the future of humanity. It considered that the development process as well as the promotion of international peace and security would benefit greatly by the integration and involvement of youth in all related activities. The Assembly considered it necessary to disseminate among youth ideas of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development.

It urged all States, to that end, to ensure the full and effective participation of youth in the process of development and co-operation and invited all relevant organizations within the United Nations system to give special attention to programmes

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 730-31.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 480-81, resolution 2037(XX) of 7 December 1965, containing text of Declaration.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 731.

connected with education and the participation of youth in development.

The Assembly also invited States to promote international exchanges between the youth and youth organizations of their respective countries and requested the Secretary-General to collect information concerning the current and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process, as well as in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding, and to submit to the Assembly a preliminary report in 1977.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/130 without vote, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 9 December 1976, as sponsored by 20 powers.

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

By another resolution which dealt with the world social situation (31/84), the Assembly welcomed the active participation and growing involvement of the people of all sectors of society, including youth and women, in the programmes of socio-economic development in developing countries. Resolution 31/84 was adopted on 13 December 1976.

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

### **Role of youth in promoting and protecting human rights**

At its February/March 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of the role of youth in promoting and protecting human rights. The Commission discussed the question of conscientious objection to military service and, on 11 February, decided to defer consideration of this item to its 1977 session.

The Commission also noted the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth on its first meeting in 1973<sup>4</sup> and decided, on 11 February 1976, to request, on the basis of that report, that appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as Governments, promote within their spheres of

competence active participation of young people in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination<sup>5</sup> and active participation of young people, in particular young women and girls, in the development of society. The Commission also requested development of a special curriculum on human rights for educational systems, and the use of mass communication media to propagate among youth respect for human rights.

It requested the Secretary-General, all Member States, the appropriate United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerned to submit information on steps taken in pursuance of these objectives, and decided to consider this item at its 1977 session.

### **United Nations Volunteers**

By resolution 31/131 of 16 December 1976, the General Assembly inter alia considered the United Nations Volunteers programme to be a major operational unit of the United Nations for the execution of youth programmes, especially of pilot projects to increase the participation of youth in development activities and training programmes for youth workers. The Assembly decided to expand the terms of reference of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to include the receipt of additional contributions for youth programmes and appealed to Governments and other potential sources for contributions for this purpose.

The Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme were asked to take necessary administrative action to implement the Assembly's decision.

(For text of resolution 31/131, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS. See also p. 377.)

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 622-23.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., pp. 523-27, resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, annexing Programme for the Decade.

### **Documentary references**

#### **International policy on youth**

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 69-71, 73-76.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/10143. Youth, its education and its responsibilities in world of today. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/212. Letter of 10 September from Poland (transmitting text of appeal of European Assembly of Youth and Students for Lasting Peace, Security, Co-operation and Social Progress, Warsaw, 19-24 June 1976).

A/C.3/31/L.32. Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana,

Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iran, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/406. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/129, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/406, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 2037(XX) of 7 December 1965,

2447(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2497(XXIV) of 28 October 1969, 2633(XXV) of 11 November 1970, 2770(XXVI) of 22 November 1971, 3022(XXVII) and 3023(XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3141(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Noting with satisfaction that, in the eleven years since the promulgation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, substantial progress has been made in implementing its principles,

Reaffirming the principles inscribed in the Declaration and the importance of their universal implementation,

Emphasizing that efforts to educate youth in those principles must be closely related to programmes for their active involvement in all aspects of economic and social life,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1923(LXIII) of 6 May 1975, in which the Council approved the recommendations concerning the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres,

1. Requests Member States, the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to give greater attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, especially when establishing their policies and programmes regarding youth;

2. Addresses a solemn appeal to all States, as well as to intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to take appropriate action to foster among youth respect for all people, 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;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote international awareness of the situation and needs of youth and practical action to ensure the full participation of youth in the life of society, through United Nations activities in the field of youth and, as appropriate, with the co-operation of the specialized agencies concerned;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the measures that have been taken to implement the Declaration to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, with recommendations on how that process may be strengthened;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth."

#### Channels of communication with youth

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 69, 75, 76.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/10275. Channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/31/L.56. Egypt, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Norway, Romania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/406. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/132, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/406, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2037(XX) of 7 December 1965, 2497(XXIV) of 28 October 1967, 2633(XXV) of 11 November 1970, 2770(XXVI) of 22 November 1971, 3022(XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3140(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations,

Convinced that the pre-conditions of effective channels of communication are the promotion of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the existence of practical opportunities for youth and youth organizations to participate in the work of the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

Invites the Economic and Social Council to prepare, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fifth session, appropriate recommendations concerning the best channels of communication between youth and youth organizations and the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

#### Role of youth in development

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 69-71, 73-76.  
Plenary meeting 102.

A/C.3/31/L.35. Afghanistan, Barbados, Bhutan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 76.

A/31/406. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/130, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/406, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1976, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the profound importance of the role of youth and the necessity of its participation in shaping the future of humanity,

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies enthusiasm and creative abilities of youth in the task of nation-building, the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Noting that the dynamic and active involvement of youth can be a very powerful factor in influencing in a positive manner the response from other sections of society for accelerating the process of reform and development,

Conscious of the enormous sacrifice made by youth and the sufferings inflicted on it in wars of all kinds,

Convinced of the necessity of meeting the legitimate needs and aspirations of youth in this age of great scientific technological and cultural progress and of opportunities for education,

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 the new international economic order,

Appreciating the active participation of youth in the global movement to promote peace, disarmament and national liberation and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign domination and alien occupation,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and

Understanding between Peoples adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2037(XX) of 7 December 1965,

1. Considers that the development process as well as the promotion of international peace and security would benefit greatly by the integration and involvement of youth in all related activities;

2. Considers it necessary to disseminate among youth, through appropriate education, ideas of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development;

3. Urges all States, to that end, to undertake such further steps as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure the full and effective participation of youth in the process of development and co-operation;

4. Invites all relevant organizations within the United Nations system to give special attention to programmes connected with education and the participation of youth in development;

5. Invites States to promote international exchanges between youth and youth organizations of their respective countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to collect from the Governments of Member States and relevant organizations in

the United Nations system the latest information concerning the present and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process, as well as in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding, and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second Session a preliminary report for further consideration of the rôle of youth in promoting the objectives of the United Nations.

#### Role of youth in promoting and protecting human rights

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter I K. E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters III and XX A (resolutions 1 A and B (XXXII)).

#### Other documents

Youth: Current and Future Activities of the United Nations System. 1976 Review. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.3.

## Transport

### Technical co-operation activities in 1976

During 1976, technical co-operation programmes in the field of transport development were in operation in some 50 developing countries. Activities included 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 an institutional framework for transport.

Thirteen large-scale transport projects involving pre-investment feasibility studies and comprehensive planning and management were in operation in Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Gabon, Indonesia, Madagascar, Maldives, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Several regional projects continued in 1976, among them the trans-Saharan road project, road rehabilitation in the Sahel, a navigable waterway between the Danube River and the Aegean Sea, and a navigation study of the Paraguay River south of Asuncion, Paraguay.

Some 80 experts, working as individuals or in teams, provided assistance to Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, the Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and others.

Some 28 fellowships were awarded to nationals of the following States: Afghanistan, Colombia, the Gambia, India, Iran, Israel, Lesotho, Poland, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Cameroon. Host countries included Canada, Iran, the United Kingdom and the United States.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN 1976 IN THE FIELD  
OF INLAND AND COASTAL TRANSPORT  
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Region                                | United Nations<br>Development<br>Programme | Regular<br>programme | Funds-in-<br>trust | Total     |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Africa                                | 599,450                                    | 101,163              | (6,612)            | 694,001   |
| Americas                              | 611,208                                    | 81,391               | 40,679             | 733,278   |
| Asia                                  | 1,526,790                                  | 130,844              | 380,079            | 2,037,713 |
| Middle East, Europe,<br>interregional | 382,526                                    | 79,148               | 160,220            | 621,894   |
| Total                                 |  |                      |                    | 4,086,886 |

### Container standards for international multimodal transport

Responding to a 1974 request of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>6</sup> an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its November 1976 session at Geneva, Switzerland, considered inter alia the report of a Group of Experts on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport on meetings held at Geneva from 5 to 16 April 1976. The Ad Hoc Group recommended that the Economic and Social Council transmit its report to the Trade and Development Board for consideration.

(See also p. 412.)

### Transport of dangerous goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held a session at Geneva from 29 November to 8 December 1976 to consider reports submitted by its Group of Rapporteurs on its 1976

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 737-38.



sessions (held in March and August) and to consider the report by the Group of Experts on Explosives on its session held in August 1976.

The Committee discussed the drafting of an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport and considered that the study of such a convention was desirable. The convention would relate to questions common to all modes of transport: listing and definitions of classes, classification of dangerous

goods, packing and labelling, consignment procedures, multimodal tank-transport and a hazard information system.

The Committee also considered the activities of other organizations concerned with drafting regulations and recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods at the international level and adopted several provisions concerning definitions of classes, listing of substances and a hazard information system.

#### Documentary references

Container standards for international multimodal transport

TD/B/AC.20/1 and Corr.1. Report of Group of Experts on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport, Geneva, Switzerland, 5-15 April 1976.

TD/B/AC.20/6. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport, Geneva, 1-12 November 1976.

A/31/15. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter II C.

Transport of dangerous goods

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organiza-

tion, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II H.

E/CN.2/CONF.5/59. Report of Group of Rapporteurs of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 18th session, Geneva, 1-12 March 1976.

E/CN.2/CONF.5/61 and Amend.1 and Amend.1/Rev.1. Report of Group of Experts on Explosives on its 16th session, Geneva, 9-13 August 1976.

E/CN.2/CONF.5/62. Report of Group of Rapporteurs of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 19th session, Geneva, 16-20 August 1976.

ST/SG/AC.10/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Committee of Experts on its 9th session, Geneva, 29 November-8 December 1976.

## International tourism

### Activities in 1976

During the year, Governments continued to seek assistance in exploring and developing their potential for international and domestic tourism as a means of generating foreign exchange and improving their standard of living.

Fifteen experts provided assistance on tourism development to Afghanistan, Argentina, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland, Turkey, Yemen and Zambia. Nepal was advised on the preparation of a master plan for the development of Lumbini.

One expert was assigned to the Caribbean region to assist in regional development planning, and an interregional adviser was attached to the Centre for

Housing, Building and Planning for short-term missions at the request of Governments. In addition, advisory missions were carried out in Barbados, Cyprus, India, Iraq, Panama and Turkey.

Five fellowships in tourism were awarded to nationals of Bulgaria, the Central African Empire and Malaysia for study in France, Switzerland and the United States.

A total of \$540,670 was allocated to technical assistance projects in tourism during 1976. Of this, \$80,096 was expended in Africa, \$98,447 in the Americas, \$223,174 in Asia and \$58,541 in Europe and the Middle East; \$80,382 provided interregional advisory services.

#### Documentary references

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Three, Chapter II H.

## International co-operation in cartography

### Activities in 1976

During the year, 14 experts in land surveying and mapping were assigned to United Nations technical assistance projects in Burundi, Fiji, Guyana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Nepal and the Sudan. One large-scale project and 12 small-scale projects were carried out with assistance from the United Nations Development Pro-

gramme (UNDP). Projects included institution strengthening in Burundi, Guyana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal and the Sudan, hydrographic surveying in Fiji and registration of land title in Liberia. One expert assisted Iran with establishment of a cartography training institute.

Fellowships were awarded to nationals of Benin, Burundi, Guyana, Israel, Nepal, Sri Lanka and

Trinidad and Tobago for study in Canada, France, India, the Netherlands, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Assistance was also provided in the form of equipment for cartographic projects, valued at approximately \$412,000, including a contract for project execution in Nepal for \$72,000.

### Regional cartographic conferences

The First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas was held at Panama City, Panama, from 8 to 19 March 1976, attended by 151 representatives and observers from 38 countries. The International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, four international scientific societies, three intergovernmental organizations and UNDP also sent representatives. Consideration by a technical committee at the Conference included: techniques and developments in basic mapping, including geodesy and ground control, topographic mapping and Photogrammetry, cadastral surveying and mapping, including urban mapping, and hydrographic surveying and charting. A technical committee was assigned to study conventional and satellite remote-sensing methods and practical applications of cartographic techniques, including aerial photography. A committee also examined small-scale

mapping, aeronautical charts and other international map series, thematic cartography, and atlases. The preparation and reproduction of maps and other questions related to map compilation—geographical names, automation, digital mapping, technical innovations in geodesy and cartography and cartographic literature—were discussed by a fourth committee. Other subjects were the education and training of personnel in surveying and mapping and technical assistance needs and availability in the Americas.

The Conference adopted 19 resolutions dealing with international co-operation in cartography, technical assistance and training, thematic cartography and regional co-operation in surveying and mapping.

The Government of Mexico offered host facilities for the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, to be held in 1979.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 189(LXI) of 5 August 1976, scheduled the Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and Far East for January 1977, at the Bangkok, Thailand, headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The decision was approved without a vote, on the proposal of the Council Secretary.

### Documentary references

#### Regional cartographic conferences

First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, Panama City, Panama, 8-19 March 1976, Vol. I: Report of the Conference (Annex: List of documents issued for Conference). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.I.13 and corrigendum.

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/L.1727. Adoption of agenda and other organizational matters. Calendar of meetings. Note by Secretariat, para. 14.  
E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 189(LXI), para. (I)).

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions. (Annex III: Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1977.)

## Preservation and development of cultural values

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee considered a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the preservation and further development of cultural values. The report contained observations on cultural autonomy, the right to one's own culture, contacts and exchanges between cultures and their relationship to a new international order, as well as the links between cultural values and development, education, science and technology, information and artistic creativity. The report also summarized UNESCO'S work on cultural studies, cultural development and the protection of mankind's cultural heritage.

On 21 October 1976, the Third Committee ap-

proved, by consensus, a draft resolution sponsored by 36 Members. By the preambular paragraphs of this text, the Assembly would, *inter alia*, note with satisfaction the work of UNESCO in increasing awareness of the need for concerted action in the field of preservation and further development of cultural values.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly would: (1) request the Director-General of UNESCO to submit to the Assembly early in 1978 a progress report on the implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1973 calling for studies and other action on this question;<sup>7</sup> (2) request him

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 636-37, text of resolution 3148(XXVIII).

to continue efforts and research in this field and report to the Assembly again in 1978; and (3) decide to include the item of preservation and further development of cultural values in the provisional agenda of its 1978 session.

Several amendments were proposed to the original text and accepted by the sponsors. Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama proposed an amendment adding the request to the UNESCO Director-General to submit a progress report. Poland orally proposed including the subject in the 1978 agenda and India offered drafting amendments.

On 30 November 1976, the Assembly adopted the text, by consensus, as its resolution 31/39.

The resolution was sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

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

Also on 30 November, with the adoption of resolution 31/40 on the protection and restitution of works of art as part of the preservation and development of cultural values, the Assembly expressed its conviction that the promotion of national culture enhanced a people's ability to understand the culture and civilization of other peoples. It invited all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property, adopted by UNESCO in 1970, and called upon Member States to prevent on their territories any illicit traffic in works of art coming from other countries, particularly territories currently or formerly under foreign domination. In addition, the Assembly affirmed that the restitution of cultural or artistic treasures to their countries of origin constituted a contribution towards strengthening international co-operation as well as towards the preservation and the development of cultural values.

The Assembly adopted resolution 31/40, as recommended by the Third Committee, by 125 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions. The resolution was sponsored in the Third Committee by Burundi, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Turkey, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The text was approved by the Third Committee on 25 October 1976, by 114 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

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

Turning its attention to current international cultural events, the Assembly adopted a resolution (31/41) on a proposed Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, by which it expressed its conviction that contacts and exchanges between different cultures on the basis of the equality and sovereignty of States could make a genuine contribution to the enrichment of cultural values on a national, regional and world-wide scale.

The Assembly observed that the recognition of cultural identity as an integral part of the mobilization of society was an essential factor in the achievement and preservation of independence, national sovereignty and development and said it was convinced the Festival would contribute immensely to the promotion of international co-operation and understanding.

The Assembly commended the efforts of the international community in the preparations for the Festival and noted with appreciation the efforts of Nigeria as the Festival's host country. The Assembly also appealed to all interested and concerned countries to contribute towards ensuring the Festival's success.

These actions, as embodied in resolution 31/41, were adopted, by consensus, on 30 November 1976, as recommended by the Third Committee, that Committee had approved the text by consensus on 25 October, on a proposal by Algeria, Australia, Austria, the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, the Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

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

Later in the year, by a letter dated 17 December addressed to the Secretary-General, Israel submitted a communication addressed to the President of Israel by 92 Jews in the USSR who stated that the Soviet authorities, by acting to prevent the convening of a symposium devoted to Jewish culture in the USSR, had violated the cultural rights of the Jewish national minority in the USSR. The signers requested the President to raise this question at the United Nations and to circulate the letter there.

By a letter dated 7 January 1977 to the Secretary-General, the USSR categorically rejected the allegations contained in the letter received from Israel and stated that persons of Jewish origin enjoyed all the rights of USSR citizens laid down in the Constitution of the USSR and were taking an active part in the country's cultural life as well. The USSR also said it rejected the attempts of the Israeli Government to act as an accomplice in the propagation of tendentious fabrications.

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Third Committee, meetings 20-25, 27.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/31/111. Note by Secretary-General (annexing report by Director-General of UNESCO).

A/C.3/31/L.8. Benin, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.3/31/L.8/Rev.1. Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia, Zaire: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 21 October 1976, meeting 25.

A/C.3/31/L.9. Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama: amendment to 21-power draft resolution, A/C.3/31/L.8.

A/31/294. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/39, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/294, and as orally amended by Third Committee Rapporteur, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Referring to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular to article 15, which reaffirms the right of everyone to participate in the preservation and development of culture, and being aware that one of the bases of international co-operation in the cultural field is mutual respect for cultural integrity,

Considering that the cultural dimension of development is integral to the whole development process,

Convinced that the development of cultural values, cultural exchange and co-operation contribute to a better understanding among States, peoples and individuals and contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, which is an important pre-condition for socio-economic progress,

Stressing the need to evolve a harmonious blend of the cultural values of the traditional civilizations with developments in science and technology,

Profoundly convinced of the urgent need to develop international cultural relations,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the subject of the preservation and further development of cultural values,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in increasing awareness of the need for concerted action in the field of preservation and further development of cultural values,

1. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the General Assembly early in 1978 a progress report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 3148 (XXVIII);

2. Further requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue efforts and research in this field and to 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 "Preservation and further development of cultural values."

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/C.3/31/L.13. Burundi, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 25 October 1976, meeting 27, by 114 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/31/294. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/40, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/294, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83, by 125 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 and 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975,

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,

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 territories 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.

A/C.3/31/L.14. Algeria, Australia, Austria, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 25 October 1976, meeting 27.

A/31/294. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/41, as recommended by Third Committee, A/31/294, and as orally amended by Egypt, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 30 November 1976, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Referring to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular to article 15, which reaffirms the right of everyone to participate in the preservation and development of culture,

Conscious of the need for agreement on a system of values based on justice, equality, freedom and fellowship and on the recognition of the unity of mankind with all its diverse peoples, races and cultures,

Convinced that contacts and exchanges between different

cultures on the basis of the equality and the sovereignty of States can make a genuine contribution to the enrichment of cultural values on a national, regional and world-wide scale.

Conscious that the recognition of cultural identity as an integral part of the mobilization of society is an essential factor in the achievement and preservation of independence, national sovereignty and development,

Convinced that the forthcoming Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture will contribute immensely to the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

1. Commends the efforts made thus far by the international

community, including international organizations and the International Festival Committee, in the preparations for the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture;

2. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by Nigeria in its capacity as host country for the Festival;

3. Appeals to all interested and concerned countries to make all possible efforts at the national and international levels towards ensuring the success of the Festival.

A/31/458. Letter of 17 December from Israel (annexing communication to President of Israel).

A/31/473. Letter of 7 January 1977 from USSR.

## Participation of an intergovernmental organization in the work of the Economic and Social Council

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with the recommendation of its Bureau, after examining an application from the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, to designate this organization to participate on an ad hoc basis in the Council's deliberations on

questions within the scope of the activities of the organization.

This action was taken by decision 190(LXI), approved, without a vote, on the proposal of the Council President.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/5856. Note by Bureau (annexing letter of 11 May 1976 from Secretary-General of Agence de coopération culturelle et technique to President of Economic and Social Council).

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 61st session (decision 190(LXI)).

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VIII D.

# Questions relating to the Declaration on the granting of independence and to the International Trusteeship System

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## 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 the Territories.

Following the termination, pursuant to a 1974 General Assembly decision,<sup>1</sup> of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea on the date on which Papua New Guinea became independent, only one Trust Territory remained under the System: the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the United Nations Charter)<sup>2</sup> administered by the United States.

##### **Examination of annual report**

In supervising the administration of the remaining Trust Territory on behalf of the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council in 1976 examined the annual report submitted by the Administering Authority. It also examined, among other things, petitions affecting the Territory, reports of visiting missions and observations by specialized agencies on conditions in the Trust Territory.

Under the procedures followed by the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority made an opening statement bringing the Council up to date on events in the Territory. This statement was 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, Special Repre-

sentative and the Special Advisers then replied to questions put to them by Council members. Following a general debate in which each Council member gave his opinion on conditions in the Territory, the Council considered the adoption of a report containing its conclusions and recommendations. A summary of the observations made by Council members in their individual capacity was included in that report.

The Trusteeship Council held its forty-third regular session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 June to 13 July 1976, 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 details, see section 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.

On 29 June 1976, the Council decided by 3 votes to 1, on a proposal by the United States, to delete the item of its provisional agenda entitled "Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly."

##### **Composition of the Trusteeship Council**

At its 1976 session, the Trusteeship Council was composed of one Administering Authority, the

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 753-54, text of resolution 3284(XXIX) of 13 December 1974.

<sup>2</sup> For text of Article 83 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

United States, and of 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-third (1976) session of the Trusteeship Council.

### **Petitions and oral hearings**

The examination of petitions concerning Trust Territories derives from Article 87 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>3</sup> 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 the 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 1976 session, the Trusteeship Council considered seven written petitions and heard nine petitioners with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It also considered 27 communications concerning the same Territory.

### **Mariana Islands District**

In accordance with a 1975 decision<sup>4</sup> of the Trusteeship Council, a visiting mission was sent to the Mariana Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, from 12 to 21 June 1975, to observe a plebiscite held on 17 June.

The mission, which was composed of representatives of Australia, France and the United Kingdom, observed the campaign and polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of the voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results. In its report to the Trusteeship Council, the mission stated that there was no improper interference by the Administering Authority, the campaign was freely fought, and the poll was free and seen to be free. It noted that the people of the Northern Mariana Islands voted by a majority of almost 80 per cent to become a commonwealth of the United States.

On 13 July 1976, the Council took note of the report of the visiting mission and expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished. This action was taken by Council resolution 2163(XLIII),

adopted by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, on a proposal by France.

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

### **Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands**

Pursuant to a 1975 Trusteeship Council decision,<sup>5</sup> a mission visited the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 5 March to 6 April 1976 to give a periodic report on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory, with special attention to the question of the future of the Territory.

The mission, which was composed of representatives of France and the United Kingdom, submitted its report to the Trusteeship Council at its 1976 session. In the report, the mission set forth its findings, conclusions and recommendations on those issues, as well as its views on war and post-war damage claims, military facilities, and the future political status of the Territory.

The report stated that, in view of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement projected for 1980 or 1981, the transition should be made in the most orderly manner possible and be accompanied by a very intensive political education campaign, giving the inhabitants of the Territory the opportunity to familiarize themselves not only with the prospects offered by a compact of free association but also with other alternatives, including independence. Further, the report stressed the need for progress towards economic independence by developing the few existing productive sectors, namely the expansion of agriculture and the exploitation of marine resources.

On 13 July 1976, the Trusteeship Council considered the mission's report, together with the annual report of the Administering Authority.

By a resolution on this matter (2164(XLIII)), the Council expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished by the mission and decided that it would continue to take its recommendations, conclusions and observations into account in future examination of matters relating to the Trust Territory. The Council invited the Administering Authority to do the same and also to consider the comments thereon by Council members.

Resolution 2164(XLIII) was adopted by 2 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by France.

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

<sup>3</sup> For text of Article 87 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 747, text of resolution 2160(XLII) of 4 June 1975.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 747-48, text of resolution 2161(XLII) of 4 June 1975.

**Attainment of self-government or independence and implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples**

At its 1976 session, the Trusteeship Council considered the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;<sup>6</sup> at the same time it considered 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 question arose in the Council whether to address a report to the General Assembly and any of its committees. The United States said that, in the light of Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter,<sup>7</sup> which vested in the Security Council all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, and in view of the fact that there no longer existed any Trust Territory with respect to which the Assembly might exercise its jurisdiction as stipulated under Charter Article 85, it believed that the question of co-operation by the Trusteeship Council with the committees of the General Assembly did not arise.

The USSR noted the second paragraph of Article 83, which stated that the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System as set forth in Article 76 should be applicable to each strategic area. Those objectives, the USSR stated, directly involved basic questions on the adoption of measures in accordance with the Charter with regard to all basic issues which were currently considered by the General Assembly in keeping with the provisions of Article 80.

Concerning co-operation with the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration, the USSR observed that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands had, in previous years, been recognized as constituting strategic territory. Nevertheless, the USSR continued, the Trusteeship Council had adopted recommendations on co-operation with the Special Committee regarding, among other questions, those relating to the Trust Territory. Decisions and recommendations similar to those adopted in previous years should, in the view of the USSR, also be adopted at the current session of the Trusteeship Council.

In addition, the USSR referred to the Trusteeship Council's 1975 report to the General Assembly, in which was stated that the Council had sent a report to the Security Council concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and a report to the General Assembly relating to Papua New Guinea, and that it had expressed its willingness to assist the Special Committee in any way that the

Committee might require. The Council had further sent a letter to the Special Committee informing it of that action.<sup>8</sup> In this connexion, the USSR asked whether the Council objected to continuing such a procedure.

The United States expressed the view that, in accordance with the Council's decision not to refer the matter to the General Assembly, such a letter would be inappropriate in the circumstances.

France recalled its position, stated in earlier meetings, in accordance with which the Security Council should exercise all the functions of the United Nations relating to Trust Territories designated as strategic areas under Article 83 of the Charter. As to the Council's co-operation with the Special Committee, France said that, since it had recognized the fact that all such functions should be exercised by the Security Council, it was up to that Council, in future, to take a decision regarding the transmittal of any element of a report to a subsidiary committee of the General Assembly, or even a letter containing observations made by members of the Council.

The United Kingdom pointed out that the Council's decision of 29 June to delete the agenda item which would have provided for a report to the General Assembly had been taken on the grounds of Article 83 of the Charter and that, since the Trusteeship Council was currently dealing with a strategic Trust Territory, the competence of the Assembly and its committees clearly could not be involved in any way.

As for the question of co-operation with the Special Committee, the United Kingdom said it generally supported the position set forth by France. It felt that a letter reporting on the Council's proceedings would in fact be a report and, as such, come within the scope of the decision previously taken by the Council.

On 8 July 1976, the Trusteeship Council decided, without adopting a formal resolution, to draw the attention of the Security Council to the conclusions and recommendations that had been 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 section.

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

<sup>7</sup>For texts of this and other Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 746.



### **Offers of study and training facilities**

Under procedures adopted by the Trusteeship Council for the administration of the programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories, initiated by the General Assembly in 1952,<sup>9</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the programme. The report covered the period 1 June 1975 to 29 May 1976 and stated, among other things, that scholarships and training facilities were offered by the following 11 Member States: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia. According to information made available, to the Secretary-General, no applications for scholarships offered by these States were received from the remaining Trust Territory in the period under review.

During the Council's consideration of the report, the United States said that, as Micronesia approached the end of the trusteeship period, the United States remained alert to the need to assist Micronesians to become active and productive citizens of the Pacific Ocean area and the world community. The United States urged other Member States of the United Nations, particularly those in the Pacific Ocean region, to consider making available scholarships to Micronesians who wished to develop skills pertinent to Micronesian development.

On 6 July 1976, the Council 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 reports annually to the Trusteeship Council on arrangements undertaken in co-operation with the Administering Authorities 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 Trust Territories.

The report submitted by the Secretary-General to the 1976 Council session, covering the period from 14 April 1975 to 13 April 1976, detailed activities carried out in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the United Nations Office of Public Information through the United Nations Information Centre in Washington, D.C. The publications that were furnished to the Territory included press releases, newsletters and special features on United Nations activities.

During the Council's consideration of this item, the United States said it was proud of its record on the dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territory and would continue its efforts.

The USSR noted that, from the report of the

visiting mission, information on the activities of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System was inadequate, particularly concerning the various options open to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. In the course of conversations with representatives of the Congress of Micronesia and of the communities, the USSR had become aware, it said, of the lack of adequate information even on the availability of scholarships for Micronesians in the Soviet Union. The USSR therefore urged the Administering Authority to make further efforts to make available to Micronesians information on the prevailing situation and on the activities of the Trusteeship Council.

France expressed its support of the USSR's statement and drew the attention of the Administering Authority and the Office of Public Information to the inadequacy of information on that question and the role of the United Nations in general.

On 6 July 1976, the Trusteeship Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

### **Action against racism and racial discrimination**

At its 1976 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, which began on 10 December 1973.

During the Council's consideration of these items, the United States reaffirmed its strong and continuing opposition to racial discrimination in any form. It expressed its complete support of a statement made at a Council meeting on 1 July 1976 by the Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, who had categorically rejected allegations of racial discrimination in the Trust Territory and had affirmed that if there had been evidence to support those allegations, immediate and affirmative action would have been taken to eliminate such discrimination.

With regard to the Decade, the United States said its position, as stated at a meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 28 April 1976, was unchanged, namely that with the adoption of a General Assembly resolution of 10 November 1975,<sup>10</sup> equating zionism with racism, the United States could no longer participate in or support the observance of the Decade.

The USSR pointed out that in the past the Trusteeship Council had adopted recommendations in which the attention of the Administering Authority

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1951, p. 788, text of resolution 557(VI) of 18 January 1952.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 599-600, text of resolution 3379(XXX).

ties had been drawn to the requests and observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and they had been asked to take those requests and observations into account in their future reports. In the view of the USSR, their reports had not contained all the necessary information on that question; it asked that future reports should devote some attention to the matter.

The USSR recalled that in 1975 the Council had decided to draw the attention of the Administering Authorities to the provisions of two General Assembly resolutions on the Decade,<sup>11</sup> and requested them to take the necessary measures. In conformity with past practice, the USSR continued, it would be desirable for the Council President to make a statement during the commemoration of Human Rights Day in December 1976 in which he would refer to the question of the observance of human rights in Trust Territories.

France stated that it attached particular importance to the struggle to combat racism and to the attainment of the objectives of the Decade, but said it believed that that struggle had to be carried out

under the Programme for the Decade annexed to the Assembly's resolution of 2 November 1973<sup>12</sup> and in conformity with the definition of racial discrimination contained in article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>13</sup> which France had ratified in 1971.

The United Kingdom noted its support of the Decade as defined in the same resolution and was determined, it said, to pursue its own efforts against racism as it was defined in article 1 of the International Convention. Taking note of the statement by the Administering Authority that no racial discrimination existed in the Trust Territory, the United Kingdom said it would entirely accept that contention.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 523-27, text of resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973; and Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 623-24, text of resolution 3223(XXIX) of 6 November 1974.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 523-27, text of resolution 3057(XXVIII), annexing Programme for the Decade.

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annexing text of Convention.

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Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meetings 1450-1459.

T/1772 (S/12091). Report of United States Government on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Twenty-eighth Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975. Transmitted by United States of America to United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of Charter of United Nations. Department of State Publication 8860 (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976)).

T/1778. Letter of 1 July from Senator Tosiwo Nakayama of Congress of Micronesia.

T/L.1200 and Add.1,2. Outline of conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Working paper prepared by Secretariat and draft amendments thereto, as orally amended by United States, adopted by Council—on recommendation of Drafting Committee, T/L.1201, para. 4 (as basic text for chapter on conditions in Trust Territory to be included in report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council)—on 13 July 1976, meeting 1459, by 3 votes to 1.

T/L.1201. Conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Report of Drafting Committee, adopted by Council on 13 July 1976, meeting 1459, by 3 votes to 1. (Annex: Draft conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.)

T/L.1204. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, covering period 8 June 1975 to 13 July 1976. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, adopted by Council on 13 July 1976, meeting 1459, by 3 votes to 1.

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976 (Security Council Official Records, 31st Year, Special Supplement No. 1), Part I B.

T/1779. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council during

its 43rd session, 29 June-13 July 1976. Other decisions, pp. 2 and 3.

### Petitions and oral hearings

Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meetings 1452-1454.

T/1773 and Add.1,2. Provisional agenda of 43rd session of Trusteeship Council. (Add.2: Annex. List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.)

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976, Part I C.

T/1779. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 43rd session, 29 June-13 July 1976. Other decisions, p. 3.

### Visiting missions

#### MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meetings 1450-1459.

T/1771. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to observe plebiscite in Mariana Islands District, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, June 1975.

T/L.1202 and Rev.1. France: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 2163(XLIII), as proposed by France, T/L.1202/Rev.1, and as further orally amended by sponsor, adopted by Council on 13 July 1976, meeting 1459, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The Trusteeship Council,  
Having examined at its forty-third session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the plebiscite in the Mariana Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission;
2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf.

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976, Part I D.

#### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meetings 1450-1459.

T/1774. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1976.  
T/L.1203. France: draft resolution.

Resolution 2164(XLIII), as proposed by France, T/L.1203, adopted by Council on 13 July 1976, meeting 1459, by 2 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Trusteeship Council,  
Having examined at its forty-third session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1976,

Having heard the statements made by the representatives of the United States of America concerning the report,

1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission and of the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;
2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;
3. Decides that it will continue to take the recommendations, conclusions and observations of the Visiting Mission into account in future examination of matters relating to the Trust Territory;
4. Invites the Administering Authority to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council.

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976, Part I E.

Attainment of self-government or independence and implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples

Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meeting 1458.

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976, Part I F.

T/1779. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 43rd session, 29 June-13 July 1976. Other decisions, p. 4.

Offers of study and training facilities

Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meeting 1456.

T/1776. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories. Report of Secretary-General.

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976, Part I G.

T/1779. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 43rd session, 29 June-13 July 1976. Other decisions, p. 3.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System

Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meeting 1456.

T/1775. Dissemination of information on United Nations and International Trusteeship System in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Report of Secretary-General.

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976, Part I G.

T/1779. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 43rd session, 29 June-13 July 1976. Other decisions, p. 3.

Action against racism and racial discrimination

Trusteeship Council—43rd session  
Plenary meeting 1458.

S/12214. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 8 June 1975-13 July 1976, Part I G.

T/1779. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 43rd session, 29 June-13 July 1976. Other decisions, p. 4.

Other documents

T/1777 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on credentials.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter II.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 19.

## 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, with a total 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 Terri-

tory.) In June 1973, the population of the Trust Territory totalled approximately 115,000. Saipan, in the Mariana Islands, is the provisional headquarters of the Administration.

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. Legislative authority resides in the Congress of Micronesia, a bicameral legislature comprising a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The islands are grouped in six administrative districts: the Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and—in the Caroline archipelago—Palau, Yap, Truk and Ponape.

Following the 1975 plebiscite in the Mariana Islands District which endorsed (by 78.8 per cent of the vote) the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, the Covenant was approved by the Congress of the United States and signed into law on 24 March 1976 by the President of the United States. Subsequently, a separate administration was established in the Northern Mariana Islands as of 1 April 1976.

### Consideration by the Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council considered the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at meetings held from 29 June to 13 July 1976. It subsequently reported to the Security Council on this Territory, a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>14</sup>

In formulating its conclusions and recommendations, the Trusteeship Council took into account the observations of its visiting mission which had observed the plebiscite in the Mariana Islands District in June 1975 and of its periodic visiting mission which had visited the Trust Territory in March/April 1976 (see p. 676).

A summary of the Council's discussion and main conclusions and recommendations follows.

#### Population movements

The Trusteeship Council noted with concern that the funds required to undertake further aerial radiological surveys on the Bikini Atoll had not been made available. It recommended that the necessary funds be provided so that the people of Bikini could either return to their ancestral home or make improvements in their living conditions on Kili Island. The Council noted with satisfaction the approval by the United States Congress of funds for the clean-up of Enewetak Atoll.

#### War and post-war damage claims

The Trusteeship Council took note of recent developments concerning war damage claims and urged that final disbursements for claims against Japan be made quickly to terminate the issue. Concerning post-war claims against the United States, the Council expressed the view that the total funds available should be increased towards the level envisaged by the Micronesian Claims Commission, so that adjudicated claims might be paid in full.

#### Political advancement

In May and June 1976, negotiations took place between the Joint Committee on Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia and the Administering Authority, which led to the drawing up of a draft compact of free association.

Also, the Administering Authority reported that on 8 November 1975 representatives of all districts of the Trust Territory signed a draft constitution for the proposed Federated States of Micronesia.

At its 1976 session, the Trusteeship Council reaffirmed its conviction that the unity of the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands should be preserved. It took note of the creation of a Commission on Future Political Status and Transition of the Congress of Micronesia with the mandate to ensure that the draft compact of free association was not incompatible with the draft constitution, and also noted that the draft compact would not come into effect in any district in which 55 per cent of the voters voted against it. Further, the Council noted with satisfaction the reaffirmation by the Administering Authority of its intention to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement simultaneously for all parts of the Trust Territory and not for one part separately.

The Council again noted with concern that the Administering Authority had not implemented its previous recommendation that necessary regulations 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. Further, the Council again recommended that the Administering Authority give serious consideration to preparing Micronesians for assuming the highest executive functions.

The Council also reiterated other recommendations, including one that qualified Micronesians should be given greater opportunities in the judiciary. In that connexion, the Council 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, France reaffirmed its concern to preserve the unity of the Trust Territory, but did not go so far, it said, as to oppose the clearly expressed will of the populations themselves, since respect for the principle of self-determination was the paramount concern of the Trusteeship Council and a principle of the United Nations Charter.

The United Kingdom said it continued to hope that the peoples of the Caroline and Marshall Islands would succeed in working out a common po-

<sup>14</sup>For text of Article 83 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

litical framework in which they could live together at the end of the trusteeship period. It was well aware of the wide dispersion of the islands and of their cultural differences, but continued to think that their best hope for a prosperous future lay in some form of political unity.

The USSR expressed the views that the pace of the Trust Territory's progress towards self-determination and independence was very slow and that the plebiscite held in the Mariana Islands District had created an atmosphere of political insecurity and had instigated separatist tendencies in other parts of Micronesia. The USSR stated it could not agree with any steps aimed at dismembering the Trust Territory, which would run counter to decisions of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council on the need to preserve the Territory's unity and territorial integrity.

#### Economic advancement

The Trusteeship Council noted with concern that Micronesia's dependence on outside support was still considerable, and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would give the most careful consideration to substantially reducing the impact of customs tariffs and related measures on the promotion of exports from the Trust Territory, thus helping to develop its export potential.

The Council reaffirmed its 1975 recommendations that the Congress of Micronesia be given greater responsibility with respect to the budget. It welcomed the preparation of a long-range comprehensive plan for the Territory and noted the assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme in preparing the plan. It was hoped that such a plan would make it possible to determine priorities and establish an infrastructure suited to the needs of Micronesia and would reduce the Territory's dependence on foreign financial assistance. In this connexion, the Council learned with concern that the Congress of Micronesia was reassessing its intention to become a member of the Asian Development Bank; such membership, in the Council's view, would make good economic and geographic sense.

The Council welcomed the assurance by the Administering Authority that the Economic Development Loan Fund, the Production Development Loan Fund, the Marine Resources Development Fund and the Agricultural Development Fund were intended to stimulate development of local resources in Micronesia. It was pleased to note that the Development Bank of Micronesia had been opened, and said that local credit facilities were essential for the economic development in the Trust Territory.

The importance of marine resources was re-emphasized by the Council, which urged the Administering Authority to do everything possible to

protect and develop those resources. It noted with approval the creation of fishing authorities in each district to foster co-operative development; it also noted the substantial financial assistance received by the Micronesian Mariculture Demonstration Center on Palau.

The Council also urged the Administering Authority to continue to exercise vigilance in protecting Micronesian waters from illegal foreign exploitation.

Noting the proposed construction of a super-port at Palau, the Council urged that consideration be given to its possible effect on unity and on the environment. It noted with satisfaction the commitment of the Administering Authority not to approve development of the super-port if it was opposed by the people of Palau.

During discussions in the Council, France stated that the efforts made in the economic field were quite significant. It was of the opinion, however, that secondary infrastructure projects were lacking and mentioned in this connexion the need for construction of rural roads and improvement of small port facilities. In addition, France urged that further efforts be made towards greater autonomy for Micronesians, to prepare them to manage their own heritage.

The United Kingdom, noting the Administering Authority's review of the capital improvement programme and efforts to spend available funds efficiently and in accordance with sensible priorities, wished to associate itself with the hope expressed by the 1976 visiting mission that the figure of \$145 million to be expended in the five-year transition period towards autonomy would be increased if a sound case were put forward for additional expenditure on infrastructure projects. Referring to the proposed super-port, the United Kingdom said it welcomed the assurances that every effort would be made to ensure that the people of Palau had an objective assessment at their disposal before making a final decision.

The USSR recalled the guidelines for the development of the Trust Territory established by the Administering Authority, which placed emphasis on the development of the private sector and the attraction of foreign capital. The visiting mission had indicated, the USSR continued, that it would be preferable to involve the people in the economy of the Trust Territory and in the creation of a State sector of the economy. Experience in developing countries, the USSR observed, had borne out the accuracy of such conclusions and recommendations of the mission and had cast doubt on other recommendations.

The USSR was of the view that the building of a super-port at Palau might create obstacles to the enjoyment by the population of its right to freedom and make it more dependent upon the Administer-

ing Authority, and, as was pointed out in the report of the 1976 visiting mission, might cause considerable harm to the environment and lead to the growth of separatism.

#### Social and educational advancement

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the imminent opening of a new hospital on Kusaie Island, noted that proper health services were being brought to an increasing number of Micronesians, and urged that efforts be concentrated on improving facilities in the outlying areas. In addition, the Council called for the training of Micronesian health staff to meet the needs of the population.

The Council recalled its concern at the continuing imbalance between wage-earners employed in the public sector and those employed in the private sector. It welcomed a proposed survey of manpower needs as a prerequisite for providing remedies to that problem.

The Council noted that Micronesians were being trained to carry out a long-term, low-cost building programme. Given the importance of providing such housing, the Council expressed the hope that the necessary resources would be made available for that programme.

The Council welcomed efforts made to combat delinquency, in particular juvenile delinquency, and recommended that preventive efforts be continued.

In the field of education, the Council noted with pleasure the excellent record of the Administering Authority, in particular the universal instruction at the primary level and the high rate of secondary-school attendance, as well as the satisfactory number of post-graduate students in the Trust Territory. The Council again recommended, however, introduction of a programme related to the economic situation in the Trust Territory as a means of preparing Micronesians for more meaningful self-government.

Further, the Council noted the increase in the number of Micronesian teachers but remained concerned, it said, that the supply of educated people in the Territory might outpace the number of suitable jobs available; it accordingly recommended that there be a continuing emphasis on vocational rather than purely academic training.

During the Council's discussion, France stated that, according to the visiting mission, progress in education and health in the Territory had been considerable. Noting that the exploitation of the wealth of the sea was opening up possibilities for new development, France considered that the inhabitants of the Territory should be able to receive training which would make it possible for Micronesia to have the necessary experts for a rational exploitation of that wealth.

#### Attainment of self-government or independence

At its 1976 session, the Trusteeship Council reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination, including the right to independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council recognized that the plebiscite in the Northern Mariana Islands in June 1975, held in the presence of a United Nations visiting mission, had been freely and properly conducted and that, in the free exercise of their right of self-determination, the people of those islands had, by a large majority, approved the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America. The Council noted the assurances given by the Administering Authority that, although the Northern Mariana Islands were expected to become self-governing under the Covenant and a local constitution while the Trusteeship Agreement was in effect, certain provisions of the Covenant would not take full effect until after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Council also noted that the United States intended to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement simultaneously for the entire Trust Territory and it reiterated its recommendation that the Administering Authority should encourage the maintenance of close and friendly contacts between the Northern Mariana Islands and the rest of the Trust Territory.

The Council affirmed its conviction that the political unity of the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands should be maintained. It recalled its earlier concern about separatist tendencies in the Palau and Marshall Islands districts and noted with satisfaction the commitment of the Administering Authority to the unity of the Caroline and the Marshall Islands.

The Council stated that like the 1976 visiting mission it did not wish to make precise recommendations on the future status best suited to the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands, or to commit itself on the question of free association. It simply noted that the status of free association currently under consideration, if endorsed by the population, would not be inconsistent with the aims of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council noted the provisions of the draft compact of free association, agreed to in June 1976 between the Administering Authority and the Congress of Micronesia. Those provisions established that sovereignty resided in the people of Micronesia, that they had the sovereign right to choose their future political status, and that they would govern themselves under their own laws and their own elected Government. In addition, the Council noted the option of unilateral termination after 15 years, allowing the people of Micronesia to

select whatever status they might then choose, including independence. It noted that no district was to be bound by any plebiscite on the draft compact if 55 per cent of those voting in that district voted against it. Also, it considered that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform themselves about the provisions of the draft compact of free association as well as other future political choices, including independence.

Further, the Council noted the draft constitution for the proposed Federated States of Micronesia which had been approved by the Micronesian Constitutional Convention in November 1975. In this connexion, the Council expressed the hope that when the draft constitution was put to a popular referendum, it would be in a form likely to be acceptable to all districts in the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands.

During the Council's deliberations, the United States said that care had been taken in negotiating the Covenant to establish a commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to assure that the Covenant would not conflict with the obligations of the United States under the Trusteeship Agreement. The Covenant would not become fully effective until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, which would occur, the United States reaffirmed, simultaneously for the entire Territory.

The United States had not taken a substantive position in support of or in opposition to the draft constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. Its policy was to encourage the peoples of the Marshall and the Caroline Islands to reach agreement on a constitutional framework that would enable them to maintain unity within a single political unit following termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The question of marine resources, in the view of the United States, was the only major area that remained to be resolved before the draft compact was put before the Congress of Micronesia and submitted to the people in a plebiscite; efforts were under way to reconcile this issue.

France pointed out that all options, including independence, had to remain open to the people of the Trust Territory in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. An unofficial referendum in July 1975—to ascertain the people's wishes with regard to the different alternatives of political status likely to be available and whether the Congress of Micronesia should be authorized to negotiate future status—had shown, France continued, that there was a need for further explanation of the possible choices of future status and a strengthening of the political training of the populations concerned. The result of this referendum had, in the opinion of France, reflected the centrifugal trends of the Marshall Islands and of Palau, indicating the

reticence and the hesitation of these districts with respect to unity.

The convening of the Constitutional Convention was noteworthy, France said, since it had been able to produce a draft constitution, although it appeared that the text had not always been compatible with the compact of free association. It was up to the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition to suggest to the Congress of Micronesia, as well as to the High Commissioner, formulas that would satisfy all sides and encourage a critical but constructive dialogue with each of the parties.

France and the United Kingdom stated their acceptance of the conclusions and recommendations of the visiting mission. The United Kingdom expressed the view that the people of the Northern Mariana Islands had to work out the detailed arrangements for their membership in the United States political family. While the United Kingdom emphasized the importance of the Northern Marianas maintaining the closest links with the rest of Micronesia, it was concerned, it said, at the extent to which the issue had polarized the two communities—the Chamorros and the Carolinians.

The United Kingdom believed that all possibilities, including that of independence, should remain open. If some form of association with the United States were to be the freely expressed desire of the Micronesians, the United Kingdom would regard that as a thoroughly legitimate exercise of their right of self-determination. It considered, however, that five years was a short span to complete the major tasks before the end of the trusteeship and assumed therefore that 1981 was to be taken as a target date rather than a fixed date.

The USSR noted that the Congress of Micronesia continued to strive for the consolidation of the unity of the Trust Territory and to ensure progress towards self-determination. The steps taken by the Congress regarding the future status of the Territory had shown that the overwhelming majority of the population of Micronesia supported the concept of unity and rejected any other variants proposed by the Administering Authority.

The USSR could not regard as normal, it said, a situation of the kind referred to in the Trusteeship Council in previous years, where the Administering Authority conducted negotiations and took other steps connected with the future status of Micronesia without the participation of the United Nations, particularly the Trusteeship Council. Referring to the proposed termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the USSR stated that the final political status of the Trust Territory, including the question of the change in status of the Mariana Islands, could only be resolved by the Security Council in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter.

#### Report of the Trusteeship Council

On 13 July 1976, by a vote of 3 to 1, the Council approved its report to the Security Council containing its conclusions and recommendations concerning conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The United States, in explaining its vote, said that, although it had voted in favour of the report in its entirety, it had taken no position on the report's recommendations or conclusions.

The USSR stated that it had voted against the report because of its position of principle on the question of the need to preserve the territorial integrity and unity of the Trust Territory. The report contained provisions, in the view of the USSR, which attested to the Council's refusal to co-operate with organs of the United Nations dealing with decolonization. Also, the USSR considered that the report did not stress the dire economic situation in the Territory and the conclusions did not duly reflect the views of the representatives of the Congress of Micronesia on the need to expand their powers.

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

The situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was discussed in 1976 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<sup>15</sup> at meetings held on 19 and 20 August. It had before it a written petition from the Chairman of the International League for Human Rights (formerly known as the International League for the Rights of Man) and it heard a statement by a representative of the League. The Administering Authority did not participate in the work of the Special Committee during consideration of the matter.

On 20 August the Special Committee requested its Chairman to convey to the President of the Trusteeship Council its sentiments concerning the Council's decision not to report to the General Assembly (see p. 675), which had resulted in the discontinuance of the Council's co-operation with the Special Committee, and to ask the President of the Council for further information on the matter.

By a set of conclusions and recommendations it adopted, the Special Committee, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination, in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Special Committee once again noted 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. The Committee called upon

the United States to comply with its repeated requests that a representative be present at its meetings to provide information which would assist the Committee in the formulation of conclusions and recommendations.

The Special Committee noted that a draft constitution for the Trust Territory had been approved by the Micronesian Constitutional Convention and expressed the hope that it would be adopted by all districts of the Territory. It also noted the creation by the Congress of Micronesia of a Commission on Future Political Status and Transition, which it hoped would work to strengthen the unity of the Territory.

The Special Committee further noted that at the referendum held in 1975 the people had voted in favour of territorial unity. It also noted that a draft compact of free association would come into effect in each district unless 55 per cent of the people of that district voted against it.

The Special Committee noted the proposed termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1980 or 1981. It remained of the view that this provided an unduly long transitional period and reiterated its hope that the people of the Territory would be encouraged to decide freely upon their future political status well before 1981.

In addition, the Committee noted with concern that the Administering Authority had not implemented its previous recommendation that necessary regulations 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 exercise of the power of veto by the High Commissioner. It also urged the United States to prepare Micronesians for assuming the highest executive functions. The Committee joined the Trusteeship Council in the recommendation that consideration be given to appointing a Micronesian to the post of Deputy High Commissioner as an interim measure towards filling the post by popular election.

The Special Committee welcomed the establishment in 1976 of new budgetary procedures, which authorized the Congress of Micronesia to present to the United States Congress its own budgetary justification for the Territory's annual appropriation. It also noted that land identification and survey work on all public land was in progress and was expected to be completed in 1977. The Committee expressed the hope that this would provide effective measures to guarantee and safeguard the rights of the indigenous population over their own natural resources and their right to dispose of them.

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.



The Special Committee noted with satisfaction Micronesia's involvement in regional and international organizations and, in particular, the agreement with the United Nations Development Programme to draw up a country programme for the Territory. Further, it noted with satisfaction that

the Congress of Micronesia had achieved observer status at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with the sponsorship of the Administering Authority, and that such participation was expected to continue.

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T/L.1201. Conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Report of Drafting Committee, adopted by Council on 13 July 1976, meeting 1459, by 3 votes to 1. (Annex: draft conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.)

T/L.1204. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security

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## Chapter

## Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

During 1976, 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<sup>1</sup> 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 yet attained independence.

In this chapter, an account is given of the Special Committee's work in general during 1976, the consideration of its report by the General

Assembly, as well as details of the Special Committee's and the Assembly's decisions on individual territories.

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 will be found in other chapters of this volume.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

### General questions

#### System of examination

During 1976, 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 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 the territories' administering powers under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>2</sup>

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. The representatives of national liberation movements of colonial territories in Africa may 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. The Committee is empowered by the General Assembly to send visiting groups to territories to obtain first-hand information; it may also 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 to be necessary.

Each year, the Special Committee submits to the General Assembly a report on its consideration of the situation in each territory or group of territories coming under its purview and on special questions which it has decided to take up separately. On the basis of this report the Assembly considers the implementation of the Declaration in general and with respect to individual territories.

Between 30 January and 26 October 1976, the Special Committee held 34 plenary meetings, and

<sup>2</sup>For text of Article 73e of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

its working group and subsidiary bodies a total of 47 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, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Somaliland,<sup>3</sup> Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Namibia, the New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Seychelles, the Solomon Islands, Southern Rhodesia, Spanish Sahara, Timor, the Tokelau Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu and the United States Virgin Islands. The Committee also carried out other tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly.

At the beginning of its 1976 session, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee

on Petitions and Information, to allocate to it the agenda 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" and, in consequence, to rename it the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. The Committee also decided to maintain Sub-Committee II and to rename it the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

During 1976, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance considered three communications, which contained requests for hearings concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the New Hebrides, and decided to circulate the communications as petitions.

<sup>3</sup> The term "French Somaliland" appears in those United Nations texts where it is so used by the United Nations organs, delegations or speakers concerned. The designation of it as "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas" is the one requested by the administering power.

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#### General aspects of implementation of the Declaration

##### 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<sup>4</sup> gave particular attention at its 1976 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 General Assembly decisions, including the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in colonial territories (see section 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 section 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, at the invitations of the Governments of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, dispatched an ad hoc group of six of its members (the Congo, India, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia) to the capitals of those countries in May and June 1976 in connexion with the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly, with specific reference to the questions of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Namibia. In deciding to dispatch the ad hoc group, the Committee was mindful of its primary objective to seek the best ways and means of contributing effectively to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to those territories.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing text of Declaration.

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 concrete recommendations and proposals in regard to specific territories (see section below).

Also, the Special Committee, at the invitation of the United Kingdom (the administering power), dispatched in May 1976 a three-member visiting mission (Fiji, Sierra Leone and the Syrian Arab Republic) to the British Virgin Islands. In May and June 1976, in response to an invitation extended to it by New Zealand (the administering power), the Special Committee dispatched a visiting mission consisting of three of its members (Iran, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania) to the Tokelau Islands in order to secure first-hand information regarding the territory and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of its inhabitants 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 people (see pp. 717 and 734-36).

During 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 on this subject with representatives of three administering powers. The Chairman reported that the representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom had reiterated their Governments' readiness to continue to provide the Special Committee with all relevant information on the territories concerned and to participate in the related work of the Committee. With regard to the receiving of visiting missions, the Chairman noted with satisfaction the positive attitude maintained by the three Governments, adding that consultations would continue with these powers with a view to sending visiting missions to territories under their administration, as appropriate.

On 17 June 1976, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by which it expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended to the United Nations by Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom with regard to visiting missions. It called upon the other administering powers to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate fully with the

United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the territories under their administration; the Committee also requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with those 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, on 13 September 1976, adopted a decision by a vote of 21 to 0, with 1 abstention.

By this decision, the Special Committee said it remained convinced that such activities and arrangements might constitute an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration. This conclusion was evident in respect of territories in southern Africa, where military forces were being utilized to subjugate the colonial peoples and to oppose the struggle of their national liberation movements for freedom and independence. It was also true in respect of other territories where strategic military bases were maintained to serve the global interests of the colonial powers.

The Committee noted with regret that the colonial powers concerned had not implemented the relevant General Assembly resolutions calling upon them to terminate their military bases and installations in the 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 and racist régimes 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 countries with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology.

The Committee condemned in particular the use of massive armed force by the illegal racist régimes in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia in their efforts to suppress the struggle for freedom of the oppressed peoples of those territories, and the military and political collaboration of South Africa with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee also condemned certain Western powers for the continued military collaboration and support which they rendered to the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa and for their nuclear co-operation with South Africa. The Special Committee further reiterated its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which were detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, and once again called upon those powers to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

In expressing his reservations to this decision, the representative of Australia said that there were a number of aspects of the decision not specifically related to the situation in southern Africa which were inconsistent with the views of his Government. For example, criticisms were made which took no account of the relevant Charter provisions. The military presence of an administering power might well be justified by obligations relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as local defence. Australia would have wished to support the Committee's report, especially as it rightly emphasized the problems in southern Africa. However, it had had to abstain on the decision because of other partisan elements that had intruded into the report.

With regard to the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee endorsed recommendations 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 to assist the common struggle against colonialism and in support of the struggle of the peoples of the territories under colonial rule to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

The Special Committee recommended that the Office of Public Information should: place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and the activities of the national liberation movements of those territories; give greater publicity to the role of foreign economic and other interests and military activities of colonial powers which were impeding the full implementation of the Declaration; establish closer co-operation with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia through the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); and intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas.

The Committee also gave attention to the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization in connexion with the observance, in mid-May 1976, of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. At the beginning of the Week of Solidarity, the Chairman of the Committee emphasized its importance in the context of the current developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and urged the international press to lend its fullest possible co-operation in rallying support for the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples.

In connexion with its review of the list of territories to which the Declaration was applicable, the Special Committee, on 7 September 1976,

reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and, by virtue of that right, freely to determine its political status and freely to pursue its economic, social and cultural development. The Committee charged its Rapporteur with bringing up to date the 1974 report<sup>5</sup> and decided to resume discussion of the item at its 1977 session.

### 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 29 November and 17 December 1976, during which some 27 Members explained their position on the question.

The Assembly had before it 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 in 1976. Chapters of the Special Committee's report dealing with specific territories were allocated by the Assembly to its Fourth Committee for consideration and report.

In conformity with previous 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.

Speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee, on 29 November, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania pointed out that, notwithstanding the very remarkable progress achieved in recent years, the overriding fact of which the United Nations should not lose sight was that there remained more than 12 million people scattered throughout the world for whom the Declaration represented an unfulfilled promise. Furthermore, no less than 7 million of those people were languishing under the most inhuman system of repression and discrimination at the hands of the white racist minority régimes in southern Africa.

The Chairman stated that the emergence of independent, sovereign African States in Mozambique and Angola had given a tremendous impetus to the determination of the African peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to hasten their own liberation. For the illegal white minority rulers in Zimbabwe, it had meant the loss of two of their principal channels for evading the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

The United Nations had witnessed a logical ex-

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 766.

tension of those developments in the course of 1976; the freedom fighters of Namibia and Zimbabwe had forged ahead in their struggle, making great sacrifices, both human and material, but determined to secure by all the means at their disposal their legitimate right to self-determination and independence. At the same time, the international community had witnessed an escalation of repressive violence perpetrated by the racist minority régimes stubbornly clinging to the maintenance of the status quo. Those régimes had not only intensified their aggression against the African people of Namibia and Zimbabwe but also had with equal vehemence sought to threaten the territorial integrity and security of independent African States. Thus, the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia had constantly become victims of aggression by those régimes.

It was significant, the Chairman stated, that acts of aggression against Mozambique, as well as an escalation of violence against Zimbabwean patriots, had continued unabated during the talks in Geneva concerning a transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe, demonstrating without the slightest doubt that there had been no fundamental change of attitude on the part of the Ian Smith racist minority régime. In contrast, the decision of the Zimbabwe nationalist leaders to attend the Geneva talks fully demonstrated the willingness of the African people of Zimbabwe to attain independence on the basis of majority rule by less violent means, if that was still possible.

The United Kingdom, as the administering power, should demonstrate its preparedness to work effectively for the speedy attainment of an independent Zimbabwe under majority rule. The United Kingdom's unequivocal commitment to fix March 1978 as the latest date by which Zimbabwe would become independent, while at the same time pledging its co-operation to work with the transitional government for an earlier date of independence, was a step in the right direction, the Chairman observed, adding that the United Nations had to continue to render its unqualified support to the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

With regard to the situation in Namibia, he said that it was no less serious. There too, South Africa, after the ignominious ending of its aggression against Angola, had reinforced its military occupation and escalated its reign of terror against the Namibian people. In contemptuous disregard for United Nations decisions, it had continued in its policy of divide and rule, resorting to the stratagem of a so-called constitutional conference of hand-picked representatives and to proposals for a puppet government to give a semblance of validity to its continued domination of the territory. The international community had rightly rejected that manoeuvre and had insisted that any negotiation of

the future had to be in accord with the principles laid down by the United Nations and conducted with the authentic representatives of the Namibian people, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). It was to be regretted that some Member States, despite that situation, continued to aid and abet the South African régime in its defiance of the United Nations by supplying it with the arms and military equipment which enabled the régime to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the international territory.

The Chairman of the Special Committee said that it was particularly regrettable that when the Security Council had considered the question in October 1976 (see pp. 769-72) it had been frustrated in taking appropriate measures as a result of vetoes by France, the United Kingdom and the United States. It was hoped that those three Council members would reconsider their position so as to work with the rest of the international community in adopting appropriate measures to arrest the dangerous situation unfolding in Namibia.

Referring to the conclusions of the Special Committee's ad hoc group of six members dispatched to Africa in April and May 1976 (see above), the Chairman said that two things had been abundantly clear: the need for intensified support and aid to the peoples concerned and their liberation movements, and the need to provide all possible assistance to Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to help them cope with the massive influx of refugees and meet the serious economic consequences resulting from their strict observance of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

Referring to the Special Committee's endorsement of a proposal of the ad hoc group that the United Nations should organize during 1977 an international conference to mobilize world public opinion in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Chairman said that such a conference, which would be similar to the international conference held in Oslo, Norway, in 1973<sup>6</sup> and would be organized in co-operation with OAU, would be timely and constructive.

With regard to other colonial problems, particularly the territories in the Caribbean Sea and the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Chairman stated that the past year had been both rewarding and frustrating. On the positive side was the emergence of another independent and sovereign State—Seychelles. In several other territories advances had been made which, though they fell short of the aims of the Declaration, had at least brought the territories a step closer to the final goal.

The Chairman of the Special Committee further stated that there was still a long road to be travelled and many obstacles to be overcome before the

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 77, 664 and 672.

United Nations discharged the obligation placed upon it by the Declaration and the relevant articles of the Charter. That obligation would remain until the last vestige of colonialism had been eliminated. The United Nations should confront its responsibilities conscientiously and, during 1977, make a united effort to bring that goal closer to reality.

During the debate, the majority of the speakers expressed satisfaction with the significant progress made since the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence and stressed the effectiveness of the contribution made to that end by the national liberation movements and the United Nations. Although during the previous 16 years several millions of people had achieved independence, there still remained 12 million whose aspirations for independence had not been fulfilled and who lived under the colonial yoke. In the view of most of these speakers, it was incumbent upon the United Nations, by firmly supporting the struggle of the peoples in the remaining colonial territories, to ensure that the last phase in this process was concluded without further delay.

Many speakers stressed the gravity and explosiveness of the situation obtaining in southern Africa and some, in particular Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR, Yugoslavia and Zambia, considered it a serious threat to international peace and security.

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Mali, Poland and Yugoslavia considered that one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the principle of self-determination and national independence continued to be the direct or indirect support given the colonial and racist régimes by a number of foreign companies and monopolies engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the territories.

Although most of the statements in the debate dealt primarily with the problems facing the colonial territories in Africa, many Members also referred to colonial territories in other parts of the world. Among those expressing their position in that regard were Afghanistan, Austria, China, Guinea, Hungary, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mauritius, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. While it was emphasized that all territories, regardless of size, resources and location, warranted the attention of the United Nations and its assistance in ensuring that their populations were accorded the right to determine their future, the view was expressed by some that, in the application to decolonization of its principles and procedures, the United Nations had to seek a variety of ways to fulfil its purposes. In this connexion, the United Kingdom emphasized that in each case it was the

wishes of the people concerned that should be paramount, while Austria expressed the view that ties between a non-self-governing territory and an existing sovereign State were only one special aspect to be taken into account in determining the proper course of action; they could in no way override the right to self-determination, which remained the guiding principle.

Several speakers, including Afghanistan, Ghana, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius and the United Kingdom, remarked that, as repeatedly demonstrated, the dispatch of visiting missions to colonial territories constituted the best means for the United Nations to satisfy itself that the wishes of the people concerned regarding their future status were taken into account.

For most of the speakers in the debate, the considerable progress made during the year towards extending the guarantees of the Declaration on granting independence to dependent peoples made it all the more imperative to explore every possible avenue for the extension of concrete assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, where, Austria observed, the intransigence and narrow-sightedness of the minority racist régimes threatened large-scale disorder and massive human suffering. In respect of those territories, a number of Members considered that only the implementation of comprehensive mandatory sanctions would bring down the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and that the situation in the territory would not change so long as there existed a lack of co-operation or political will in that direction. Some Member States, including Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Poland, the USSR and Zambia, expressed the view that the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter should be adopted in regard to South Africa.<sup>7</sup>

On 17 December 1976, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 31/143, took a series of decisions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

By the operative part of this resolution, the Assembly among other things:

(1) reaffirmed its 1960 resolution by which it had adopted the Declaration on the granting of independence<sup>8</sup> and its 1970 resolution by which it adopted a programme of action to implement the Declaration<sup>9</sup> and all other resolutions on decolonization, and called upon the administering powers to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the territories concerned to exer-

<sup>7</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 706-8, text of resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970.

cise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

(2) declared 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—was incompatible with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>10</sup> and the Declaration on the granting of independence and posed a serious threat to international peace and security;

(3) 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 the Charter, the Declaration on the granting of independence and the Human Rights Declaration;

(4) affirmed 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) approved the report of the Special Committee and its programme of work for 1977;

(6) 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 in that report;

(7) condemned the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which impeded the implementation of the Declaration with respect to colonial territories, particularly in southern Africa;

(8) strongly condemned all collaboration in both the nuclear and military fields with the Government of South Africa and called upon all States concerned to refrain from extending to that Government, directly or indirectly, any facilities or collaboration which increased its nuclear and military potential;

(9) requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, to withhold all assistance from South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia 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 the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes;

(10) 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;

(11) urged all States, directly and through their

action in the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, to provide moral and material assistance to the 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 the strengthening of the economies of those territories;

(12) requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration on granting independence in all territories and, in particular:

(a) to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism;

(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 were likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) to continue to examine compliance by Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(d) to continue to pay particular attention to the small territories, including the sending of visiting missions as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable their populations to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence; and

(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 and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerned the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe; and

(13) called upon the administering powers to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in its work relating to the territories under their administration and to permit the access of visiting missions to those territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants.

General Assembly resolution 31/143 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 121 to 2, with 8 abstentions, on the proposal of 49 Member States.

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

Explaining its negative vote on the resolution, the United States said it had reservations about a number of aspects of the text itself, as well as about

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, for text of Universal Declaration.



portions of the report of the Special Committee, including the language on military activities and foreign economic interests. With regard to a decision by the Special Committee to take up the question of Puerto Rico again in 1977, the United States said that Puerto Rico was not a matter which fell within the purview of the Special Committee. The people of Puerto Rico were self-governing, as was recognized by the General Assembly in 1953, when it approved resolution 748(VIII),<sup>11</sup> and in 1971, when it decided not to inscribe Puerto Rico on its agenda. The United States policy was based on full acceptance of the principle of self-determination; in the exercise of their right to self-determination, the island's people had opposed independence for Puerto Rico and had selected a commonwealth relationship with the United States. This choice, which was made in 1952, was reaffirmed in a 1967 status referendum, and an election on 2 November 1976 provided further current evidence as to the wishes of the people of Puerto Rico. In view of these facts, the United States concluded, discussion of Puerto Rico by the Special Committee was an unwarranted interference in the affairs of the United States and Puerto Rico.

A number of other Members also expressed reservations on the text. Guatemala, for instance, said it could not accept certain political criteria expressed in the text which had no bearing on the real purpose of decolonization.

Australia considered that recourse to armed struggle must be made only as a last resort, and believed that the international community had a continuing obligation to explore fully the opportunities that, in Australia's view, still existed for a peaceful solution in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Others opposing the provision affirming the legitimacy of all necessary means to exercise the right to self-determination and independence included Austria, Bolivia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and Norway—speaking also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden. Austria and Ireland commented that they interpreted this provision to mean the use of all peaceful means in accordance with the Charter.

Some of these Members, as well as Japan, Portugal, Turkey and others, had reservations concerning the provision calling for the withdrawal of military bases. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, for example, believed that the existence of military bases was not necessarily an obstacle to self-determination.

The United Kingdom also said it was a distortion of the truth to assert that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms posed a serious threat to international peace and security. That statement, while true in Southern Rhodesia, failed to discriminate between different territories and situations. The representative of Ireland also expressed reser-

vations about the accuracy of that operative paragraph. So, too, did Japan, which said it found it difficult to support such a provision, as well as some others, but had voted for the resolution because it firmly supported its basic objective.

France explained that it had abstained because it did not agree with the general spirit of the resolution's provisions. Moreover, it did not believe foreign economic interests were necessarily impeding the independence and development of the territories concerned. Italy also had reservations on this provision.

Also on 17 December 1976, the General Assembly took decisions on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization. Among other things the Assembly:

(1) 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;

(2) 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;

(3) requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to publicize 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 on decolonization through the Office of Public Information and the unit on information relating to decolonization; (b) to seek the full co-operation of the administering powers in the discharge of the aforementioned tasks; (c) to intensify the activities of the information centres, particularly in Western Europe; (d) to maintain a close working relationship with OAU; and (e) to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of the relevant information; and

(4) invited all States, the specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations 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.

These decisions were taken when the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 2 abstentions, adopted resolution 31/144, on the proposal of 53 States.

(For list of sponsors, text of resolution and vot-

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 539, text of resolution 748(VIII) of 27 November 1953.

ing details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 17 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it decided to convene an International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The Assembly decided that the Conference would be held during 1977 to mobilize world-wide support for and assistance to the peoples of those territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence. It welcomed the preparedness of the Government of Mozambique to hold the Conference at Maputo and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to organize the Conference in consultation with OAU. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to

give the widest possible publicity to the Conference through all the media at his disposal, including press releases, radio and television.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/145.

(For text of resolution 31/145, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

In addition, the General Assembly, on 30 November 1976, adopted a resolution—31/34—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.

(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 1024-1057.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976). (Chapter I: Establishment, organization and activities of Special Committee (Section F: Question of list of territories to which Declaration is applicable; Section G: Participation of national liberation movements in work 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; Chapter VII: Meetings in Africa of ad hoc group established by Special Committee.)

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 50.  
Plenary meetings 82, 83, 85, 86, 97, 102, 104.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I.

A/31/1/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, August 1976, section II.

A/31/23/Rev.1. 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 1976). (Chapter I: Establishment, organization and activities of Special Committee.)

A/31/94. Letter of 20 May from USSR (transmitting message of congratulations of 25 May 1976 to African Heads of State and Government on occasion of Africa Liberation Day).

A/31/98. Letter of 27 May from German Democratic Republic (transmitting message of congratulations to Heads of State of OAU member countries on occasion of 13th anniversary of founding of OAU).

A/31/196 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 August from Madagascar (transmitting resolutions adopted at 27th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June-3 July 1976).

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or

Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/31/L.29/Add.1-3. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/74. Administrative and financial implications of 49-power draft resolution, A/31/L.29. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/442/Rev.1. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 49-power draft resolution, A/31/L.29. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/143, as proposed by 49 powers, A/31/L.29/Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 121 to 2, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, 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, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emir-

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

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands.

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,

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, in particular resolution 3481(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 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 pressing 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 régime in Southern Rhodesia, thus perpetuating their domination of the peoples in the Territories concerned,

Noting 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 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular the important consultations undertaken by the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976, as well as the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the visiting missions to the British Virgin Islands and Tokelau,

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 of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration, and deeply deploring the negative attitude of those administering Powers which, despite the repeated appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, persist in their refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly,

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 with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

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. Declares 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 1976, including the programme of work envisaged for 1977;

6. 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 report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration in both the nuclear and military fields with the Government of South Africa and calls upon all States concerned to refrain from extending to that Government, directly or indirectly, any facilities or collaboration which increase its nuclear and military potential;

9. 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 régime 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 régimes;

10. 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;

11. 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;

12. 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-second 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 and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

(a) 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 and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers to co-operate, or continue to co-operate, with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration and 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;

14. 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/31/L.307Add.1-3. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 31/144, as proposed by 53 powers, A/31/L.30/ Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, 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, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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 Republic, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, United States.

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,

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 3482(XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration 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 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;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, 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 through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and the unit on information relating to decolonization established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies of the Office of Public Information 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;

4. 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 2 above.

### Implementation of the Declaration by specialized agencies and other associated international institutions

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

In 1976, 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<sup>12</sup> again 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 this question at plenary meetings held between 31 August and 8 September.

The Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant Assembly resolutions by the following specialized agencies and international institutions: 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 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); 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).

During its discussion, the Committee took into account the views which had been expressed by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories concerned who participated in its work during the year.

The Special Committee also had before it a report by its Chairman on consultations which had taken place between him and the President of the Economic and Social Council, as well as a report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to which it had allocated consideration of this matter. The Committee adopted the report

of the Sub-Committee and approved its detailed conclusions and recommendations.

The Special Committee also—on 8 September—adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it:

- reaffirmed that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to attain independence entailed as a corollary the extension by the United Nations system of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

- expressed its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations that had continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in implementing the relevant Assembly resolutions;

- expressed its concern that the assistance extended by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate in terms of the actual needs of those peoples;

- requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for liberation from colonial rule, to initiate or broaden contacts with them in consultation with OAU, and to review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay;

- 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 Assembly;

- urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all support to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

— noted with satisfaction the arrangements by several specialized agencies and organizations enabling representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories in Africa to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to their countries and called upon those international institutions which had not done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay, including the requisite financial provisions, particularly to ensure that assistance projects of agencies and organizations were carried out to the benefit of the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements; and

— requested the General Assembly to recommend that Governments intensify their efforts in the organizations of which they were members in order to ensure full implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, according priority to providing aid on an emergency basis to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, and urged that the heads of the agencies submit to the respective governing bodies 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 Committee adopted this resolution without objection.

#### **Consideration by Economic and Social Council**

The implementation by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was considered in July and August 1976 by the Economic and Social Council. Among other things, the Council discussed the report of its President on this subject.

In his report, the Council President stated that he had held consultations with the Chairman of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration. The two presiding officers reviewed the results of a meeting between representatives of the agencies, the United Nations and the General Secretariat of OAU, held at Geneva, Switzerland, on 5 April 1976. They noted that the meeting had provided useful guidance to the agencies as to the priorities and procedures of OAU with regard to assistance to the national liberation movements in Africa, and had clarified a number of issues arising in that connexion.

The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction the closer contacts and liaison established by the organizations within the United Nations system with the national liberation movements and OAU. They agreed that the practice of dispatching multidisciplinary missions, in consultation with OAU, should continue in order that the needs of the peo-

ples concerned in terms of specific assistance programmes could be identified and receive appropriate priority. At the same time, the two officers noted that the arrangements made by several agencies and organizations had resulted in the active and direct participation, in their relevant meetings, of representatives of the national liberation movements, thus contributing towards the effective consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of the colonial peoples.

They also noted with satisfaction that many agencies had adopted measures with a view to defraying all travel and other related expenses of such representatives invited to attend those proceedings. In that connexion they welcomed the fact that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been represented at a number of agency conferences and meetings and had become an associate member of some agencies.

The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia continued to be in force. They agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of those régimes until they renounced their policies of colonial and racial domination.

The President of the Council expressed deep appreciation for the valuable contribution made by the Special Committee's ad hoc group which was sent to Africa in support of the continuing endeavours of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia (see preceding section). They were in full accord that the international community should continue to intensify its support for the peoples in the remaining colonial territories, especially Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and in that context they considered the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system, such as the World Bank, IMF and UNDP, essential in securing the flow of funds required for the preparation of extended programmes of assistance.

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council took several decisions on the subject. Among other things, it endorsed the observations and suggestions contained in the Council President's report and recommended them for action by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. It also requested its President to continue his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council.

These decisions were set forth in Council resolution 2015(LXI), which was adopted, without a vote, on a proposal originally submitted in the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen,

Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. The Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had approved the text on 21 July 1976, also without a vote.

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

### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

During its consideration of the item, the General Assembly had before it two reports of the Secretary-General 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 Secretary-General reported, among other things, on the type of assistance the specialized agencies had extended to the national liberation movements in Africa during the period under review. He indicated that a number of specialized agencies had extended invitations to representatives of national liberation movements to attend meetings of the specialized agencies, whenever matters pertaining to their territories were being discussed.

The International Labour Organisation had reported that it continued to render assistance to colonial territories in Africa. Co-operation between ILO and OAU had been increasing, particularly with regard to assistance to the African liberation movements.

The Food and Agriculture Organization had indicated that possibilities for implementing agricultural training projects in Zambia, proposed by Zimbabwean liberation movements, were being pursued and that further research had been undertaken into the agrarian situation in Zimbabwe. Assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in setting up farm training courses and agricultural projects in Zambia had been discussed by an FAO consultant with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, representatives of SWAPO and the Zambian authorities. Further, FAO had stated that it had extended invitations to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to attend the FAO Conference in 1975 and had allocated funds to cover their travel expenses.

The Governing Council of UNDP had requested the UNDP Administrator to do everything possible to ensure that assistance by UNDP and the executing agencies to African liberation movements recognized by OAU should be furnished rapidly and with maximum flexibility. In addition to the resources of the liberation movement trust fund, the Administrator had been authorized to use funds available in respect of undistributed indicative planning figures provided for future participants during 1977-1981, not exceeding \$6 million.

Since 1970, UNESCO had stated, it had contributed in co-operation with OAU to the education of African refugees who had fled their country; such assistance had totalled \$92,600 for 1975-1976. In addition, UNESCO had offered support with regard to literacy and post-literacy activities to liberation movements recognized by OAU. It had continued to associate the liberation movements closely with the preparation of UNDP/UNESCO assistance projects.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had reported that its assistance projects in 1976 were mainly directed towards rural settlement and the provision of medical and educational facilities. Of the total of \$83,800 obligated by UNHCR in 1975 for assistance to Namibian refugees, more than \$48,000 was made available by the United Nations Council for Namibia. In 1975, a contribution of \$100,000 was received from the Netherlands; a grant of \$450,000 was made from the UNHCR Emergency Fund for refugees from Southern Rhodesia.

The World Health Organization had reported, among other things, that an over-all plan of work had been drawn up covering the needs of all the liberation movements in Africa recognized by OAU; it was foreseen that UNDP would allocate \$600,000 for the three-year (1976-1978) duration of that project. The plan provided for the appointment of a project manager, four medical officers, five staff nurses and three assistant nurses, among other personnel.

The assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund to liberation movements had amounted to \$1.8 million in 1975. In the United Republic of Tanzania, aid given to people under the care of liberation movements totalled \$489,000, of which \$76,000 was from special contributions. Total assistance for liberation movements provided to Zambia amounted to \$376,000, of which \$251,000 was financed by special contributions.

During the discussions in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, WHO reported that at a joint OAU/UNDP/UNICEF/WHO meeting in June 1976 at Geneva, which was also attended by liberation movements, those movements had confirmed their interest in a collective project for training and for the provision of emergency medical supplies. In consultation with OAU, preparations had been made to begin the multinational liberation movement health project early in September 1976, and it had been decided to establish it in the United Republic of Tanzania.

On 29 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution setting forth its decisions on the implementation of the Declaration by organizations related to the United Nations.

By the preamble, the Assembly, among other things taking into account the positions of the na-

tional liberation movements of the colonial territories in Africa as explained to the Special Committee and to its ad hoc group which visited a number of African countries in April and May 1976, reaffirmed the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to take all effective measures to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly by providing moral and material assistance on a priority basis to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

It noted with satisfaction the measures taken by some of the agencies and organizations, in particular WFP and UNDP, to provide assistance on a priority basis to the peoples of the territories formerly administered by Portugal.

The Assembly then expressed its appreciation to the General Secretariat of OAU for the continued co-operation and assistance extended to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly among other things approved the chapter of the Special Committee's report on the question and 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 to achieve freedom and independence entailed the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant Assembly resolutions, but expressed concern that such assistance was far from adequate in terms of actual needs.

It requested the specialized agencies and other organizations in the system to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommended that the organizations concerned initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples in consultation with OAU and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures so as to extend the necessary aid without delay.

The Assembly urged once again that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system take all necessary measures to withhold any assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, discontinue all support to them until

they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes.

It noted with satisfaction the arrangement by several specialized agencies and organizations which enabled representatives of 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 international institutions which had not done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay.

The Assembly recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and international organizations of which they were members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and that they accord priority to providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples in the colonial territories and to their national liberation movements.

Also, the Assembly urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations in the system to formulate, with the active co-operation of OAU, and submit as a matter of priority to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the 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 the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures to implement this resolution.

Finally, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordinating the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations in the system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Assembly adopted this resolution—31/30—by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 5 abstentions. It acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 5 abstentions, on 15 November 1976. The text was sponsored in the Fourth Committee by 49 Members.

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

At the time of the vote in the Fourth Committee, China pointed out that the World Bank and IMF had continued to refuse to implement the General As-



sembly's resolution of 25 October 1971<sup>13</sup> by which the Assembly had decided to restore all rights to the People's Republic of China and to expel the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place they unlawfully occupied at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it. China said that such a refusal could give the impression that there was more than one China, which was impossible.

The Netherlands said it attached great importance to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies. However, it felt, among other things, that the arbitrary infringement of South Africa's right to participate in the work of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies was unjustified.

The United States commented that the ever-growing politicization of the specialized agencies was a dangerous trend, as it threatened to undermine the important technical and humanitarian work carried out by the agencies. It said it supported the extension of humanitarian assistance to the peoples in and refugees from the colonial territories but had reservations about calling on the agencies to extend all material assistance to liberation movements, as such requests were beyond the scope and purpose of the agencies.

Canada expressed the view that the specialized agencies and institutions dealing with health, education, emergency relief and technical assistance were especially competent to provide aid under programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, while Denmark believed that more humanitarian, technical and cultural assistance should be provided to peoples struggling for self-determination. At the same time, Denmark said, proper consideration should be given to the status

of the agencies and they should retain their universal character.

In the view of the Federal Republic of Germany, the introduction of political elements in the work of the specialized agencies would adversely affect the efficiency of their activities without really promoting the political issues.

The United Kingdom expressed serious reservations about the view taken in the resolution and in previous such resolutions concerning the relations between the General Assembly and the specialized agencies, which had their own responsibilities and constitutions. Further, it urged that greater consideration be given to the problems of small non-self-governing territories, many of which had suffered severe cutbacks in the assistance they received from the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

France said it believed that the specialized agencies should provide the necessary assistance to States achieving independence but it had serious reservations about the provisions in the resolution which assigned to the specialized agencies tasks beyond their competence.

While Belgium agreed with the general spirit of the resolution, one of the operative paragraphs contained some views and judgements regarding the specialized agencies which Belgium considered to be incompatible with the independence of those organizations; specifically, that was the case with IMF and the World Bank. Australia held similar views, and suggested that if Member States wanted IMF to withhold co-operation from South Africa, members of IMF should take a collective decision to that effect, within the framework of the Fund's regulations.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 136, text of resolution 2758(XXVI).

## 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 1046, 1047, 1049-1052.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter VI. (Section B: Resolutions adopted by Special Committee on 8 September 1976, meeting 1052.)

### Consideration by Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—61st sess/on  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 588-590, 592.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

E/5803. Annual report of ACC for 1975/1976, Part One, Chapter I D.

E/5849. Report of President of Economic and Social Council. E/AC.24/L.522. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria,

Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 21 July 1976, meeting 592.

E/5871. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

Resolution 2015(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5871, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

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 1975/76, 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 3421(XXX) of 8 December 1975 and Council resolution 1978(LIX) of 31 July 1975,

Taking into account the findings of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples concerning the Group's consultations with the Governments of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples who are still living under oppressive colonial and alien domination, in Namibia, in Southern Rhodesia and in other 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 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,

Gravely concerned that, although assistance to refugees from the colonial territories in Africa has been rendered, 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 continues to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of those peoples,

Disturbed by the report that the implementation of some assistance programmes has been cancelled or delayed by the organizations concerned,

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,

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. 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 the United Nations, 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;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, increased moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden

contacts and co-operation with these peoples, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, and should work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance within the fields of their competence, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

5. 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, to continue to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime 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 or support of the illegal domination of the territories by those régimes;

6. Calls upon those organizations which have not yet made arrangements enabling representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in their proceedings relating to the countries concerned, to do so without delay, including provision for the payment of travel and other related expenses incurred in connexion with the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements in such proceedings;

7. Requests all Governments to 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, to accord priority to the provision of adequate resources for the desired programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial territories and to their national liberation movements;

8. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 above, to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of increased assistance to the peoples in the colonial territories and their national liberation movements;

9. Further urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to overcome the shortage of funds resulting in the cancellation or postponement of projects of assistance to the peoples concerned;

10. 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-first session of the Council;

11. 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;

12. Decides to keep this question under continuous review.

## Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10-12, 14-16, 18, 22, 23, 25.  
Plenary meeting 82.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I C 3.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VII E.

A/31/23/Rev.1. 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 1976), Chapters VI and VII.

A/31/65 and Add.1-5. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/238. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/31/L.4. Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, 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, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

A/31/353. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 31/30, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/353, adopted by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 82, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mex-

ico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malawi, 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 of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

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,

Taking into account the positions of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa on this item, as explained to the Special Committee and to the Ad Hoc Group established by the Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976, which visited a number of African countries in May 1976, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations 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 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 actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

Noting with satisfaction the measures initiated by some of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, to provide assistance on a priority basis to the peoples of the Territories formerly administered by Portugal, and expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the initiative he has taken in that regard,

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 United Nations 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. 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 in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. 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 terms of the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

5. 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;

6. 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;

7. Recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation 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);

8. 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 régime 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 the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

9. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations 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 to 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 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 the peoples in the colonial Territories and 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 7 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. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, 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;

(b) 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 report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

13. 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;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

### Activities of foreign economic and other interests

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>14</sup> continued in 1976 to examine activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of that Declaration in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and in 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 23 August and 13 September 1976 at which

the Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions with particular reference to foreign economic interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Committee also took into account the report of the ad hoc group which visited Africa during April and May 1976 (see p. 688).

The Executive Secretary of the Organization of

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

African Unity (OAU) outlined to the Committee OAU's plans to assist Angola, Mozambique and the Comoros in their efforts to resist the actions and pressures being exerted on them by foreign economic interests in that region.

During the debate on this question, a number of Committee members expressed profound concern that States with economic interests in the colonial territories had continued to disregard United Nations decisions and relevant resolutions calling for an end to such economic and other activities. The representative of Bulgaria commented that, on the contrary, the colonial powers and States whose companies and nationals were engaged in those activities, particularly in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, continued to expand rather than decrease them, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of those territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence. Free of any restrictions, monopolies and other foreign concerns continued to deprive the colonial peoples of their natural resources and assisted the colonialist and racist régimes in their fight against national liberation movements. Certain Western States, he went on to say, were giving direct support and assistance to those régimes in southern Africa, thereby thwarting the process of decolonization.

The mineral wealth of Namibia had become more and more a deterrent to its political freedom, in the view of Sierra Leone. Namibia produced diamonds, copper, lead, uranium, zinc, tin and iron ore; in 1975, the area covered by mining concessions comprised one third of Namibia. The main investors in the base metals sector were Canada, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, the representative of Sierra Leone added. In addition, the exploitation of uranium had increased Namibia's strategic importance not only to South Africa but also to other countries having nuclear capability. Uranium investments in the territory were estimated at £750 million, which was more than all other investments in Namibia combined. This was a clear indication that foreign investors were extremely confident that South Africa did not intend to give up its illegal occupation of Namibia in the near future.

The representative of Sierra Leone noted further that the South African Government relied on African migrant labour in Namibia because it not only minimized capital expenditure on housing, schools and hospitals but also discouraged trade unions and political activity while simultaneously depressing wages. On an average, whites received 18 times the wages paid to Africans for doing the same jobs, not including non-cash benefits such as housing, free schooling and hospital and recreational facilities, which only whites enjoyed. In an attempt to improve the plight of the African labourers, the

representative said, an agreement was reached during a conference in March 1976 that the minimum wage should be 54 rand a month plus benefits. Without benefits such as housing, however, wages should be increased to R106 a month. Despite that decision, the South West African Agricultural Union openly declared that it would not adhere to the regulations on minimum wages. Thus, it could be seen that African wages would remain low in order to encourage foreign investment. Existing legislation prohibited Africans from forming labour unions, from striking or from changing jobs without permission.

The representative of Sierra Leone also commented on the situation in the Cayman Islands and in Bermuda. In the former, the demand for hotels, commercial buildings and dwellings had led to a rapid expansion of the construction industry. Foreign financial companies of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States had made huge investments in that industry. Those foreign companies must have had strong assurances of the continuation of the status quo to have invested such huge sums in the islands, he observed.

In Bermuda, stricter measures instituted in 1972 on the acquisition of land by aliens had resulted in a downward trend in the building industry. However, the tourist industry earned 144 million Bermudian dollars in 1975, from which foreign businessmen profited, thereby frustrating efforts by Bermudians to achieve independence.

International finance ranked next in Bermuda's economy, the representative observed. In 1971, he said, there were 2,250 international finance companies operating in the territory, doing \$B 30 million worth of business involving fund administration, insurance, investment, shipping, trading and trust management. These facts, he declared, gave a clear indication of how certain powers were economically involved in the territories.

Speaking of Southern Rhodesia, the representative of Mali observed that the agrarian policy carried out by the white minority régime forced Africans to leave their land to become a source of labour for European agricultural developers and for foreign economic interests. He cited illustrations of the inhuman conditions to which these labourers were subjected.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said that in the industrial sector in Southern Rhodesia, the illegal régime paid high salaries to Europeans to promote the immigration of whites into the territory. The only salaries which those companies had been able to depress in order to continue to pay dividends to their stockholders since the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia had been those of African workers. Statistics showed that foreign companies operating in southern Africa did not devote any of their income

to improving the living standards of the Africans, the representative went on to say. More than 50 per cent of the children died before the age of 10 due to lack of medical services and care. Thus, in spite of the fact that United Nations resolutions were clear and unequivocal in reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples in colonial territories to self-determination and independence and their right to dispose freely of their natural resources, foreign companies continued to exploit the natural and human resources of those territories.

The USSR representative stated that more than 80 per cent of the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia was controlled by South African, United Kingdom and United States monopolies disguised as South African companies, thus enabling the illegal régime to circumvent the sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

Namibia's economy, he continued, was also dominated by foreign companies; these were based in the Federal Republic of Germany, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and some other Western countries. The lion's share of Namibia's production left the country in the form of profits for foreign companies. In spite of the United Nations resolutions condemning all ties with South Africa, there was still an influx of capital from Western companies to Namibia and South Africa. In 1975, he added, more than one third of Namibia's territory was granted by the racist régime to foreign mining corporations as concessions.

The representative of Yugoslavia maintained that the increasing solidarity of the international community with the peoples under the colonial yoke was of special importance to the Special Committee. This solidarity had been demonstrated by the statements at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976.

The representative of Cuba asserted that the labour practices and policies of the colonial powers and of the companies operating in the territories had created economic practices aimed at establishing political control, which were an obstacle to the aspirations of the masses of the countries. Furthermore, those powers used every means available to show the people that the existing system was the only feasible one leading to development. Cuba believed that the reports of the Special Committee on foreign economic interests were of great value for the work of the United Nations.

On 13 September 1976, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by which it:

— reaffirmed the right of 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;

— 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 their rights and interests to foreign economic and financial interests violated its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

— reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in the colonial territories of southern Africa constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

— condemned the foreign economic and other activities in the colonial territories as impeding 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;

— condemned the policies of Governments that continued to support or collaborate with foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the territories;

— strongly condemned the nuclear collaboration of certain Western countries with South Africa in providing the racist régime with equipment and technology that increased its nuclear capability, and called on the Governments concerned to refrain from extending facilities directly or indirectly to enable South Africa to undertake the production of uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials or reactors;

— 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 which owned and operated enterprises in colonial territories, particularly in Africa, that 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;

— 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 they assumed under the Charter;

— 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 régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements;

— called 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 might lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that territory;

— strongly condemned the policy of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter,<sup>15</sup> continued to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and called upon that Government to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

— 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 Order<sup>16</sup> as well as of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,<sup>17</sup> to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded;

— called upon the administering and occupying powers to review the wage systems prevailing in the territories under their administration with a view to applying in each territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without discrimination; and

— requested the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake a sustained, wide publicity campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they rendered to the colonialist and racist régimes.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Norway and Australia. Norway said that while it subscribed to the resolution as a whole, the text contained generalizations which reflected opinions and concepts it did not share. The resolution also contained requests which, in Norway's view, fell exclusively within the competence of the Security Council. Australia commented that the resolution once again failed to discriminate between those activities and policies, both governmental and private, which were prejudicial and those which might be beneficial to the welfare, advancement and genuine interests of the people of the colonial territories concerned. While Australia could have supported many of the recommendations on matters relating to southern Africa, certain exaggerated and partisan themes extraneous to the proper objectives of the Special Committee had forced it to abstain.

### Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial territories was discussed by the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, on the basis of the Special Committee's report. The majority of Members taking part in the debate expressed support for the report. Iraq, for instance, said that the ruthless exploitation carried on in Zimbabwe by the Ian Smith clique, the transnational corporations and the foreign interests which supported him was well known. The people of Namibia were also suffering under illegal occupation by the South African régime, which was using the territory as a base for launching attacks against neighbouring African States. That régime was using every means to maintain its position of dominance and was applying the bantustan policy in order to divide the people of South Africa by means of totally unrepresentative institutions. It was regrettable that the corporations and institutions of Western countries were contributing to the exploitation and plunder of Namibia's natural and human resources and that the Governments of those countries had not advised their nationals not to participate in such illegal activities.

The Syrian Arab Republic said the information supplied by representatives of the liberation movements of southern Africa also provided proof of the activities of foreign interests in the area. Reference to the opening of a uranium mine in Namibia by a British firm and to a recently concluded contract with a French firm for the construction of a nuclear power station had been made by the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Kenya condemned the exploitation of the human and natural resources of colonial territories by foreign interests, which, it said, were accumulating and repatriating huge profits to the detriment of the inhabitants of those territories, particularly in South Africa.

The representatives of Benin, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR held that the United Nations had to intensify its measures against transnational enterprises and cut off all economic and financial assistance to colonial and racist régimes. The Assembly should endorse all the Special Committee's recommendations, resolutions and decisions that denounced foreign activities and interests contrary to the desire for liberation and independence of the oppressed peoples. A similar view was expressed by Hungary.

In the opinion of the United Republic of Tan-

<sup>15</sup> For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324-26, resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Declaration.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

zania, the current political evolution in southern Africa confirmed beyond any doubt that the racist régime of South Africa and the racist rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia had survived because of the continued economic support they received from their allies. Many companies from Western countries had invested in Namibia in defiance of United Nations resolutions; the report of the Special Committee identified some of those companies as coming from Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

China said that the high rates of illiteracy and infant mortality prevalent among the indigenous population, the discriminatory low wages paid to African workers and the exclusion of Africans from most of the fertile areas starkly revealed the absurdity and hypocrisy of the assertions of imperialism, colonialism and racism that foreign investment was in the interests of the indigenous people and could help them to shake off their backwardness and lead them along the path to prosperity.

Pakistan noted that with the gradual exposure of the exploitative nature of the activities of foreign economic interests, enlightened public opinion was starting to ask for restraints on the operations of the companies involved. It was necessary to intensify the information campaign so that the people of the countries concerned would know that enterprises in their countries were responsible for propping up the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa.

The German Democratic Republic said that, notwithstanding Security Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, certain United States corporations were continuing to violate those sanctions by importing chromium from that territory for the arms industry. Many imperialist States, in collaboration with South Africa, were ignoring Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia<sup>18</sup> of the United Nations Council for Namibia in order to exploit Namibia's uranium resources. As a part of that collaboration, the régime of B. John Vorster in South Africa was acquiring specialized knowledge for the development of a nuclear capacity despite the fact that the General Assembly had called on all States to oppose South Africa's development of nuclear technology.

Bulgaria said that the role of foreign monopolies in the numerous small colonial territories in the Pacific Ocean, the Caribbean and other regions was also harmful. Despite numerous appeals by the United Nations, the administering powers had failed to limit the sale of land to foreign corporations, and the populations of those territories were being deprived of the right of ownership of their land and of sovereignty over their natural resources.

Cuba's representative contended that the real objective of the companies in the United States, the

Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Japan—which, in its opinion, were acting with the tacit consent of their Governments—was to exploit the resources of Namibia and Zimbabwe with complete disregard for the living standards of the indigenous populations. Their interest lay in maintaining the enslavement of the peoples of those territories in order to guarantee a supply of cheap labour and strategic raw materials for their own benefit. Reacting to the progress achieved by the patriots in Namibia and Zimbabwe and faced with the inevitability of eventual black majority rule, he said, the whites in South Africa had devised a scheme for creating small States which would in theory be self-governing and independent, although racially segregated within a multinational State. In other words, colonialism would be officially institutionalized. The first of those new colonies would be the territory of Transkei, where foreign economic and other interests would continue to operate with even greater freedom under cover of the so-called independence granted by the Pretoria régime. The international community had to be vigilant in the face of such manoeuvres.

The USSR noted that in South Africa, foreign monopolies continued to earn high profits on their capital investments. That was why, despite United Nations resolutions condemning any relations with South Africa and despite the sanctions imposed by the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, Western capital continued to be invested in the economies of South Africa and the territories of southern Africa. In Southern Rhodesia, more than 80 per cent of the mining companies were controlled by South African, United Kingdom and United States monopolies. The predominant position of the imperialist monopolies in the South African economy enabled them to intervene actively in the politics of that country. Thus, the role played by foreign capital was not limited to economic objectives but had political and strategic implications as well.

Ghana considered that the report of the Special Committee provided evidence of a long-established pattern of activities by foreign economic interests; this had led to the impoverishment of the indigenous population, which had been reduced to a mere reservoir of illiterate, cheap labour for foreign companies, with no opportunity for advancement to a social level at which it would become aware of and demand its basic human rights. Thus the feeling of inadequacy and the uncritical willingness to submit to white colonial domination, racism and exploitation were perpetuated.

Mexico commented that in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands foreign economic and other interests remained a sig-

<sup>18</sup>Ibid., p. 152.



nificant obstacle to the granting of independence to the people.

Others, including Ethiopia, India, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Oman, Peru, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Yugoslavia, also denounced the role which they said foreign monopolies played in perpetuating the colonial system.

The United Kingdom said it was seeking to bring about early advance towards majority rule in Southern Rhodesia by convening a constitutional conference. In Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands, United Kingdom policy was to encourage the development of healthy political constitutions. If non-self-governing territories, often with few natural resources of their own, were to proceed to the exercise of self-determination, they would need economic development from whatever source it came. Accordingly, as administering power, the United Kingdom welcomed foreign economic investment in its remaining dependent territories so long as it met the requirements of their development strategy in each case. It was not the United Kingdom Government that decided those matters; the local democratically elected Governments of those dependent territories actively encouraged well-planned investment. At the same time, they had enacted regulations to ensure that such investment was in accordance with their national priorities and that jobs were given to their own citizens. They also regulated the sale of land, as could be seen in the report of the Special Committee's 1975 visiting mission to Montserrat.

On 22 October 1976, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution concerning the question, which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on 5 November as its resolution 31/7. By this resolution, the Assembly took the following decisions, among others.

It 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 reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests currently operating in the colonial territories of southern Africa constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those territories by the indigenous inhabitants.

It condemned the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence and the efforts to

eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination, and it also condemned the Governments which continued to collaborate with those foreign economic interests.

The Assembly strongly condemned the collaboration in both nuclear and military fields between the racist minority régime of South Africa and all countries, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States, which supplied that régime with nuclear and military equipment and technology, thus increasing its nuclear and military potential, and it called upon all Governments, in particular the five named above, to refrain from extending facilities, directly or indirectly, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, enabling it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment.

The Assembly called on 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 detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the territories.

The Assembly also condemned all Governments violating the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority régime 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.

It then requested all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, and called again 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. In addition it condemned the racist minority régime in South Africa which continued to collaborate with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and called on it to cease such collaboration.

The Assembly, further, called on all Governments and bodies in the United Nations system to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial territories over their natural resources was fully respected.

It also called upon the administering powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system that prevailed in the territories under their administration and to apply in each territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination.

Finally, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public In-

formation, a sustained and wide publicity campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they rendered to the colonialist and racist régimes, and it asked the Special Committee to continue to examine this question.

Resolution 31/7 was adopted by a recorded vote of 93 to 9, with 19 abstentions. The Fourth Committee approved the text by a recorded vote of 102 votes to 9, with 19 abstentions. The following Members sponsored the draft: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

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

A number of Members spoke in explanation of vote. Canada considered that most developing countries could offer their people a satisfactory standard of living only with the help of foreign as well as domestic capital, the transfer of technologies which enabled human and natural resources to be developed, and the expansion and liberalization of trade.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that it was entirely unjustified to mention his country in the context of nuclear military co-operation with South Africa. He wished to reiterate emphatically that there was no co-operation between his Government and South Africa in the field of uranium enrichment.

Israel denied any nuclear collaboration with South Africa and said such allegations were completely without foundation.

The United Kingdom rejected the view that foreign economic interests were by definition detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. Furthermore, it was opposed to apartheid and it did not therefore sanction the export to South Africa of any nuclear material, equipment or technology which could contribute to the development of a military nuclear capacity in that country.

Japan also was among those which rejected the view that all activities of foreign economic and other interests were prejudicial to the social and economic interests of the indigenous peoples and impeded their achievement of self-determination and independence.

The United States said it opposed the resolution

as a whole because of its biased character and its sweeping generalizations. Misleading statements concerning the nature of the activities of foreign economic interests and investment made under the imprimatur of the United Nations for propaganda purposes ran counter to the welfare of the colonial peoples themselves, damaged the reputation of the Organization and disparaged the untiring efforts made by the United States to contribute to the self-determination of peoples throughout the world.

France did not believe that the presence of foreign economic interests in the colonial territories impeded the evolution of those countries towards independence. On the contrary, it considered that economic assistance, the transfer of technology and manpower training promoted a political awakening of consciousness among the population and that foreign investment in some sectors was essential to economic development. The resolution took no account of those factors but made sweeping generalizations that foreign interests in colonial territories impeded their evolution towards independence.

Australia said it did not consider justified the imprecise and exaggerated wording which appeared in the operative paragraph referring to nuclear and military collaboration with South Africa. That paragraph contained a number of ill-defined and unsubstantiated accusations which did not conform to the report of the Special Committee. The opposition aroused by that paragraph meant that the resolution would lack authority and would console only one Government—the Government of South Africa.

Sweden, on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, said that condemnation of the policies of explicitly named Governments when the accusations were not based on incontrovertible facts was unacceptable to the Nordic countries.

A number of other Member States, although voting in favour of the resolution, expressed reservations on the paragraphs referring to nuclear and military collaboration between South Africa and some Western and other countries, as they considered the allegations therein to be unsubstantiated. Among these States were Bolivia, Fiji, Greece, Iran, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay.

The representative of Senegal, responding to these and other expressions, said that the sponsors of the resolution were surprised by the intemperate nature of some speeches, many of which they considered downright aggressive. It was common knowledge that the subject-matter of the resolution had been raised many times and that oral appeals had been made to the countries named in the resolution to change their positions, but they had not done so. The sponsors had therefore decided to go a step further and exert greater pressure on those countries by naming them.

## 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 1044, 1045, 1054, 1055.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter IV. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 13 September 1976, meeting 1055.)

## Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 3-9.  
Plenary meeting 55.

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A/C.4/31/L.1 and Corr.1. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 22 October 1976, meeting 9, by recorded vote of 102 to 9, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, 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, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

A/31/301. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 31/7, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/301, adopted by Assembly on 5 November 1976, meeting 55, by recorded vote of 93 to 9, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea,\* Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

\*Subsequently Papua New Guinea advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

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, 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, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

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 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,

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 related to the item and that they have failed to implement, in

particular, General Assembly resolutions 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 3398(XXX) of 21 November 1975, 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 régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime 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,

Deeply concerned at the growing investments of foreign capital in the production of uranium and military equipment and the extent of the nuclear and military collaboration between the racist minority régime of South Africa and some Western and other countries, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, in providing the Pretoria régime with equipment and technology, which increases its nuclear and military capability and reflects the intensified support of foreign interests in South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as South Africa's own growth as a nuclear and military Power,

Concerned also 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 the Territories as a result of the unwillingness of the administering Powers to restrict the sale of land to foreigners,

Conscious of the continued need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of the 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. 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;

3. 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;

4. 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;

5. Condemns the Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration in both nuclear and military fields between the racist minority régime of South Africa and all countries, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which continue to supply that régime with nuclear and military equipment and technology, thus increasing its nuclear and military potential, and calls upon all Governments, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States, to refrain from extending facilities, directly or indirectly, to the racist minority régime of South Africa enabling it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. 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;

8. Condemns all Governments that violate the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority régime 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;

9. 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 régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. 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;

11. Strongly condemns the racist minority régime 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 régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to cease immediately all forms of collaboration with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

12. 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;

13. 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;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide publicity campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations

by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

15. 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-second session.

### United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued during 1976 to grant scholarships to persons from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for education and training outside their own countries. In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 13 December 1974,<sup>19</sup> assistance under the Programme was also made available for a transitional period—at the request of the Governments concerned—for the inhabitants of the territories covered by the Programme that attained independence during 1974-1975. Scholarships for inhabitants of territories formerly under Portuguese administration were no longer approved in 1976, but scholarships granted in previous years were continuing 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 1 November 1975 to 22 October 1976, the Secretary-General stated that 31 States had contributed \$1,420,800 to the Programme, and pledges from 10 Member States, which totalled \$194,954, were outstanding. Contributions to the Programme since its inception in 1967 amounted to \$9,707,260. In addition, scholarships for study in their own countries were offered by 20 States: Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, the

German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the USSR.

As at 30 September 1976, the total number of scholarship holders was 1,222, including 230 from Angola, 24 from Cape Verde, 38 from Guinea-Bissau, 45 from Mozambique, 163 from Namibia, 12 from Sao Tome and Principe, 347 from South Africa and 363 from Southern Rhodesia.

On 29 November 1976, the General Assembly, without objection, adopted resolution 31/31, by which, *inter alia*, it considered that the Programme had been a significant and worth-while effort of the international community, and that its continuation and expansion was desirable to meet increased needs arising from recent developments in the territories concerned. It expressed its appreciation to all those who had made voluntary contributions to the Programme, commended the Secretary-General and the Programme's Advisory Committee for strengthening and expanding the Programme and appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions.

(For further details, see pp. 202-4.)

<sup>19</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 168, text of resolution 3301(XXIX).

### Questions concerning individual territories

The following pages give brief accounts of the decisions taken on various individual territories in 1976 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.<sup>20</sup> (See also other chapters of this section for details on questions concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

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 covering

the individual territories, were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, which opened in September 1976, for consideration.

On 1 December, the Assembly adopted a number of decisions regarding the various territories.

#### American Samoa

The Special Committee, on 20 August 1976, approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning American Samoa—administered by the United States—and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

The Special Committee expressed its appreciation for the co-operation of the administering power in participating actively in the work of the Committee, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the territory, with a view towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. The Committee noted a decision to hold a special referendum, on 31 August 1976, on the question of the proposed popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the territory. It noted with satisfaction that the referendum would not be held simultaneously with other elections in the territory, as had been the case with some previous referendums, thus enabling the people of the territory to focus their attention exclusively on that question.

The Committee believed that the eligibility requirements for voting appeared to impede the rights of some 60,000 American Samoans living abroad and urged the administering power, in consultation with the Government of the territory, to consider reviewing the absentee ballot procedure.

The Committee noted with interest a statement of the administering power that during 1975 the economy of the territory began to show signs of slow but steady improvement. It urged the administering power to provide the territory with a safe and secure water supply system and a reliable electric power system. The Special Committee also suggested that communication and understanding between it and the American Samoans would be facilitated if a United Nations visiting mission could visit the territory.

Following its consideration of the chapter of the Special Committee's report on American Samoa, the Assembly approved the chapter and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. It also reaffirmed its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should not delay implementation of the Declaration for American Samoa and it called upon 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.

The Assembly also called upon the administering power to take all possible steps to diversify the economy of the territory and to work out for it concrete programmes of assistance and economic development.

The Assembly then requested the administering power to consider favourably inviting a United Nations mission to visit American Samoa to observe conditions there. It urged the administering power, with the co-operation of the Government of Ameri-

can Samoa, to safeguard the people's enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guaranteed their rights to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

The Assembly requested 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 the territory. It requested 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 mission in consultation with the administering power, and to report thereon in 1977.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/55, adopted on 1 December 1976 without objection. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which approved the text on 18 November, also without objection. The sponsors of the resolution were Australia, Grenada, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania.

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

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United States while supporting the resolution, felt concern at the fact that the text did not refer to status alternatives other than independence, which was only one of the possible results of an act of self-determination, since there were indications that the people of American Samoa wished to maintain their relationship with the United States. The United States said it was considering the question of inviting a visiting mission to the territory. It noted, however, that such a decision was entirely within its own discretionary power.

New Zealand said that American Samoa had taken a significant step forward in August 1976 by showing itself to be in favour of the election of its Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. It reiterated the view that a visiting mission would be as instructive for the Special Committee as it would be helpful to the administering power and the inhabitants of the territory.

#### **Belize**

On 10 September 1976, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate the Assembly's consideration of the question and, subject to any directives which the Assembly might give in that connexion, to consider the item the following year.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee,

adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination and independence, and reaffirmed that the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize had to be preserved.

The Assembly called upon all States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, to facilitate the attainment of their goal of a secure and early independence and to refrain from any action that would threaten the territorial integrity of Belize. It also called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, as administering power, acting in close consultation with the Governments of Belize and Guatemala, to pursue vigorously their negotiations in accordance with the principles set forth in its resolution of 8 December 1975,<sup>21</sup> in order to reach an early conclusion.

The Assembly requested the two Governments concerned to report to it in 1977 on such agreements as might have been reached in the negotiations.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/50, adopted by a roll-call vote of 115 to 8, with 15 abstentions. The Fourth Committee had approved the text on 17 November 1976 by a recorded vote of 111 to 9, with 15 abstentions, on a proposal by 53 Member States.

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

During the discussions, which took place mainly in the Fourth Committee, Guatemala said that the resolution before the Committee was merely a sterile reiteration of the Assembly's 1975 resolution. It was inadmissible in Guatemala's view that, at the advanced stage reached in the negotiations, efforts were being made to ensure their failure by introducing an absurd text. Guatemala had always hoped for direct negotiations in an atmosphere of good faith and respect for the principles which must inspire good relations between States. Under the terms of the resolution, the General Assembly would be interfering illegally in the current process of international negotiations. Guatemala would have preferred a moderate resolution taking note of the current negotiations between the parties and urging them to settle the dispute over Belize as soon as possible.

Guatemala had virtually lost hope that a final settlement of the dispute would be reached within a reasonable length of time, given the manoeuvres aimed at favouring one group of nations to the detriment of others. However, it still had faith in the principle of pacific settlement of disputes through the measures indicated in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>22</sup> It emphasized that its participation in the vote on the resolution did not imply that it accepted the competence and jurisdiction of the Committee with respect to the

negotiations. It had taken part in the vote only to demonstrate its respect for the Organization and its solidarity with the countries that had voted against the resolution; for its own part it considered the resolution null and void and did not feel in any way bound by it.

Trinidad and Tobago, speaking also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana and Jamaica, said that it was the duty of the Assembly to ensure that the right of the people of Belize to self-determination was upheld, taking into account some basic factors. It considered that the Declaration on the granting of independence applied fully to Belize; this had been reaffirmed by the Assembly in numerous resolutions and decisions. The unfounded claim of Guatemala to the territory had denied the people of Belize their right to independence. The solution of the problem rested on negotiations between the United Kingdom and Guatemala to resolve their differences, but at the same time such negotiations had to respect fully the freely expressed wishes of the people of Belize for self-determination, independence and territorial integrity.

The United Kingdom said that it had voted in favour of the resolution and that a further round of talks between Guatemala and the United Kingdom, in close consultation with the Government of Belize, would take place in the near future. It would do its best to ensure that the negotiations were successful before the next session of the Assembly.

The United Kingdom Government did not agree that the Declaration could justify an attempt to deprive the people of Belize, a dependent territory, of their right to self-determination, and neither the United Kingdom nor Belize had ever accepted the argument that Belize had been a part of Guatemala.

Sweden said that the people of Belize had made it known that they aspired to independence, which the colonial power was entirely willing to grant. It appreciated that Guatemala had a special interest in developments concerning Belize, and the United Nations had also recognized the situation by asking for negotiations to meet that interest. Without trying to pass judgement on the claims of Guatemala, the Assembly by the current resolution reaffirmed the inviolability of the territorial integrity of Belize, which was fully in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration.

Bolivia, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Paraguay, which voted against the resolution, were among those which stressed the importance of continued negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the question. Others expressing the same view included the Dominican Republic, Italy and Mexico.

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 810-11, text of resolution 3432(XXX).

<sup>22</sup> For text of Article 33 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

**British Virgin Islands**

On 18 February 1976, the Special Committee referred the question of the British Virgin Islands to its Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.

Earlier, on 10 February, the Chairman had informed the Special Committee that the United Kingdom, the administering power, had invited the Committee to send a three-member visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands. The mission was to be composed of Fiji, Sierra Leone and the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 10 September 1976, the Special Committee took up the question and heard a report from the representative of Sierra Leone, Chairman of the visiting mission which had visited the territory between 2 and 9 May.

On 17 September, the Special Committee adopted, without objection, a resolution concerning the British Virgin Islands by which, among other things, it approved the report of the visiting mission and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence. It requested the administering power to continue to take all necessary measures to expedite the process of decolonization in the territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration.

The Committee noted that the amended Constitution of the British Virgin Islands, which was to come into force later in 1976, marked an important step in the achievement of the decolonization process.

The Special Committee endorsed the view of the visiting mission that measures to promote the economic development of the territory were an important element in the process of self-determination, and expressed the hope that the administering power would continue to intensify and expand its programme of budgetary and development aid. It also asked the administering power to continue to enlist the assistance of the organizations in the United Nations system in this effort and to pay particular attention to training local personnel.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 31/54 by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence.

It also noted with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations of the 1976 visiting mission.

The Assembly requested the United Kingdom to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to

expedite the decolonization of the territory. It endorsed the view of the visiting mission that measures to promote the economic development of the territory were an important element in the process of self-determination, and expressed the hope that the administering power would continue to intensify and expand its programme of budgetary and development aid.

The Assembly requested the administering power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the territory, and requested those organizations to respond appropriately to its development needs.

Resolution 31/54 was adopted without objection. On 18 November 1976, the Fourth Committee had approved the text, also without objection. It was sponsored by Australia, the Congo, Denmark, Fiji, Grenada, India, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania. The text was orally amended by Mali.

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

**Brunei**

Following consideration of a report on Brunei, which had been referred to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, the Special Committee, on 20 August 1976, adopted a consensus statement on Brunei.

By the text, the Special Committee called upon the administering power to take all steps within its competence to facilitate the holding of free and democratic elections by the appropriate government authorities of Brunei, in consultation with and under the supervision of the United Nations. It further called for, prior to the elections, the lifting of the ban on all political parties and the return of all political exiles so that they could participate freely and fully in those elections. Noting that no progress had been achieved thus far in implementing the General Assembly's resolution of 8 December 1975,<sup>23</sup> the Committee called on all the parties concerned to work towards its early implementation.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it approved the part of the Special Committee's report concerning Brunei and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Brunei to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence. It

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp 811-12, text of resolution 3424(XXX).



then noted that no progress had been achieved in implementing its 1975 resolution and called upon all parties concerned to work towards its early implementation.

The Assembly called again upon the United Kingdom Government, consistent with its responsibility as the administering power, to take all steps within its competence to facilitate the holding of free and democratic elections by the appropriate Brunei Government authorities, in consultation with and under the supervision of the United Nations; it further called for, prior to the elections, the lifting of the ban on all political parties and the return of all political exiles so that they could participate freely and fully in the elections.

The Assembly called upon the administering power to extend full co-operation to the Special Committee, and requested the Committee to continue to keep the situation under review and report thereon in 1977.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/56, adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 14 abstentions. The Fourth Committee had approved the text on 18 November, by 107 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions, on a proposal by Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Philippines, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

During the Fourth Committee's discussions, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had always considered Brunei to be a sovereign State; it had never been a colony of the United Kingdom. Brunei had freely chosen to maintain a treaty relationship with the United Kingdom for more than 100 years. In 1971, the United Kingdom had surrendered such advisory powers in relation to the internal affairs of Brunei as had been conferred upon it in previous agreements; consequently, it could not take the action called for by the resolution since that action related to the internal affairs of Brunei. The United Kingdom felt that Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter<sup>24</sup> was not applicable to Brunei and therefore would not take part in the vote. The United Kingdom was, however, willing to continue consultations on the question with the Chairman of the Special Committee.

Malaysia rejected as unacceptable the position of the United Kingdom as to the actual status of Brunei. Brunei did not yet have an elected assembly and there was no information on the activities or current status of the two recognized political parties in the territory. Malaysia maintained that the decolonization process could not be completed without the application of the principle of self-determination and without ascertaining the wishes of the majority.

Grenada expressed the view, in the context of this discussion, that the idea that independence was not necessarily the only possible option for non-self-governing territories was worthy of consideration.

### **Cocos (Keeling) Islands**

With regard to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Special Committee, on 20 August 1976, by a consensus statement recommended by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, noted with appreciation the continuing co-operation of Australia, the administering power concerned, in the work of the Committee, and its continued preparedness to receive a further visiting mission to the territory at an appropriate time. The Committee noted the measures taken by the administering power in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the 1974 visiting mission.<sup>25</sup> The Committee also noted that the Australian Government was reviewing recent developments in the territory. It regarded with concern a division of opinion among the people of the territory concerning their future and expressed the hope that, in the light of that review, the administering power would take steps to remedy that division and assess what measures might best be taken, having regard to the obligations of the administering power, with a view to enabling the people of the territory to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the Declaration on the granting of independence.

During the discussions in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, Australia noted that a temporary pause had been reached in the development of its policy concerning the future of the Cocos Islands as a result of serious divisions within the territory's community. These had developed largely in 1975, with half the population favouring the maintenance of the traditional way of life, and the other half looking for early changes, including resettlement elsewhere, principally in Australia. The Australian authorities were engaged in a very careful review of the situation, bearing in mind the rights of the Cocos community and Australia's obligations as the administering power.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted a consensus statement relating to the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

The Assembly noted with appreciation the continued co-operation of Australia and its preparedness to accept a further visiting mission. The Assembly also noted the measures taken by Australia in the light of the recommendations of the 1974

<sup>24</sup> For text of Chapter XI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 789-90.

visiting mission and its review of recent developments in the territory.

The Assembly viewed with concern the division of opinion among the people concerning their future and hoped Australia would take steps to remedy that division and assess what measures might be taken to enable the people to exercise their right to self-determination. Finally, the Assembly requested the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with Australia, to seek the best ways and means to implement the Declaration with respect to the territory, in the light of the detailed information to be provided by Australia in 1977, and to report thereon.

The consensus statement was embodied in decision 31/406 D, adopted, without objection, as it had been in the Fourth Committee on 18 November.

#### **Falkland Islands (Malvinas)**

The Special Committee considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) at meetings held on 13 and 17 September 1976.

On 17 September, the Special Committee adopted by a vote of 17 to 0, with 5 abstentions, a draft resolution by which, among other things, it expressed its gratitude for the continuous efforts made by Argentina, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, to facilitate the process of decolonization and to promote the well-being of the population of the islands.

The Committee requested the United Kingdom and Argentina to expedite the negotiations concerning the dispute over sovereignty, as requested by the Assembly on 16 December 1965<sup>26</sup> and 14 December 1973,<sup>27</sup> and called upon them to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands were going through the process recommended by the Assembly.

The Special Committee requested both Governments to report to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the results of the negotiations.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted a resolution concerning the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), by which, inter alia, it approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to the islands and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee concerning the territory.

The Assembly expressed its gratitude for the continuous efforts made by Argentina, in accordance with the Assembly's decisions, to facilitate the process of decolonization and to promote the well-being of the population of the islands. It asked the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to expedite the negotiations concerning the

dispute over sovereignty, as it had requested in 1965 and 1973.

The Assembly called upon the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands were going through the process it had recommended. It requested both Governments to report to it and to the Secretary-General as soon as possible on the results of the negotiations.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/49, adopted by a recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 32 abstentions. The Fourth Committee had approved the text on 15 November 1976 by a recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 32 abstentions, on a proposal by Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom said that it had been unable to accept earlier General Assembly resolutions on the Falkland Islands because they did not give due weight to the principle of self-determination. The traditional friendship between the United Kingdom and Argentina was marred only by issues arising from the latter's claim to sovereignty over the territory. The United Kingdom felt that those differences could be resolved by dialogue. It hoped that discussions would lead to a settlement of the dispute that was consonant with the wishes and interests of the islanders.

Argentina, referring to the earlier General Assembly resolutions, said that both decisions recognized explicitly that the principle applicable to the Malvinas Islands was that of the right of States to territorial integrity, and not the principle of self-determination which normally governed most cases of decolonization.

It was logical, Argentina stated, that the resolutions on the question should call upon both parties to negotiate, since that was the procedure prescribed by the United Nations Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The United Kingdom was now calling for a dialogue, rather than negotiations as recommended by the General Assembly, but despite the growing reticence of the United Kingdom, Argentina was continuing to seek ways of reaching an agreement.

In Colombia's view, the earlier Assembly resolutions, especially that of 16 December 1965, had stressed the principle of territorial integrity in the

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 578-79, text of resolution 2065(XX).

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 713-14, text of resolution 3160(XXVIII).

particular case of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). The United Kingdom, on the other hand, had continuously stressed the principle of self-determination. Colombia felt that that principle could not be applied without restrictions, especially in the case of territories settled by people who had displaced the original inhabitants. It was convinced that the 1965 resolution provided the proper framework for negotiations.

Ecuador said that Argentina had based its demand for reintegration of the Malvinas Islands on historical facts and juridical arguments, with which Ecuador agreed. The Assembly, in its decisions on the subject, had determined the nature of the problem beyond all doubt in recommending that the parties concerned should employ the most appropriate means provided for in Chapter VI of the Charter<sup>28</sup> concerning the pacific settlement of disputes, namely direct negotiations. Ecuador would fully and resolutely support any resolution recommending that the parties concerned should actively continue negotiations for a peaceful solution of the problem.

(See also pp. 323-24.)

### French Somaliland

On 18 February 1976, the Security Council met to consider charges brought by France and by Somalia in connexion with an incident which had taken place on 4 February at the post of Loyada on the frontier between French Somaliland<sup>29</sup> and Somalia. The incident was related to the abduction of children travelling in a school bus by persons claiming to be members of the Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis (FLCS).

The Council heard the representatives of the two Governments and the Council President then stated that he would remain in touch with Council members concerning future meetings or consultations on the matter. For details of this matter, see pp. 184-86.

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of French Somaliland on 10 September 1976 and, on the proposal of its Chairman, adopted without objection a statement on the matter. In so doing, the Committee, among other things, welcomed the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to expedite the process of decolonization of the territory, in particular a resolution on the territory adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its June-July 1976 session in Mauritius. The Committee authorized its Rapporteur to transmit to the General Assembly the relevant documentation in order to facilitate consideration of the territory. The Special Committee also decided, subject

to any Assembly directives, to resume consideration of the question in 1977.

During discussion of the question in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, the representatives of FLCS and of the Mouvement de libération de Djibouti (MLD) participated as observers.

France recalled in the Committee the steps it had taken since 31 December 1975, when it had reaffirmed that the territory was destined for independence. These had included consultations with all political groups, which had resulted in agreement on the principles and procedures for the territory's accession to independence in full sovereignty and territorial integrity. The stages for accession to independence included revision of electoral lists by December 1976 on the basis of a revised act on nationality to guarantee the franchise to all persons born or originating in the territory. A referendum would be held in the spring of 1977 and, if the results favoured independence, the territory would accede to independence during the summer of 1977, thus enabling it to apply for United Nations membership.

The President of the Government Council of the territory, speaking in his official capacity as the leader of the coalition Government, said that his Government wanted the territory to accede to independence in a union of all the political tendencies. This position was supported by the Ligue populaire africaine pour l'indépendance (LPAI) and by FLCS. The people of the territory were opposed to the suggestion that its independence should be guaranteed by the two neighbouring States, he continued. Instead, the two States—Ethiopia and Somalia—should recognize the right of his country to independence and refrain from interference. For its part the new State was determined to build a unified modern State whose laws would take no account of the ethnic origin of its citizens, and it would pursue a policy of friendship towards both neighbouring States.

The representative of FLCS told the Fourth Committee it was important that the United Nations should consider and deal with the territory as a classic case of decolonization, and should affirm the right of the people to independence and the obligation of the French Government to establish peacefully, and with the co-operation of all the political parties, a free and democratic climate during the decolonization period. There should be international controls during the transition, he said, and there should be full participation of all political parties in the territory in the referendum, which

<sup>28</sup> For text of Chapter VI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>29</sup> The term "French Somaliland" appears in those United Nations texts where it is so used by the United Nations organs, delegations or speakers concerned. The designation "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas" is the one requested by the administering power.

should be held in the presence of observers from OAU, the United Nations and the League of Arab States.

The representative of MLD criticized the way the electoral lists were being revised by the French authorities, which he said did not take account of the demographic realities of the territory. He charged that the referendum and elections would be organized by the French authorities and the local Government in such a way as to legitimize *a fait accompli*, namely the so-called Government of National Union.

The Fourth Committee also heard statements by the representatives of LPAL, the *Mouvement populaire de libération* (MPL), and the *Union nationale pour l'indépendance* (UNI). The speakers expressed concern over the effects of the previous nationality law and stressed the need for the new legislation to take into account the population situation in the territory. They requested the United Nations to ensure that France undertook to carry out the decolonization process peacefully and democratically and with a United Nations presence at the referendum. Both MPL and LPAL also opposed the idea that Ethiopia and Somalia should guarantee the territory's independence and territorial integrity; UNI, however, felt that those States should commit in writing their respect for the territory's independence.

The representative of Somalia welcomed the statement made by the representative of France containing a time-table for independence. He proposed that France be called upon to fix an early date for independence and ensure, prior to the proposed referendum, the creation of a democratic atmosphere by: (a) extending the right to participate to all indigenous inhabitants; (b) calling on the administering power to consult with the true representatives of the people; (c) allowing refugees and political exiles to return home to participate; (d) engaging the United Nations in the supervision of the referendum and elections and in all steps leading up to them; (e) dismantling the electrical barbed-wire fence surrounding the city of Djibouti; and (f) withdrawing all foreign military forces from the territory.

The representative of Ethiopia welcomed the definite commitment of the administering power to a time-table and a programme for independence. He said that the principles underlying OAU decisions should provide the framework for any United Nations recommendations that might emerge from the debate: in particular, that the administering power should be requested to co-operate with OAU in convening a round-table conference of all political groups with a view to creating a government of national unity which would pave the way for independence, and that the General Assembly should call upon all States, particularly Somalia, to re-

nounce all claims to the territory, and should request Ethiopia and Somalia to provide, jointly or separately, an undertaking that they would respect Djibouti's territorial integrity and independent existence and refrain from interfering in its internal affairs.

Other speakers also welcomed the time-table outlined by France and supported the attainment of genuine independence by the territory. These included the representatives of Benin, Chad, the Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, the Niger, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, and Yemen.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted a resolution concerning French Somaliland by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and to immediate and unconditional independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence; it called upon France to implement scrupulously and equitably, under democratic conditions, the programme for the independence of the territory as outlined by its representative in his statement before the Fourth Committee within the indicated time frame, namely the summer of 1977.

The Assembly urged the leaders of the Government Council of the territory and the representatives of the liberation movements, political parties and groups to enter into the broadest possible discussions on neutral grounds, under the auspices of OAU, and in accordance with the OAU resolution adopted at its 1976 meetings in Mauritius, with a view to agreeing upon a common political platform before the holding of a referendum.

The Assembly also called upon France to co-operate fully with OAU in its effort to convene, in accordance with the OAU decision, a round-table conference. It also requested France to consider the result of the referendum in its totality, thus respecting the territorial integrity of the future State.

The General Assembly demanded that France withdraw its military base from the territory without delay and called upon it to allow and facilitate the return of all refugees who were *bonafide* citizens of the territory in accordance with the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 10 September 1969 and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951. It requested France, in order to ensure the implementation of this request, to set up an *ad hoc* committee in accordance with the recommendation of an OAU fact-finding mission.

The Assembly endorsed all resolutions adopted by OAU on the territory and, in particular, those

adopted in 1975 and 1976, as well as the declaration adopted by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and approved by the OAU Assembly in 1976, and it welcomed the solemn declarations by Ethiopia and Somalia before OAU and before the Fourth Committee that they would recognize, respect and honour the independence and sovereignty of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and its territorial integrity after its accession to independence.

The Assembly then called upon all States to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the territory and to abstain from any action likely to impede or adversely affect the current process of the country's accession to independence. It welcomed the statements by the representatives of the people of the territory in which they had declared that the territory would become a member of the United Nations and of OAU immediately after independence.

The Assembly also endorsed the decisions of OAU and the United Nations to send representatives to observe the referendum and all subsequent stages of the independence process to ensure that the principle of self-determination in the territory was carried out smoothly and in the most democratic manner. It urged all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in co-operation with the administering power, to render all possible moral and material assistance to the territory.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/59, which the Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 19 abstentions. The Fourth Committee approved the text on 25 November, by a recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 18 abstentions, on a proposal by the following 35 States: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, **Sao Tome and Principe**, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

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

### Gibraltar

The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar on 10 September 1976. It decided, without objection, to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate consideration of the item and, subject to any directive from the Assembly in that connexion, to consider the question in 1977.

On 1 December 1976 the General Assembly

adopted, without objection, a consensus statement concerning Gibraltar recommended by its Fourth Committee, also without objection, on 18 November 1976. By this statement, the Assembly, noting that, since the approval of its resolution of 13 December 1974,<sup>30</sup> 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<sup>31</sup> with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem, in the light of relevant Assembly resolutions and in the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

### Gilbert Islands

On 20 August 1976, the Special Committee endorsed without objection conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the Gilbert Islands, administered by the United Kingdom.

The Special Committee, among other things, reiterated its expression of 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 the process of decolonization, by increasing its level of co-operation with the Committee, by actively participating in the consideration of the territory and by having invited a mission to visit the territory in 1974.<sup>32</sup>

On the subject of constitutional and political development, the Committee noted that significant progress had been made towards internal self-government, including adoption of a Constitution providing for an elected House of Assembly with 21 members and a Speaker. It welcomed the results of constitutional talks held at London on 14 July 1976 between representatives of the Gilbert Islands Government and the administering power concerning the introduction of full internal self-government, which was planned to come into effect on 1 November 1976. The Committee also welcomed the agreement that independence would be achieved during 1978.

The Committee noted with appreciation the two overseas visits made in 1975 by government officials and public servants of the territory, sponsored by a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aid fund. The purpose of the visits was to enable the participants to examine in other countries interrelated social, political and economic de-

<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 803, text of resolution 3286(XXIX).

<sup>31</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 699-700.

<sup>32</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 791-92.

velopments similar to those in their own, and to compare and select the best solutions for possible application in the Gilbert Islands.

The Committee again recommended that steps be taken to diversify the territory's economy, noting that this process was primarily the responsibility of the administering power but could be facilitated through the co-operation of the international community. In this connexion, the Committee took note of a pledge by the administering power to continue a programme of development assistance to the territory. It also welcomed programmes being carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and by regional organizations such as the Asian Development Bank.

With regard to Ocean Island,<sup>33</sup> the Special Committee reiterated its view that the parties directly involved should resolve their differences by negotiation, bearing in mind the wishes and interests of the peoples of the territory and with a view to achieving a settlement satisfactory to all concerned.

On 1 December, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 31/47, approved the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report and reaffirmed 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. It also, among other things, requested the administering power to continue to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee, including in particular the observations of the 1974 visiting mission. It also requested that the administering power take steps to diversify the territory's economy and continue to enlist the assistance of the organizations in the United Nations system in developing and strengthening that economy. It then requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means to implement 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 thereon in 1977.

Resolution 31/47 was adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 15 November, also without objection. The sponsors were Australia, Denmark, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

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

## Guam

The Special Committee, on 20 August 1976, approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning Guam, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

The Special Committee took note of the participation of the administering power—the United States—in the work of the Committee, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and more meaningful examination of Guam, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Committee took note of the establishment of a new Guam Political Status Commission, which began working in July 1975 towards a referendum to be held in September 1976 on the question of the future relationship between Guam and the United States Government. The referendum would offer the voters of Guam the following options: (a) to remain an incorporated territory of the United States; (b) to remain a territory with a separate constitution; (c) to vote for statehood; (d) to declare independence; or (e) to choose a relationship with the United States other than the above. The Committee called upon the administering Power to ensure that all members of the Commission were fully consulted in advance in the preparation of a draft constitution for the territory. It drew the administering power's attention to the need for an adequate programme of political education prior to the referendum.

The Committee expressed its concern over the continuing presence of the administering power's military bases on Guam and expressed the hope that that presence would not be an inhibiting factor in permitting the people of Guam to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter.

Also, the Committee took note of a proposal by the Guam Economic Development Authority to have prepared a preliminary comprehensive economic plan concentrating on banking activities in the Pacific basin, the development of agriculture and light industry, the impact of United States armed forces on Guam, and tourism.

On 1 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution whereby it approved the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. It called upon the United States, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to Guam.

The Assembly strongly deprecated the establishment of military installations on Guam as being incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration. It called upon the administering power to take all possible steps to diversify the economy of the territory, to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development, and to reconsider its attitude towards receiving visiting missions and permit access by such a mission to the territory.

The Assembly also urged the United States, 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 to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development. It requested the United States to continue to enlist the assistance of the organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of Guam. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam, including the dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering power, and to report thereon in 1977.

The decisions of the Assembly were embodied in resolution 31/58, adopted on 1 December 1976 by a recorded vote of 61 to 22, with 42 abstentions. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 25 November by a recorded vote of 60 to 21, with 42 abstentions. The sponsors were Benin, the Comoros, Cuba, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Libyan Arab Republic.

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

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United States said it would vote against the resolution mainly because of the language expressing concern over the presence of military installations on Guam. Although it recognized the legitimate interest of the Committee in promoting self-determination in non-self-governing territories, it did not recognize the Committee's right to question the legitimacy of the bases, and found it inappropriate that the Committee should express its concern over their maintenance.

The United States representative assured the Committee that the presence of military installations would in no way inhibit the population's right to self-determination. The inhabitants of Guam were United States citizens and shared in the basic freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution. Also, they could freely express their views on the future status of Guam, as they had recently

done in the referendum of 4 September 1976, during which 90 per cent of the voters had expressed the desire that the territory remain part of the United States.

Further, he said, the United States found it totally inappropriate that the Committee should consider, let alone approve, a resolution challenging the presence of United States bases on Guam. Those bases were an important element in the defence of the United States, of which Guam was a part, and contributed to the security of the Pacific region. Their presence was consistent with the United Nations Charter, which recognized the right of self-defence and in no way limited the authority of an administering power to set up military bases in a non-self-governing territory. The United States also could not accept the implication that the rate of progress towards full implementation of the Declaration had been unsatisfactory.

Fiji, Iran and Portugal said they would abstain in the vote because of their reservations concerning the paragraph deprecating the establishment of military installations on Guam. The Ivory Coast did not believe the question of such installations was within the competence of the Fourth Committee.

The Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine countries of the European Economic Community (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), deplored the fact that the text had not taken into account the results of the referendum held on 4 September, in which the majority of inhabitants had declared themselves in favour of maintaining a close relationship with the United States. Moreover, these States considered that the presence of military bases of an administering power in a non-self-governing territory did not constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the indigenous population of the right to self-determination.

#### **New Hebrides**

The Special Committee, on 23 August 1976, in adopting without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the New Hebrides—a jointly administered condominium—expressed appreciation for the co-operation and participation of one of the administering powers, the United Kingdom, in the discussions on the situation in the territory. However, it noted with regret the continued absence from those discussions of the other administering power, France. The Committee once more urged the French Government to change its policy and to participate. It noted with interest the holding of the first municipal elections on 16 August 1975, as well as the election for the new Representative Assembly between 10 and 16 November 1975, both on the basis of direct universal suffrage.

The Committee noted that the inaugural meeting of the Representative Assembly had taken place on 29 June 1976.

The Committee also noted with interest a joint ministerial message of the administering powers to the inaugural meeting in which they recognized that the 1914 Anglo-French Protocol was not a satisfactory basis for a relationship between the administering powers and the people of the territory in 1976. It noted the intention of the administering powers to co-operate in building the future of the territory in full agreement with its people and the intention to work together for the orderly and democratic evolution of the territory in accordance with the basic principle of self-determination. The Committee urged the administering powers to transfer greater responsibility to the Representative Assembly and to facilitate the creation of an executive body in the near future.

Further, the Committee emphasized the need for the administering powers to intensify their efforts to promote the national unity, preserve the territorial integrity and facilitate the process of self-determination in the territory in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence. It noted with concern that the nationality of New Hebrideans remained undefined and that they did not have a national passport.

In addition, the Committee noted with concern the state of the economy, based mainly on subsistence farming and on the production of copra: one had no potential growth while the other was strongly affected by fluctuating world market prices. It further noted that economic progress depended on foreign aid. In that connexion, it was encouraged that the administering powers had agreed, at joint Anglo-French ministerial discussions in November 1974,<sup>34</sup> to initiate a joint economic and social development plan for the territory. The Committee again urged the administering powers to safeguard the right of the people to own and dispose of their natural resources and to maintain control over their future development.

Commenting that the subject of education was apparently not covered by the 1974 ministerial discussions and that a joint educational policy for the territory had apparently not been developed, the Committee reiterated its concern about the lack of trained indigenous personnel and urged both powers to make a combined effort to promote a unitary system of education.

When the General Assembly took up the question of the New Hebrides at its 1976 session, it had before it joint letters from the representatives of the administering powers: one dated 2 July 1976 containing the joint message to the inaugural meeting of the Representative Assembly on 29 June 1976; the other dated 26 October 1976 containing

a joint communiqué issued by the two powers following joint ministerial talks held at London on 6 and 7 October 1976. In the communiqué, France and the United Kingdom had reaffirmed their desire to see democratic progress in the territory.

On 1 December, the Assembly adopted a resolution concerning the territory, whereby it approved the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Assembly also reaffirmed its conviction that questions of size, geographical isolation and limited resources should not delay implementation of the Declaration with respect to the New Hebrides.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Representative Assembly and the declared intention of the administering powers to increase progressively the responsibilities enjoyed by that Assembly, in accordance with the wishes of the people. It reiterated its request that the administering powers should continue to take measures to expedite the process of decolonization and requested them to take appropriate steps to strengthen the economy and work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the territory.

The Assembly requested the administering powers to continue to enlist the assistance of the organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sections of the territory's life, to co-operate with the Special Committee, and to consider permitting access by a visiting mission to the New Hebrides to report on this aspect when the Committee next considered the question. It then requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the New Hebrides and to report thereon in 1977.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/51, adopted on 1 December 1976, without objection, on a recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved it without objection on 17 November. The sponsors were Australia, Ghana, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania.

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

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, France informed the Committee on the talks held at London in October, referring to the joint communiqué issued at their close. France was prepared to increase co-operation with the Special Committee.

The United Kingdom said that the administering

<sup>34</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 806-7.



powers recognized the right of the inhabitants of the New Hebrides to decide their own future. As indicated in the joint communiqué, France and the United Kingdom were trying to rationalize the joint administration and arrange for the Representative Assembly to elect its own President in 1977. A passport for the inhabitants was also being prepared.

Australia welcomed the commitment of the administering powers to ensure early progress towards self-determination, while Fiji said it strongly supported the Special Committee's decision to emphasize the need for the administering powers to intensify their efforts to promote the national unity and territorial integrity of the New Hebrides. It hoped that both administering powers would consider the possibility of allowing visiting missions, if the people of the territory so wished.

New Zealand shared the view that it was important for the political advancement of the territory that the Representative Assembly should meet as soon as possible. It was aware of the magnitude of the problems facing the territory's administration, but hoped that the administering powers, in co-operation with the United Nations, would continue their efforts to accelerate political and economic development.

#### **St. Helena**

The Special Committee considered the question of St. Helena at meetings held on 19 and 20 August 1976.

On 20 August, the Special Committee adopted a consensus statement on the question, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the granting of independence. It noted that there had been no change in the constitutional system of the territory since it last examined the situation there, but nevertheless welcomed the commitment of the administering power—the United Kingdom—to respect the wishes of the people in relation to their advance towards self-determination, as well as to carry out a policy aimed at implementing the consensus statement on the territory adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 1975.<sup>35</sup>

The Committee called upon the administering power to continue and intensify its efforts to promote the territory's economic growth, and welcomed the economic and technical assistance that St. Helena had received from the United Kingdom.

The Special Committee noted the positive attitude taken by the United Kingdom on the question of receiving visiting missions, and expressed the hope that it would permit the access of such a mission to St. Helena.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted a consensus statement relating to the

question of St. Helena. The Fourth Committee had approved the text without objection on 17 November.

By this, the Assembly, among other things having examined the chapter of the Special Committee's report, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration. Noting the commitment of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people in relation to their advance towards self-determination and to carry out a policy aimed at implementing the 1975 Assembly decision on St. Helena, the Assembly reaffirmed that continued 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 United Nations Charter. The Assembly also noted the positive attitude of the administering power concerning visiting missions and requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations in that regard.

This consensus statement was set forth in decision 31/406 A.

#### **Seychelles**

On 23 February 1976, the Special Committee adopted, without objection, the text of a statement prepared by its Chairman concerning the accession of the Seychelles to independence.

By the statement, the Special Committee recorded its satisfaction at the conclusion of the agreement between the Seychelles and the United Kingdom, the administering power, at the resumed Constitutional Conference, held in January 1976, envisaging the entry into force of an independence constitution for the Seychelles on 28 June 1976.

The Committee also paid a particular tribute to the Government and people of the Seychelles on their achievements and extended congratulations on the attainment of their independence. The Special Committee also paid tribute to the administering power for the discharge of its obligations in relation to the Seychelles.

The Special Committee expressed its confidence that the international community would render all possible assistance to the Seychelles for the consolidation of its independence.

(See p. 305 for information on the admission of Seychelles to the United Nations.)

#### **Solomon Islands**

On 20 August 1976, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Subcommittee on Small Territories concerning the

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., p. 797.

Solomon Islands, administered by the United Kingdom, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

The Special Committee noted with appreciation the continued co-operation of the administering power, thereby enabling the Committee to conduct a more informed and more meaningful examination of the territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization.

The Committee was encouraged by the latest political, economic and social developments in the territory and the efforts of the administering power and the people of the Solomon Islands and their leaders to facilitate a smooth transition to independence. The Committee welcomed in particular the achievement of full internal self-government on 2 January 1976, following the 16-month ministerial system of government initiated in August 1974. The Committee expressed the hope that the constitutional conference to be held later in 1976 would determine the exact date of independence and the content of the Solomon Islands independence constitution.

The Committee considered that the process of localization was an essential development and urged the administering power to continue the training of local officers in the technical and professional fields, in order to accelerate the filling of vacant posts by Solomon Islanders and reduce the need for experts from outside the territory.

The Committee noted with regret that progress in the field of economic development did not seem to have matched the speed of the constitutional changes and it called for more efforts towards diversification of the economy, with emphasis on the development of fisheries, beef production, palm oil and minerals.

The provisions of the 1976 territorial appropriations bill, calling for progress towards economic self-reliance in conformity with the 1975-1979 National Development Plan, were considered to provide an impressive blueprint for the territory's development.

The Committee also noted with satisfaction the economic contributions from Australia and New Zealand in aid programmes, as well as the participation of UNDP in the economic development of the territory for 1976.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly approved the chapter of the Special Committee's report relating to the Solomon Islands, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people to self-determination and independence, and requested the United Kingdom to continue to assist them in achieving independence.

It further asked the United Kingdom, in consultation with the people of the Solomon Islands, to continue its efforts towards diversifying the territory's economy. The Assembly stressed the respon-

sibility of the United Nations to render all possible assistance to the people of the Solomon Islands in their efforts to consolidate their national independence and, to that end, invited the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance. Finally, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the territory under review.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/46, adopted without objection. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 15 November, also without objection. The sponsors were Australia, Austria, Canada, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom said that the Solomon Islands were on their way to becoming independent in 1977; complete internal self-government had been achieved. The framework within which independence would be achieved was currently under study and the details would be settled at a constitutional conference to be held at London later in 1976. After attaining independence, the territory would continue to receive United Kingdom assistance.

Australia said it had given assurances of its willingness to go on contributing to the progress and development of the Solomon Islands. It also intended to develop further the friendly relations which existed between them. Fiji welcomed the progress made by the Solomon Islands towards independence. It felt that the political and constitutional advancement of the territory had to be accompanied by corresponding economic progress, and suggested that high priority would have to be given to diversifying production and minimizing the territory's heavy dependence on a limited number of exports.

New Zealand noted with particular satisfaction the rapid political progress of the Solomon Islands and congratulated its Government and the administering power on the progress made. Papua New Guinea said that the report of the Special Committee and the statement by the administering power indicated that satisfactory progress had been made towards granting independence to the Solomon Islands at the time its people asked for it. There was need for economic and political co-operation between the administering power and the Solomon Islands Government, since the discontinuance of co-operation with the metropolitan power would be detrimental to the territory.

### Timor

During 1976, the question of Timor was again considered by the Security Council, 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 and by the Assembly itself.

On 12 March 1976, in implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 December 1975,<sup>36</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council a report by his Special Representative, Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, on his mission to East Timor to assess the situation and to establish contact with the parties concerned in order to ensure implementation of United Nations decisions.

The report stated that, although the Special Representative had not been able to visit some parts of the territory because of communications difficulties or because the security of his mission could not be assured, he had been able to establish useful contacts with the parties and States concerned. Among divergent views on the future of East Timor, one common element emerged—the need for consultations—although it was sometimes interpreted differently. Therefore, as a first step it might be possible, in the view of the Special Representative, to build on the slender common assumption that the people of East Timor should be consulted on the future status of the territory.

Listing the different interpretations in scope and procedure of the question of consultations, the Special Representative noted the following.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor<sup>37</sup> suggested a referendum with a simple choice between integration with Indonesia and independence under the *Frente Revolucionaria Timor Leste Independente* (FRETILIN).

The Portuguese Government, while in principle favouring a referendum, considered that the people of East Timor themselves should decide on the procedure to be followed. Regarding the substance of the referendum, that Government had expressed a preference for a choice to be given to the population between integration with Indonesia and independence in consultation with all political forces in the territory.

As to the Provisional Government,<sup>38</sup> it had proposed that a People's Representative Council should either ratify the decision of the people for complete integration with Indonesia or formulate other suggestions for the future political structure of East Timor.

Finally, Indonesia had maintained that, since it was for the people of the territory to determine for themselves the future of East Timor, the decision of the Provisional Government for integration with Indonesia should be subjected to ratification by East Timor people.

Among other communications also circulated to

Security Council members was a letter of 15 January 1976 from Portugal drawing attention to certain acts of interference on the part of Indonesia in the internal affairs of East Timor, including a visit to East Timor by the Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs. In a reply of 22 January to the Portuguese allegations, Indonesia stated that the Provisional Government had been established to ensure the maintenance of law and order which had been threatened in the territory by the vacuum of authority left by Portugal, and that the Foreign Minister's visit was in pursuance of aims expressed by the Security Council. In a further letter, dated 30 January, Portugal stated that Indonesia had been unloading cars and helicopters in East Timor and that the illegal activities of Indonesia were raising new problems in connexion with the visit of the Special Representative to certain areas of East Timor. In a reply transmitted by Indonesia on 17 February, the Provisional Government noted that Indonesia had been providing humanitarian assistance to the people of East Timor, requiring the use of transportation facilities.

A communication from the Indonesian Red Cross reporting on its efforts to trace missing persons was transmitted by Indonesia on 5 April, as well as a list of persons said to have been taken hostage by FRETILIN. Another Indonesian letter of the same date transmitted the text of a telegram dated 25 March from the Provisional Government taking issue with FRETILIN allegations.

A communication from the President of FRETILIN and President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor was transmitted by Guinea-Bissau on 19 April. It stated, among other things, that the people of East Timor were prepared to struggle until the withdrawal of Indonesian troops.

The Security Council met between 12 and 22 April 1976 to discuss the Secretary-General's report; the President, with the consent of the Council, invited, at their request, the representatives of Australia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Philippines, Portugal and Saudi Arabia to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

The following speakers were also allowed to participate in the debate, without the right to vote, in accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure: a member of the House of Representatives of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, at the request of Mozambique; a representative of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, at the request of Guinea-Bissau; and representatives of the Provisional Government of East Timor, as well as

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 866, text of resolution 348(1975).

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 858.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 863.

an Australian living in East Timor during the recent conflict, at the request of Indonesia.

At the beginning of the debate, José Ramos Horta, who said that he was speaking on behalf of the Democratic Republic of East Timor and also as spokesman for FRETILIN, said that Indonesia had launched a military aggression against East Timor, a former colony which had been independent since 28 November 1975. Although less than 20 per cent of the territory was occupied, one tenth of the population—over 60,000 people—had been slaughtered. Disregarding the Security Council's resolution of 22 December 1975, Indonesian forces, numbering 30,000 troops, had launched assaults with napalm and biological weapons. Continuing, Mr. Horta said the Special Representative of the Secretary-General had been unable to travel widely in the territory because the Indonesian authorities and their supporters did not want the United Nations mission to go to the countryside where the large mass of the people lived. When it was proposed that the Special Representative might fly to areas under the control of FRETILIN, the Indonesian air force launched bombing raids against the needed airstrips.

Mr. Horta added that his Government rejected any suggestion of East Timor being a colony. Further, any suggestion by the United Nations that Portugal was still the administering power was a blatant contradiction of all United Nations principles. The Central Committee of FRETILIN no longer recognized Portuguese sovereignty over East Timor but was willing to establish bilateral dialogue as between Government and Government. As to Indonesian claims on the territory, the people of East Timor had more ethnic and cultural affinity with the people of Papua New Guinea than with Indonesia. A possible union with Indonesia was not ruled out in the future, but only by the will of two independent States and not by armed aggression, Mr. Horta concluded.

The representative of Portugal deplored the fact that it had not been possible for the Secretary-General's Special Representative to undertake as complete and concrete an examination of the current situation as he would have desired. Portugal regretted in particular that it had not been possible for him to get into direct contact with the leaders of FRETILIN, despite all the efforts made to that end.

The Portuguese Government, as the administering power—a capacity it was recognized as having by the provisions of an Assembly resolution of 12 December 1975<sup>39</sup> and the Security Council's resolution of 22 December 1975—solemnly reaffirmed its intention to do everything in its power to safeguard the legitimate right of the people of Timor to self-determination.

However, the armed forces of Indonesia con-

tinued to be illegally present on the territory of Timor, contravening the provisions of the Security Council's and General Assembly's decisions. The presence of those forces in East Timor was a fact openly acknowledged by Indonesia, which stated to the Special Representative that the presence of the so-called volunteers in East Timor was the result of a request first made by parties known as the Associação Popular Democrática Timorense (APODETI), the União Democrática de Timor (UDT), the Klibur Oan Timor Aswain (KOTA) and the Partido Trabalhista and then by the so-called Provisional Government of East Timor, and that those volunteers would leave East Timor only upon the request of the so-called Provisional Government. But the Provisional Government of East Timor was not recognized either by the United Nations or by the administering power of the territory, and it consequently could not claim the slightest legitimacy—any more than could the political parties to which it had alluded—for requesting foreign troops to intervene militarily in East Timor and to remain there in violation of East Timor's territorial integrity.

Consistent with the principle that increased United Nations participation in the decolonization process in Timor was essential, Portugal would agree to a possible prolongation of the mandate conferred by the Council on the Secretary-General by the terms of its 1975 resolution. Consultations between the Secretary-General, or his Special Representative, and all the parties concerned should continue so as to ensure the implementation of that resolution.

Portugal would also consider very favourably the convening of a conference with the participation of all interested parties, under United Nations auspices, as a means of facilitating the holding of consultations and of giving them some force.

Guilherme Maria Gonçalves, who said he was speaking on behalf of the Provisional Government of East Timor, recalled that the National Front, which formed the Provisional Government, had been constituted from four former political parties—UDT, APODETI, KOTA and the Partido Trabalhista. A Deliberative Council had been established as a provisional assembly and an Advisory Council was providing technical and administrative advice to the Provisional Government. But when FRETILIN regained control of the city of Dili it undertook to eliminate its opponents, who sought refuge towards the Indonesian border. Those who could escape were given shelter by Indonesia; the others were thrown in jail, tortured and murdered.

On 28 November 1975, FRETILIN unilaterally proclaimed its independence and formed its self-styled republic; FRETILIN thereby tried to impose its will by force upon the majority of East Timor. It

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., pp. 865-66, text of resolution 3485(XXX).

was only logical that the four other parties should respond to the challenge immediately.

The National Front declared the independence and the integration of the whole former territory of East Timor with Indonesia on 30 November 1975 and on 17 December the Provisional Government of the Territory of East Timor was established.

After Dili fell into the hands of the joint forces of the four parties, Mr. Gonçalves continued, an open arms policy was announced through Radio Dili. Any member of FRETILIN who surrendered with his weapons got fair treatment and was allowed to return to his village or community. It should be noted however, that four mass graves containing the bodies of persons slaughtered by FRETILIN members were found. The Portuguese, who had handed over their arsenal to FRETILIN had a moral responsibility of their own in those executions.

The presence of Indonesian volunteers in East Timor was at the urgent request of the majority of the people of East Timor through the four political parties and later formally repeated by the Provisional Government.

In the view of the Provisional Government, the report of the Special Representative was as factual and objective as possible in the prevailing circumstances. Mr. Gonçalves said Indonesia had asked the Provisional Government to ensure that the implementation of the right to self-determination was carried out properly, namely that the decision was ratified by all the people in the presence of the United Nations. The Provisional Government of East Timor would discuss with representatives of the United Nations the role of the United Nations in the electoral process. It was the Provisional Government's earnest hope that the United Nations would send its observers to witness the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of East Timor concerning their future political status.

As far as the Provisional Government was concerned, the question of Timor had been solved by the East Timorese themselves. There was no Portuguese administering power any more in Dili or on Atauro; it had deliberately abandoned the territory. The existence of FRETILIN had become a completely irrelevant question. Former prominent members and supporters of FRETILIN had joined the Provisional Government to build up their country, Mr. Gonçalves said. Because of the gradual return to normal, the Provisional Government had decided to allow volunteers to return to their places of origin. That return had started in February and continued in March.

Addressing the Security Council, the representative of Indonesia said that his Government supported the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in his report that consultations between the parties should be continued with the Special Representative.

The solution to the question of East Timor had to be based on the wishes of the people in the territory. The Indonesian presence was upon the specific request of the large majority of the people, to prevent them from being liquidated by FRETILIN armed elements only because they wanted to be integrated with Indonesia. Overwhelming proof of mass murder and atrocities committed by those elements had been provided to the Council by the representative of the Provisional Government.

Organized fighting in East Timor had stopped and the Provisional Government was currently in control of the territory. The greater number of the former FRETILIN supporters had returned to their original communities, the representative went on to say, and had declared themselves in support of the Provisional Government, which stood for complete integration with Indonesia. In view of the lack of sufficient cadres, Indonesian volunteers were assisting the Provisional Government in their efforts to restore normal life in the territory by rehabilitation and reconstruction.

As to the call for withdrawal, the people of East Timor considered themselves already Indonesians and their territory an integral part of Indonesia. Nevertheless, although such a call was unjust, the armed volunteers had already started to leave the territory.

With regard to the exercise of the right to self-determination, the people of East Timor had formally decided to become independent through complete integration with Indonesia. As to the Indonesian Government, it would like to see whether that decision, proclaimed on 30 November 1975, would subsequently be confirmed by the people of East Timor in the exercise of their right to self-determination. In that connexion, Indonesia considered that the appropriate organ of the United Nations should consult with the representatives of the Provisional Government as to the kind of role the United Nations would play during the remaining stage of the decolonization process.

With reference to Portugal's statement to the Security Council, it should be noted, the Indonesian representative said, that both the supporters of the Provisional Government and the remaining adherents of FRETILIN had refused to recognize Portugal any longer as the administering power.

The representative of Australia recalled that his Government supported the main thrust of the resolutions adopted on the question by the General Assembly and the Security Council, namely the call for withdrawal of outside forces and a process by which the people could determine their own future. A stable settlement could rest only on the free choice of the people concerned. Some form of United Nations participation in this process would be appropriate and in the best interests of the people. To that effect, Australia believed the mandate

of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should be extended.

Saudi Arabia said it would support further efforts by the Special Representative to find out what could be done to prevent further deterioration of the situation. It pointed out that anything to be done in East Timor should be done through the United Nations, to be sure that there were no ulterior motives.

Malaysia noted that it appeared from statements heard by the Council that FRETILIN leadership had left the territory and that life on East Timor was returning to normal. It urged that the people of the territory should be given the opportunity to express their wishes and felt another visit by the Special Representative was called for. Similar views were expressed by the Philippines, which also pointed out that Indonesia had exercised its responsibility with objectivity and in doing so contributed to the promotion of peace in the area.

Mozambique and Guinea deplored the fact that Indonesian troops had not withdrawn from the territory as requested by the United Nations, and suggested that adequate measures be taken to implement the resolutions already adopted.

Other speakers included Ken Fry, a member of the Australian Parliament who expressed views generally in support of those of the FRETILIN spokesman. Another Australian, Rex K. M. Syddell, criticized the Portuguese administration of the territory as well as recent actions by FRETILIN. He said that if Indonesia were to withdraw at the current juncture, vicious fighting would break out.

On 22 April, the Council adopted a resolution proposed by Guyana, Panama and the United Republic of Tanzania. By the preamble to the resolution, the Council reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the granting of independence, and expressed the view that all efforts should be made to create conditions that would enable the people of East Timor freely to exercise that right.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Council: (1) called upon all States to respect the territorial integrity of East Timor, as well as the inalienable right of its people to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration; (2) called upon Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the territory; (3) requested the Secretary-General to have his Special Representative continue the assignment entrusted to him by the terms of the Council's resolution of 12 December 1975 and pursue consultations with the parties concerned; (4) further requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Security Council as soon as possible; (5) called upon all States and

other parties concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations to achieve a peaceful solution to the existing situation and to facilitate the decolonization of the territory; and (6) decided to remain seized of the situation.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 389(1976), which was adopted by a vote of 12 in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions (Japan and the United States). Benin did not participate in the vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Before adopting the resolution, the Council voted on a Japanese amendment which would have had the Council call for the withdrawal from the territory without delay of the remaining Indonesian forces. Japan said it proposed the amendment to take into account the evolving situation in the territory and the goodwill of the Indonesian Government. Objections to the Japanese proposal were voiced by the representative of Benin, who said that he opposed it because Indonesia had committed an aggression against East Timor. Furthermore, considering that the resolution was not balanced and, in fact, missed the true objectives of the efforts undertaken, Benin would not participate in the vote on the whole text.

Romania, stressing that the main point was for the people of East Timor to decide freely their own destiny, said it supported the action called for by the resolution.

The Japanese amendment was rejected, having failed to attain the required affirmative votes; the vote was 8 in favour, 1 against (Benin) and 5 abstentions (Guyana, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania). China did not participate in the voting.

The United States noted that it had voted in favour of the Japanese amendment, believing it would have made explicit that the Council recognized the importance of the statement of Indonesia that some forces had been and were being withdrawn from the territory. Since that amendment had not been accepted, the United States felt that the resolution was unlikely to serve any essential purpose and, consequently, it had abstained in the vote.

China, France, Pakistan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania spoke in favour of the resolution adopted, and emphasized that the people of East Timor had to be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination. France and the United Kingdom expressed regret that the Japanese amendment had not been adopted; nevertheless, they said they felt encouraged by the prospect of consultations concerning the future of East Timor under the Special Representative's auspices.

The USSR deplored the presence of foreign troops and pointed out the importance of the con-

tinuation of the Special Representative's efforts. China and Sweden strongly criticized the continuing presence of Indonesian troops in the territory, which they considered a violation of the territorial integrity of East Timor.

Speaking at the close of the meeting, the representative of Indonesia confirmed that the Indonesian armed volunteers were in the process of leaving the territory and consequently deeply regretted that the Japanese amendment had not been adopted. He said that Indonesia could not support the Council's resolution just adopted and that the co-operation which it would extend to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would continue to be guided by the wishes of the people of East Timor.

A number of communications on the question of Timor were circulated to Security Council members between April and September 1976. These included a communication from the Democratic Republic of East Timor, transmitted by Guinea-Bissau on 28 April, and letters from Indonesia relating to various matters in East Timor. On 15 June, Indonesia transmitted the texts of four communications from the Provisional Government of East Timor requesting that East Timor be integrated with Indonesia, and on 10 August Indonesia transmitted a cable from the former Chief Executive of the Provisional Government stating that the statute of integration of East Timor with Indonesia had been signed into law on 17 July and from that date all matters pertaining to East Timor had come under the jurisdiction of Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the President of the Security Council on 21 June circulated a note containing the text of an invitation from Indonesia to the Council, received on 10 June, to visit East Timor. Indonesia said that, in response to a petition it had received, it was sending a mission to East Timor to make an on-the-spot assessment of the wishes of the people and invited a Council visit concurrently with the Indonesian mission. The President stated that after holding consultations with the members of the Council, he had indicated in his reply that the Council, having regard to the decisions which it had taken in December 1975 and April 1976 on the situation in East Timor, had concluded that it was unable to accept that invitation.

Benin, in a note verbale of 17 June, said it appeared from the communication sent by Indonesia when it invited the Council to visit East Timor that that Government intended to proceed with its policy of annexing East Timor on the basis of a decision emanating from self-styled representatives of the peoples of East Timor, and Benin strongly protested against the Indonesian manoeuvre.

On 22 June 1976, pursuant to the Council's resolution of 22 April, the Secretary-General transmitted the second report by his Special Representa-

tive, which provided an account of the contacts made with the parties concerned, mainly in Geneva and New York. The report concluded that for a number of reasons it had not been possible to assess accurately the prevailing situation in East Timor, particularly as regarded the implementation of the Security Council's resolution.

On 8 July 1976, Mozambique transmitted the text of a letter from the Democratic Republic of East Timor wherein it was stated that the mission of the Special Representative had been obstructed by Indonesia and consequently the report was incomplete.

On 12 August 1976, Indonesia transmitted to the Secretary-General a summary of recent developments in East Timor. It indicated that following a request on 7 June for integration from representatives of the people of East Timor, the Indonesian Government had dispatched a fact-finding mission on 24 June to ascertain the wishes of those people. Then, in accordance with its findings, legislative action had been taken, which had led, on 17 July 1976, to the integration of East Timor into Indonesia.

Additional communications from Indonesia dated 1 and 17 September dealt with the transfer of Portuguese nationals to Portuguese authorities.

On 8 and 9 September 1976, 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 Timor. The representative of Portugal, as the administering power, participated in the Committee's consideration of the item. In response to his request for a hearing, José Ramos Horta of FRETLIN was invited to address the Committee.

The Special Committee had received two communications relating to the question: one on 24 May 1976 from the Provisional Government of East Timor inviting it to attend the first meeting of the regional Popular Assembly that was to be convened in Dili on 31 May 1976, and one dated 10 June 1976 from Indonesia inviting the Special Committee to visit the territory concurrently with the Indonesian mission that was being sent on 24 June in response to a petition it had received from the Popular Assembly of East Timor to integrate the territory with Indonesia. To both communications the Chairman had replied that in view of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3485(XXX) of 12 December 1975<sup>40</sup> and Security Council resolution 389(1976) of 22 April 1976 (see above), the Special Committee was not in a position to dispatch any mission.

During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it, in addition to a working

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

paper prepared by the Secretariat, a paper entitled "Indonesia's position on Timor" circulated at the request of Indonesia.

On 9 September 1976, the Special Committee decided without objection, on a proposal by its Chairman, to transmit the documentation relating to the item to the General Assembly in order to facilitate its consideration of the matter.

On 1 December 1976, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which, among other things, 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. The Assembly also reaffirmed its resolution of 12 December 1975 and the Security Council's resolutions of 22 December 1975 (384(1975)) and 22 April 1976 (389(1976)). It also affirmed the principles stated in that part of the political declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976, relating to the question of East Timor.

The Assembly strongly deplored the persistent refusal of Indonesia to comply with the provisions of its 1975 resolution and those of the Security Council. 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, and called upon Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from the territory.

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 for the immediate implementation of its resolutions on the question with a view to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence.

The General Assembly also requested the Special Committee to keep the situation under active consideration, to follow the implementation of this 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 on the matter in 1977.

Finally, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its 1977 session an item entitled "Question of East Timor."

These decisions were taken with the adoption of resolution 31/53 by a recorded vote of 68 to 20, with 49 abstentions. The Fourth Committee approved the text on 17 November by a roll-call vote of 61 to 18, with 49 abstentions.

The text was sponsored by Algeria, Benin, the Congo, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania; it replaced a text that had

been submitted and withdrawn by many of the same sponsors.

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

During the debate on the question of Timor which preceded the adoption of the resolution, the Fourth Committee heard a statement by Mari Bin Hamud Alkatiri of FRETILIN.

Portugal told the Committee that as the administering power it fully accepted the application to Timor of the Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations decisions, including the Security Council's 1975 and 1976 resolutions. It pointed out that all those resolutions had reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Timor to self-determination and independence, a principle that had been set forth in Portugal's new Constitution. Portugal did not recognize *de jure* the integration of East Timor into Indonesia; in Portugal's view, it had not resulted from the effective exercise by the people of their right to self-determination. It was not up to Indonesia alone, but to the United Nations, to determine whether that right had been effectively exercised. The United Nations should therefore determine whether the solutions that had been adopted, or were to be adopted, to decolonize the territory were, or would be, in conformity with the fundamental principles of the Charter and with the various relevant resolutions. The Portuguese Government was ready to accept a consensus of the United Nations on the matter.

Indonesia reaffirmed its position that the process of decolonization in the territory had been concluded. The exercise of the right to self-determination had taken place in freedom and in accordance with the customary practice of the people concerned. Indonesia had accepted the decision of the people of the territory to be independent through integration with Indonesia. Furthermore, Indonesia expressed the view that it was no longer appropriate for the United Nations to consider the question of East Timor. Indonesia would categorically reject any resolution that did not respect the legitimate decision already taken by the people of East Timor.

Algeria, Benin, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Ghana, Madagascar and Mozambique expressed the view that the United Nations should support the people of Timor in their struggle to safeguard their national independence and integrity. Guinea stated that it could not accept the Indonesian position that a popular assembly, which had been elected under martial law, had been consulted with a view to integrating the territory with an already existing national entity. Indonesia could not arrogate to itself the right to annex East Timor, and the Portuguese Government, together with the United



Nations, should take all necessary measures to enable the people of East Timor to exercise their national sovereignty and to secure the withdrawal of invading foreign troops.

Guinea-Bissau said it refused to recognize Indonesia's annexation of East Timor and condemned it. The United Republic of Tanzania expressed the view that, for the people of East Timor to exercise their right to self-determination, hostilities had to cease and Indonesian troops had to withdraw. In China's opinion, Indonesia should implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council by immediately withdrawing its invading troops from East Timor so that the people of the territory could exercise their right to independence and self-determination without outside interference.

India considered that East Timor had attained independence when the colonial power had withdrawn and, after constitutional steps, including some form of popular consultation, had been integrated into Indonesia. This view was shared by Bolivia, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia noted that Indonesia was a polyethnic nation and had legitimate interests in protecting peace and security on the island of Timor.

Japan considered that the resolution adopted would not contribute to a solution of the problem; it was important for the parties concerned to enter into a dialogue to normalize the situation, bearing in mind the interests of the inhabitants. Australia did not regard the resolution as a realistic or constructive one. In Australia's view, the options before the people of the territory were self-determination through complete independence or joining the people of Indonesia; these options were not adequately expressed in the resolution.

### **Tokelau**

The Special Committee on 26 October 1976 adopted without objection the report of a three-member visiting mission (Iran, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania) dispatched to the Tokelau Islands in June 1976, and endorsed its observations, conclusions and recommendations.

Among other things, the mission recommended that henceforth the United Nations adopt the style of the name of the territory, in conformity with the wishes of the people expressed through the general Fono (Council), so that it should appear as Tokelau and not the Tokelau Islands.

The mission considered that further assistance from international agencies to both the territory and the administering power in its endeavour to aid the local farmers might be called for, and it therefore suggested that New Zealand, the administering power, continue to explore the possibilities of seeking assistance from such institutions. It stated

that some thought needed to be given as to how to improve the soil of the atolls and what other crops might prove an economic resource to the people. The mission expressed the hope that when a South Pacific Commission survey on water catchments in the territory became available, the administration and village elders would be in a better position to respond to the problem of pure water supply. In the meantime, it urged the administering power to take the necessary measures to improve materials for catching water and to examine the water supply regularly to ascertain its potability.

Fish were both food and a principal source of revenue, the mission stated, and fishing could become the most important source of income. Whatever the results of the current United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, it was bound to have a profound effect on the people of Tokelau as an island people and, in the mission's view, it was essential that they were made aware of the issues and participated in formulating policies in this regard. The mission considered that all parties concerned needed to continue to search diligently for an effective answer to the serious problem of poaching.

The Tokelauans needed reef channels to ease their passage to the sea. The mission considered that there was ample reason to give more study to this important question and urged the administering power, in consultation with appropriate international agencies, to study and implement means of improving the access by the Tokelauans to the sea around them.

One of the major problems the mission found was that of communication with the outside world. The mission considered that, especially in the light of a restructuring of the Office for Tokelau Affairs at Apia (Western Samoa), the administering power and the leaders of the people should together study shipping schedules with regard to the needs of the population.

The mission stated that the educational system should meet the needs of the people and prepare each individual either for life in the territory or for emigration. It welcomed the intention of the New Zealand Government to improve the educational system and considered that this was a subject to be kept under constant review by the administering power, in consultation with the people of Tokelau, so as to find more satisfactory solutions.

The mission found what it considered a unique situation on the three atolls—Fakaofu, Atafu and Nukunonu—which comprise Tokelau. Each island was virtually an autonomous unit. It seemed to the mission that in the quasi-traditional internal structure on each island the areas of competence of each political institution had not been clearly defined. It accepted that these bodies, performing certain functions, represented to the people supreme bodies. The mission did not detect any challenge to the

authority of those institutions, which appeared to be acceptable to all concerned. The mission stated that only when it had become clear what form of change the people of Tokelau desired did the administering power consider it wise to act upon the wishes of the people and to formalize the modified institution. The mission requested that the administering power continue to inform the United Nations on measures adopted in this area of development.

There appeared to be a considerable body of New Zealand law applicable in the territory. It seemed to the mission therefore that some work had to be done to bring about uniformity in the public law in order to ensure that there were no conflicts or contradictions between customary law and New Zealand laws in Tokelau.

The mission was informed of the reorganization of and new general approach towards the Office for Tokelau Affairs. It was assured by the New Zealand Government that the Office was moving towards more autonomy, that eventually it would be headed by a Tokelauan and that the post of Administrator of the territory (held currently by the New Zealand Secretary of Foreign Affairs) would be eliminated. The mission expressed the hope that the New Zealand Government would continue to meet any increase in budget caused by the reorganization and revitalization of the Office.

The mission considered that, in order to allay the apprehensions of the people that the administering power might wish to cut itself free from its responsibilities in the territory, the administering power had to make the issues clear to the people and explain the choices available to them in such a manner as not to exacerbate their fears for the future. In order to allow the people to run their affairs, the mission stated that it might be necessary to guarantee them financial and technical assistance in the future.

In the mission's view, the Tokelau claim to Swains Island, administered by the United States as part of American Samoa, would have to be considered by all parties concerned and in the light of any further information which might be submitted to the Special Committee.

The mission drew the attention of the Special Committee and the General Assembly to the people's opposition to nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean.

The mission recommended several areas in which specialized agencies and regional bodies might give assistance to the administering power to improve the living conditions of the people, and recalled that it was the role of the administering power to approach the international organizations, to draw their attention to the problems and projects at hand and to co-ordinate policies and projects.

The mission was convinced that the dispatch of visiting missions to the small territories was essential and was the critical element in the search for an adequate and satisfactory solution concerning the future political status of such territories.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted a resolution concerning Tokelau by which, among other things, it commended the conclusions and recommendations of the 1976 visiting mission to the territory, to New Zealand and to the people of the Tokelau Islands for their consideration. It decided that, in accordance with the wishes of the people and in conformity with the mission's recommendation, the territory would from then on be known as Tokelau.

The Assembly expressed the view that measures to promote the economic development of Tokelau were an important element in the process of self-determination, and hoped that the administering power would continue to intensify and expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid. It requested the administering power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies, as well as other international bodies, in strengthening and developing the economy of the territory. Further, it requested the specialized agencies and other organizations to consider the methods and scale of their operations, in order to ensure that they were able to respond appropriately to the requirements of such small and isolated territories as Tokelau.

In addition, the Assembly requested New Zealand to take the necessary measures to intensify programmes of political education, as well as to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of the territory. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question in the light of the mission's findings, including the possible dispatch of a second mission, as appropriate, and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1977.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/48. It was adopted, without objection, on a recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the draft, also without objection, on 15 November. The text was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Congo, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania.

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

During the discussions, which took place mainly in the Fourth Committee, Fiji said that Tokelau would require continued assistance geared to its

over-all economic development to help offset its geographical disadvantages. It was concerned about the very serious opposition expressed by the people to continued nuclear testing in the South Pacific. The exploitation of marine resources was vital to the economic development of the South Pacific; thus protests against nuclear testing in the region stemmed not from a refusal to recognize the right of a State to defend itself but rather from a concern for the effects of nuclear contamination on both human and marine life. Fiji appealed once again to France to stop further nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

New Zealand said that Tokelau was developing and strengthening direct contacts with its Pacific neighbours. New Zealand had always made it quite clear to the people of territories under its administration that their wishes were paramount. However, it fully understood that the affairs of men were subject to change and, if the day should come when Tokelau sought a different status, New Zealand would be ready and willing to help it achieve that status.

#### **Tuvalu**

On 20 August 1976, the Special Committee endorsed without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning Tuvalu, administered by the United Kingdom.

The Committee reiterated its appreciation to the administering power for increasing its level of co-operation.

The Committee noted that Tuvalu had its own Constitution, providing for a new House of Assembly of eight elected members, and had advanced towards the ministerial system of government. It took note of the Chief Minister's statement that independence should follow perhaps in two or three years with the assistance of the administering power.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the rapid establishment of a new public service, composed almost entirely of Tuvaluans.

It expressed concern, however, over the fragility of the economy and noted that, apart from being dependent on overseas remittances, the only other economic prospects were copra and fisheries. While reiterating its call for continued assistance in the development and implementation of the fisheries programme and for an increase in the output of copra for export, it took note of the various forms of assistance the territory had received both from the administering power and from neighbouring countries on a bilateral basis.

On 1 December, the General Assembly adopted a consensus statement on Tuvalu, recommended by its Fourth Committee, whereby, among other things, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the

people of Tuvalu to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the granting of independence. The Assembly noted that, following the referendum held in the former territory of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1974,<sup>41</sup> which was observed in part by a United Nations visiting mission, the separation of the Ellice Islands from the former territory was satisfactorily completed and the new territory, Tuvalu, was brought into being on 1 January 1976 with well-established institutions of self-government.

The Assembly urged the administering power to continue to assist the people to realize their aspirations in accordance with their right to self-determination. It requested the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering power, to seek the best ways and means to implement the Declaration with respect to the territory and report thereon in 1977.

This consensus statement was set forth in decision 31/406 B. The Fourth Committee had approved the text without objection on 17 November.

#### **United States Virgin Islands**

The Special Committee adopted the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the United States Virgin Islands on 20 August 1976 and it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

In so doing, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence.

The Special Committee noted that, on 6 October 1975, the House of Representatives of the United States Congress had passed a bill whereby the territorial Legislature would be authorized to call a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for the territory, and that the proposed bill was currently under consideration by the United States Senate.

The Committee noted further that the President of the territorial Legislature, whose views were shared by other legislative leaders, had expressed support for the House bill, and that the Governor and the minority leader of the Legislature had expressed reservations about the bill, with particular emphasis on the need to allow the proposed constitutional convention to draft a new federal relations act. The Committee considered that the bill represented a lack of significant constitutional progress towards the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence with respect to the territory and was concerned that it did not make provision for the people to consider any change in their current colonial status with the administering power.

The Committee noted that the statements made

<sup>41</sup> See footnote 32.

by several political leaders of the United States and the United States Virgin Islands indicated that plans for constitutional development in the territory did not envisage the transfer of all powers to its people. Recalling that the proposals of the Second Constitutional Convention and the resolution adopted by it concerning the territory's future status had not received an overwhelming endorsement from voters in a referendum held in November 1972,<sup>42</sup> the Committee once more called upon the administering power not to prejudice the status question.

The Committee noted that efforts had been intensified to revitalize and strengthen the local economy by implementing measures set forth in an economic plan announced by the Governor in 1974, with particular emphasis on the promotion of economic diversification, and that the territorial Government intended to continue developing a comprehensive economic development plan. Nevertheless, the Committee was of the opinion that much remained to be done by the administering power in co-operation with the local authorities before the territory would achieve a more viable and stable economy.

A proposal made by the President of the United States on 1 April 1976 to grant to the territory a special federal loan of \$76 million, principally for essential capital improvement projects, was also noted; the Committee hoped that the United States Congress would expedite the approval required for that proposal.

The Committee also urged the administering power to continue assisting the territory to improve its social situation, particularly in the fields of labour, public housing, health care and education.

In noting that under a constitutional bill recently passed by the House of Representatives the United States would continue to impose restrictions on the territory's fiscal and taxing powers, the Committee urged it to give serious consideration to views recently expressed by the executive branch of the Government and by some leaders of the territorial Legislature with regard to eliminating those federal restrictions which were inconsistent with the right of the territory to self-determination.

Noting also a statement of the United States made on 15 April 1976 that it had been considering the possibility of inviting a visiting mission to the territory, the Committee strongly urged early access of such a mission to the territory.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 31/57 concerning the United States Virgin Islands. By this resolution, it approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to the United States Virgin Islands and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and

independence in accordance with the Declaration; it also reaffirmed its view that questions of size, location and limited resources should not delay its implementation.

The Assembly then called upon the United States, 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. It also called upon the United States to take all possible steps to diversify the territory's economy, to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development, and to enlist the aid of the specialized agencies and other bodies in this endeavour. Favourable consideration of an invitation to a United Nations mission to visit the territory was also requested. Also, the Assembly urged the United States, with the co-operation of the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people to the enjoyment of their natural resources, guaranteeing their rights to own and dispose of those resources and to control their future development.

Resolution 31/57 was adopted by the Assembly without objection. The Fourth Committee had approved the text by consensus on 19 November 1976; it was sponsored by the Dominican Republic, the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United States said that it had the same reservations regarding this resolution as it had regarding the resolution concerning American Samoa (see above): specifically, the United States was committed to the principle of self-determination, but believed that self-determination could lead to a status other than independence.

## Western Sahara

### Communications

During 1976 the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received a number of communications from Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco concerning the situation in Western Sahara. These were circulated to members of the Security Council and General Assembly.

On 6 February 1976, Algeria transmitted a memorandum referring to the agreement concluded on 14 November 1975 at Madrid by Spain, Morocco and Mauritania<sup>43</sup> and stating, among other things, that developments in Western Sahara following that agreement would have serious consequences for the future national unity and territorial integrity of the Saharan people and for peace, security and stability in that region. That agreement, Algeria

<sup>42</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 708.

<sup>43</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 801.

declared, was totally lacking in validity, as it was in complete contradiction of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular the General Assembly's resolution of 10 December 1975.<sup>44</sup> A blatant act of aggression against the Saharan people by the countries that signed the tripartite agreement of Madrid was taking place, and it was imperative that the dangerous process of deterioration be halted and international legality restored.

Spain, by a letter dated 26 February, called attention to the efforts made by the Spanish Government to achieve speedy decolonization of the territory under peaceful conditions. It noted that the persistence of circumstances beyond its control had thus far made it impossible to organize the popular consultation provided for by the Madrid agreement. Referring to provisions of that agreement, the letter stated that, as at 26 February, Spain definitively terminated its presence in the territory of the Sahara and thenceforth considered itself exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connexion with the administration of that territory. Further, Spain took the position that the decolonization of Western Sahara would reach its climax when the views of the Saharan population had been validly expressed.

On 8 March, the representative of Algeria transmitted a statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria pointing out that the President of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, which had met at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 23 to 29 February 1976, had declared that the Saharan people, like all other peoples, were entitled to exercise the right of self-determination; therefore, the Council of Ministers had recognized the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) as a liberation movement. Algeria, it was stated, unconditionally supported all liberation movements, particularly those in Africa, and therefore joined Burundi and Madagascar in recognizing the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

By a letter dated 17 May, the representative of Algeria transmitted a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria to the Secretary-General in which the Minister referred to two agreements signed at Rabat on 14 April 1976 by Morocco and Mauritania; one on the delimitation of the frontier between those two States, and the other on economic co-operation between them in Western Sahara. Algeria held that those agreements fell fully within the framework of the policy of aggression and fait accompli pursued by those two countries in Western Sahara; therefore, Algeria accorded no validity to those agreements and considered them null and void.

A letter from Mauritania, dated 14 June, stated that for some time Algeria had been pursuing a

systematic policy of aggression and intimidation against Mauritania. Mercenary units organized, armed and financed by Algeria had attacked civilian objectives situated within the Mauritanian frontiers of 1960. During May, two localities had been hit by mortar fire, causing casualties among the innocent population. On 8 June, a column of several hundred men, including the Secretary-General of the so-called liberation movement of the Sahara, had arrived in the vicinity of the capital, Nouakchott, with instructions to overthrow the Mauritanian Government. Although their plan had been foiled by the Mauritanian security forces, it nevertheless constituted an extremely dangerous precedent which seriously affected peace and security in the entire region.

On 23 June 1976, Algeria replied to Mauritania's letter of 14 June, stating that, while Algeria had never concealed its position of support for the legitimate demands of the Saharan people, it rejected as utterly baseless and contrary to the truth the Mauritanian accusation against Algeria. The policy that had been pursued by Morocco and Mauritania in Western Sahara was contrary to the solemn undertakings that had been assumed by the highest Mauritanian authorities towards the Saharan people, Algeria added. It continued to affirm that the only possible step to rectify the situation was to allow the Saharan people to exercise their right to self-determination.

A further letter from Mauritania, dated 24 June, reiterated the charges concerning the attack against Nouakchott on 8 June 1976 as having been planned and organized by Algerian leaders and headed by Algerian officers. This was a grave violation of international law and an inadmissible attack against a Member of the United Nations. Mauritania considered that Algeria, in creating the so-called Republic of Sahara and granting it *de jure* recognition, was the real cause of tension in the area.

On 13 July, Algeria transmitted the texts of two resolutions on Western Sahara. The first it said was adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its June-July 1976 session and the second by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its thirteenth session in Mauritius (2-5 July 1976). By the first resolution, the Council of Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and to national independence; it requested the United Nations Secretary-General to pursue his mission with a view to enabling the Saharan people freely to exercise their right to self-determination, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces of occupation from Western Sahara. By the second resolution OAU invited all the parties con-

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., pp. 817-18, text of resolution 3458 A (XXX).

cerned and interested, including the people of Western Sahara, to co-operate with a view to achieving a peaceful solution of the conflict, and decided to hold a special session at the level of heads of State and Government with the participation of the people of Western Sahara for the purpose of finding a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

In a reply dated 15 July, Mauritania stated that the resolution on Western Sahara of the OAU Council of Ministers transmitted with the Algerian letter had not been ratified by the thirteenth summit meeting of OAU, which had instead adopted the second resolution transmitted by Algeria. Accordingly, the definitive position of OAU concerning Western Sahara could not emerge until its special session took place.

On 27 July, Morocco transmitted the text of a message dated 26 July from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Morocco to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The message referred to a joint communiqué issued on 23 July 1976 after talks between the King of Morocco and the President of Mauritania, which included an appeal to native Saharans currently in the Tindouf (Algeria) area to return to their respective countries, and an invitation to the competent international organizations of humanitarian character to co-operate with the Moroccan and Mauritanian Governments with a view to ensuring the repatriation of such persons.

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

The Special Committee considered the question of Spanish (Western) Sahara on 10 September 1976. It decided to refer the question to the General Assembly and authorized its Rapporteur to transmit to the Assembly the relevant documentation in order to facilitate the Assembly's consideration of the question.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

On 11 November 1976, the General Assembly's Fourth Committee heard a statement by a representative of the Frente POLISARIO, Mohamed Abdelaziz, who spoke as a petitioner.

The POLISARIO representative reviewed the events of 1975 and said the tripartite Madrid agreement concluded in November 1975 was illegal and invalid because a fait accompli had been imposed upon the people depriving them of their legitimate rights to self-determination. He described the struggle for independence, which, with the support of the Saharan people, his movement was waging against the Moroccan and Mauritanian occupying forces.

The POLISARIO representative urged that the General Assembly: reaffirm the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence,

which had been prevented by the presence of aggressive troops; vigorously condemn the Moroccan/Mauritanian aggression and urge the two Governments to withdraw their challenge to the international community and its laws under pain of severe penalties; and recall the duty of Member States to support countries which had been attacked and peoples fighting for their independence and urge them to refrain from all direct or indirect aid to the aggressors.

The representative of Algeria said it was necessary to recall that, when Morocco and Mauritania invaded Western Sahara, the 1975 United Nations visiting mission<sup>45</sup> had just reported that the people of the territory had overwhelmingly declared their wish for independence and against the territorial claims of Morocco and Mauritania. Also he would recall that the International Court of Justice<sup>46</sup> did not find any claims which would justify the denial of the right of the Western Sahara to self-determination in favour of the claims of Morocco and Mauritania. Moreover, even Spain, the administering power, had not accepted that the people of the territory had fully exercised their right to self-determination as envisaged by United Nations resolutions. Therefore, the decolonization of the Western Sahara had yet to be carried out. As the people of the territory were still struggling to preserve their identity, to construct a nation and to organize their life according to their own traditions, the problem of Western Sahara had become a source of discord among countries of the region. He hoped that, with the help of the United Nations, OAU and the international community as a whole, justice would be done to the Saharan people to enable them to exercise their rights in complete freedom.

Following these two statements, a draft resolution on the question of Western Sahara was put forward by the African group of Member States through the Chairman of the Fourth Committee. On 12 November this draft resolution was approved by consensus and, on 1 December, it was adopted without objection by the General Assembly as resolution 31/45.

By this resolution, the Assembly: reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of self-determination of peoples in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence; took note of the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU to convene an extraordinary session with a view to finding a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara; decided to postpone the question of Western Sahara to its 1977 session; and requested the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to inform the United

<sup>45</sup> Ibid., p. 800-1.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., pp. 871-73.

Nations Secretary-General of the progress achieved in the implementation of OAU'S decisions concerning Western Sahara.

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

Speaking after the vote in the Fourth Committee, Spain welcomed the spirit of consensus that had prevailed in the adoption of the resolution, which, it considered, contained positive elements, particularly with respect to the principle of self-determination. Spain was sure that the extraordinary session of OAU would help find a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara. It recalled that the Spanish position had been clearly set forth in its letter of 26 February 1976 to the Secretary-General (see above), wherein it had pointed out, *inter alia*, that with effect from that date it terminated its presence in the territory and considered itself exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connexion with the administration of the territory.

Morocco said that, ever since the question of the Sahara had come before the United Nations, all imaginable arguments had been set forth. Faithful to the spirit of unanimity of the African group, he would refrain from adding to those arguments. The Kingdom of Morocco trusted in the wisdom of the African heads of State and was convinced that they would be able to thwart any manoeuvre and arrive at a real solution to the problem.

Mauritania said that it had refrained from speaking because OAU, during its extraordinary session, would have an opportunity to discuss the problem, which was essentially an African one. Furthermore, the African group of Member States had preferred to tackle the problem in a spirit of unity and understanding.

During and after the General Assembly session, Algeria addressed communications to the Secretary-General (on 26 October and 29 December) reiterating its position, while Morocco on 28 October requested the Secretary-General to circulate a message its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs had addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of African countries. This message stated Morocco's position.

#### Other territories

In 1976, the General Assembly and its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples also considered the situations in the following additional territories: Antigua, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

On 18 February 1976, the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to refer to its Sub-Committee on

Small Territories the questions of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, and the Turks and Caicos Islands for consideration and report.

On 10 September 1976, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to transmit to the General Assembly the Secretariat 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 it might receive from the Assembly at its 1976 session, to consider the territories in 1977.

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

##### BERMUDA

On 20 August 1976, the Special Committee adopted, without objection, the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning Bermuda and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

In so doing, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the granting of independence. Fully aware of the special circumstances of Bermuda, the Committee reiterated the view that those circumstances should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination.

The Special Committee again welcomed the increased co-operation given by the administering power—the United Kingdom—both by participating in the work of the Committee and by permitting the access of visiting missions to small territories under its administration. It also welcomed a United Kingdom statement that it would not stand in the way of independence for any of the territories under its administration, should that be the wish of the majority of their people.

The Committee believed that the administering power of a non-self-governing territory had the obligation to ensure that the people of the territory were made fully aware of their right to self-determination, in accordance with the Declaration, and that all options available to them for their political development were explained. It noted from a statement made by the representative of the administering power that Bermuda's democratic political institutions had been developed to a point where there was little constitutional advance currently possible short of independence.

The Committee expressed its concern at the existing electoral system and urged the United Kingdom, in consultation with the local authorities, to take appropriate measures to introduce electoral reform in Bermuda, particularly revision of that part of its Constitution relating to the expatriate vote, if necessary, in order to ensure that the expa-

triate vote did not influence decisively the question of the future status of the territory.

The Committee reiterated its recommendation concerning the need to encourage leading representatives of the political parties to present to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories their respective positions in regard to questions relating to independence and the franchise. In that connexion, it reiterated its view of the importance of a United Nations visiting mission having access to Bermuda. It expressed the hope that the administering power, together with the territorial Government, would continue to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the people of Bermuda would be able freely to determine their future political status in accordance with the Declaration.

The Committee 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 once again emphasized the importance of diversifying the Bermudian economy and called upon the administering power, in consultation with the local authorities, to take the necessary steps in that regard.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT,  
AND TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Special Committee, on 20 August 1976, adopted without objection the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

In so doing, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of those territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the granting of independence.

Fully aware of the special circumstances of those territories, owing to such factors as their size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources, the Committee reiterated the view that those circumstances should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration.

The Committee once again welcomed the increased co-operation of the administering power—the United Kingdom—both by participating actively in the Committee's work and by permitting visiting missions access to small territories, expressing the hope that the administering power would continue consultations with the Committee on arrangements for future missions.

The Committee was pleased to note from a statement by the United Kingdom that it remained its policy to grant independence to the three territories should their peoples so wish. In that connexion,

the Committee firmly believed that it was the responsibility of the administering power to provide the conditions under which their wishes with regard to their future status could be freely ascertained.

The Committee noted from the information presented to it that there had been a lack of significant constitutional progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to these territories. It requested the United Kingdom to continue to take measures to expedite the process of decolonization in those territories in accordance with General Assembly resolutions and the observations of the 1975 mission to Montserrat,<sup>47</sup> as well as with the expressed wishes of the peoples.

The Special Committee also urged the United Kingdom to take all possible steps to strengthen the economies of the territories through diversification.

The Committee, finally, took note of a number of projects which continued to be carried out in the territories under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Believing that such assistance was useful for the economic and social development of the territories, it expressed the hope that it would be further increased.

With regard to the Cayman Islands, the Committee noted that elections were to be held in the Cayman Islands later in 1976. It believed that there was an urgent need for measures to be taken by the administering power aimed at developing and encouraging the political awareness of the Caymanians.

The Committee expressed satisfaction at the economic and social conditions prevailing in the Cayman Islands. It noted with interest that a draft development plan for 1975-1990, prepared by experts, had been the subject of a thorough and comprehensive public debate and would be laid before the Legislative Assembly for decision.

Concerning Montserrat, the Committee urged the administering power to take concrete measures aimed at providing the people of the territory with an opportunity to consider freely all the options available to them for the realization of their aspirations for the political future of their territory.

The Committee recalled that the 1975 visiting mission to Montserrat had suggested that the territory be granted full internal self-government in law, since that was the current *de facto* situation, and that the attendance of the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary at meetings of the Executive Council be only as advisers and not as full members. In connexion with the former suggestion, the Committee urged the administering power to take effective steps towards the attainment by the territory of the full legal status of internal self-govern-

<sup>47</sup> Ibid, p. 759.



ment. The Committee considered that the latter suggestion should be implemented if it was in accordance with the wishes of the Government of Montserrat.

The Committee noted that the territory was faced with several pressing economic problems. Referring to the measures being taken by the territorial Government to cope with those problems and considering that those measures were indications of the seriousness with which Montserrat viewed its development, the Committee urged the United Kingdom to continue to assist the territory in solving those problems as far and as quickly as possible.

In regard to the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Committee noted that the necessary constitutional instruments were being drawn up to implement changes aimed at ensuring wider participation by the islanders in the central organs of government, but that a date for the new Constitution to become effective had not been fixed.

The Committee took note of the fact that the territory was heavily dependent on the administering power for budgetary and development aid. It welcomed the assistance it provided and hoped that it would continue to increase its meaningful and substantial development aid so that the territory could at the earliest opportunity implement programmes to improve communications, social welfare facilities, education and training.

The Committee expressed the hope that the presence of foreign military bases in the islands would not be an inhibiting factor in permitting the people to exercise their right to self-determination. It noted with approval that in order to improve the economic and social situation in the islands, the territorial Government had taken several significant measures, such as the establishment of a Development Board. The Committee considered that there was still an urgent need for the administering power to assist the territorial Government in taking effective action in the fields of economic development and labour.

Concerning Pitcairn, administered by the United Kingdom, the Special Committee, on 20 August 1976, adopted a consensus statement whereby, among other things, it took note of the statement of the administering power reaffirming its policy to preserve the island community life for as long as the people of the territory wished and were physically able to remain on the island. The Committee also welcomed and hoped for early implementation of the plans of the administering power to improve the harbour facilities by helping to construct a new jetty and clear the landing area of dangerous rocks.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly's Fourth Committee considered the reports of the

Special Committee on the various small territories. On 1 December 1976, the Assembly adopted a resolution—31/52—concerning the question of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

By the resolution, the Assembly approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on those territories and reaffirmed the inalienable right of their peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence. It also reaffirmed its conviction that questions of size, geographical isolation and limited resources should not delay implementation of the Declaration.

The Assembly called upon 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. It further called upon the administering power to expand its programme of budgetary and development 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 and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for them. It then urged the administering power, with the co-operation of the territorial Governments, 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.

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, as appropriate.

It then asked the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means to implement the Declaration with respect to those territories, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions, and to report thereon again in 1977.

Resolution 31/52 was adopted without objection on 1 December 1976. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 17 November 1976 without objection. The sponsors were Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Guinea, Guyana, India, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mozambique, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom.

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

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom said that its approach to its dependent territories had always been based on the Charter of the United Nations, which specified that the interests of the inhabitants of non-self-govern-

ing territories were paramount and that the wishes of the peoples of those territories should be respected in their quest for self-government.

In regard to Bermuda, the United Kingdom said that the party which in the past had opposed independence currently formed the Government, but some of its members had given indications that they did not have closed minds on the subject. It would be quite inappropriate for the United Kingdom to intervene in the political life of the Bermudians to ensure that they realized that they had a right to self-determination, as it was asked to do by the Special Committee. The political life of Bermuda was active, and even if that were not the case the United Kingdom would not have the power to intervene, since its responsibilities were limited to external affairs, defence and internal security.

Regarding Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands, the United King-

dom said that those territories had well-developed institutions of self-government and in none of them had a widespread desire for independence been expressed. The Special Committee's visiting missions to Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands had resulted in useful recommendations. As the Committee had noted, the dilemma of small island territories was that with their limited resources they might never be able to be independent economically. The United Kingdom endorsed the Committee's view that that problem merited careful examination in the United Nations.

On 1 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, deferred until its 1977 session consideration of the questions of Pitcairn and of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. This action was set forth in decision 31/406 E.

### Documentary references

#### American Samoa

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1040, 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 12, 28, 29.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXII.  
A/C.4/31/L.22. Australia, Grenada, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 18 November 1976, meeting 28.  
A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution XI.

Resolution 31/55, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

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,

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 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;

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. 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;

6. Requests the administering Power to consider favourably inviting a United Nations mission to visit American Samoa for the purpose of observing conditions in the Territory and learning first-hand of the aspirations of the people concerning their political status;

7. 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 rights of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organiza-

lions within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of American Samoa;

9. 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 to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second 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 1054.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 15, 19, 22-24, 26.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXVI.

A/C.4/31/L.10. Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia:  
draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 26, by recorded vote of 111 to 9, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, 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 Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Israel, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, United States, Venezuela.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 31/50, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976,

meeting 85, by roll-call vote of 115 to 8, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, 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 Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Israel, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Spain, United States, Venezuela.

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 resolution 3432(XXX) of 8 December 1975,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Guatemala,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of Belize,

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 negotiations have taken 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 paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 3432(XXX),

Regretting that these negotiations have not resulted in the removal of such obstacles as have hitherto prevented the people of Belize from exercising freely and without fear their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

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 all States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, to facilitate the attainment of their goal of a secure and early independence and to refrain from any action that would threaten the territorial integrity of Belize;

4. Calls also 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 negotiations in accordance with the principles of General Assembly resolution 3432(XXX), in order to reach an early conclusion;

5. Requests the two Governments concerned to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on such agreements as may have been reached in the negotiations referred to above;

6. 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 its examination of the question.

#### British Virgin Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1025, 1029, 1054-1056.

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10-12, 16, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28.  
Plenary meetings 82, 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXVIII.

A/C.4/31/L.6. India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/31/L.6/Rev.1. Australia, Congo, Denmark, Fiji, Grenada, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Mali and sponsors, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 18 November 1976, meeting 28.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution X.

Resolution 31/54, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British 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 May 1976 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 British Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration;

3. Notes with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in May 1976 and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Visiting Mission for the constructive work accomplished and to the administering Power and the Govern-

ment of the British Virgin Islands for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

4. 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 British Virgin 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;

5. Endorses the view of the Visiting Mission that measures to promote the economic development of the British Virgin Islands are an important element in the process of self-determination and expresses the hope that the administering Power will continue to intensify and expand its programme of budgetary and development aid;

6. 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 British Virgin Islands;

7. Further requests the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel;

8. 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 British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

#### Brunei

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2, 10, 22, 26, 28.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XVIII.

A/C.4/31/3. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/31/L.12. Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 18 November 1976, meeting 28, by 107 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution XII.

Resolution 31/56, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, 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, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, United States.

\*Subsequently the Federal Republic of Germany advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

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 resolution 3424(XXX) of 8 December 1975,

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 that no progress has been achieved so far in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3424(XXX);

4. Calls upon all parties concerned to work towards the early implementation of resolution 3424(XXX);

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 the return of all political exiles to Brunei so that they can participate freely and fully in the elections;

6. 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;

7. Requests the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

#### Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 12, 26, 28.

Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XV.

A/C.4/31/L.24. Draft consensus.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft consensus IV.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/406 D).

#### Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1055, 1056.

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 11, 15, 18, 21-23, 25, 26.

Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXX.

A/31/55. Letter of 23 February from Argentina (identical to S/11973).

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/C.4/31/L.8. Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.4/31/L.8/Rev.1. Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25, by recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: United Kingdom

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Zaire.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/49, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85, by recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: United Kingdom

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065(XX) of 16 December 1965 and 3160(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Bearing in mind the paragraphs related to this question contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, and in 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,

Having regard to 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 Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee concerning the Territory,

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 Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee concerning the Territory;

2. Expresses its gratitude for the continuous efforts made by the Government of Argentina, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, to facilitate the process of decolonization and to promote the well-being of the population of the islands;

3. Requests the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to expedite the negotiations concerning the dispute over sovereignty, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 2065(XX) and 3160(XXVIII);

4. Calls upon the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended in the above-mentioned resolutions;

5. Requests both Governments to report to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the results of the negotiations.

#### Other documents

S/11972. Letter of 6 February from United Kingdom.

S/11973. Letter of 10 February from Argentina (identical to A/31/55).

#### French Somaliland

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1054.

A/31/23/Rev.L Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XIV. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee of 10 September 1976.)

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2, 5, 8-11, 14, 15, 17-21, 23, 24, 27, 31-33.

Fifth Committee, meeting 39.

Plenary meetings 82, 83, 85, 86, 97, 102, 104.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter XIV.

A/31/196 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 August from Madagascar (transmitting resolutions adopted at 27th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June-3 July 1976).

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/31/269. Note verbale of 15 October from Somalia (transmitting resolution CM/Res.480(XXVII) of Council of Ministers of OAU, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June-3 July 1976).

A/C.4/31/8 and Add.1-3. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/31/L.27. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 25 November 1976, meeting 32, by recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania,

Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/31/L.28, A/C.5/31/59. Administrative and financial implications of 35-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.27. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/366. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions IX and XV recommended by Fourth Committee in A/31/362. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution XV.

Resolution 31/59, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea,\* Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Subsequently, Papua New Guinea advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti),

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,

Recalling also its resolutions 2228(XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2356(XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 3480(XXX) of 11 December 1975 on so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti),

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the liberation movements, the Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis and the Mouvement de libération de Djibouti,

Having also heard the statements of the President of the Government Council of the Territory, as well as those of the representatives of the political parties, namely, the Ligue populaire africaine pour l'indépendance, the Union nationale pour l'indépendance and the Mouvement populaire de libération, and of a petitioner,

Taking note of the solemn declarations of the leaders of the delegations of Ethiopia and Somalia before the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Port Louis from 24 June to 3 July 1976, and before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, affirming that their respective Governments would recognize, respect and honour the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) after its accession to independence,

Taking note also of the resolution on the question of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, and of that 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, regarding the question,

Having heard the statement of the representative of France, as the administering Power, in particular the expressed commitment of his Government to lead the Territory to independence in 1977,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence;

2. Reaffirms also its unqualified support of the right of the people of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) to immediate and unconditional independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Calls upon the Government of France to implement scrupulously and equitably, under democratic conditions, the programme for the independence of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), as outlined by the representative of France in his statement before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, within the indicated time frame, namely, the summer of 1977;

4. Urges the leaders of the Government Council of the Territory, as well as the representatives of the liberation movements, the Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis and the Mouvement de libération de Djibouti, and of the political parties and groups to enter into the broadest possible discussions on neutral grounds, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, with a view to resolving their differences, and to agree on a common political platform before the holding of a referendum, in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers at its twenty-seventh ordinary session and subsequently approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirteenth ordinary session;

5. Also calls upon the Government of France to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity in its effort to convene, in accordance with the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, a round-table conference for the speedy implementation of the request contained in paragraph 4 above;

6. Requests the Government of France to consider the result of the referendum in its totality, thus respecting the territorial integrity of the future State;

7. Demands that the Government of France withdraw its military base from the Territory without delay;

8. Further calls upon the Government of France to allow

and facilitate the return to the Territory of all refugees who are bona fide citizens of the Territory, in accordance with the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 10 September 1969 and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951;

9. Requests the Government of France, in order to ensure the implementation of the request contained in paragraph 8 above, to set up an ad hoc committee in accordance with the recommendation of the Fact-Finding Mission of the Organization of African Unity;

10. Reaffirms its resolution 3480(XXX);

11. Endorses all resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity on the question of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), in particular resolutions CM/Res.431/Rev.1(XXV) and CM/Res.480(XXVII), as well as the declaration adopted by the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, as approved by the Council of Ministers at its twenty-seventh ordinary session and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its thirteenth ordinary session, and welcomes the solemn declarations by the leaders of the delegations of Ethiopia and Somalia before the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity and before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly that their Governments would recognize, respect and honour the independence and sovereignty of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and its territorial integrity after its accession to independence;

12. Calls upon all States to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the Territory and to abstain from any action likely to impede or adversely affect the current process of the country's accession to independence;

13. Welcomes the statements by the representatives of the people of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) in which they declared that the Territory would become a member of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity immediately after independence;

14. Endorses the decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to send representatives to observe the referendum and all subsequent stages of the independence process to ensure that the principle of self-determination in the Territory is carried out smoothly and in the most democratic manner;

15. Urges all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in co-operation with the administering Power, to render all possible moral and material assistance to the people of the Territory.

A/32/66. Note by Secretary-General.

## Gibraltar

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1054.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 28.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XIII.  
A/C.4/31/L.23. Draft consensus.  
A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft consensus III.  
A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/406 C).

## Gilbert Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 23, 25.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XIX.

A/C.4/31/L.7. Australia, Denmark, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/47, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

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, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power relating to developments in the Territory,

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;

3. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to continue to take measures to expedite the process of decolonization in the Territory in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee, including in particular the observations of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in 1974;

4. Requests that steps be taken towards diversification of 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 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-second 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 1040, 1042, 1043.



General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 31-33.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXIII.

A/C.4/31/L.26. Benin, Comoros, Cuba, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 25 November 1976, meeting 32, by recorded vote of 60 to 21, with 42 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, Zaire.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution XIV.

Resolution 31/58, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85, by recorded vote of 61 to 22, with 42 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan,

Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, Zaire.

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 and 3481(XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam,

Deploping the policy of the administering Power in continuing to maintain military installations on Guam, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

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;

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. Strongly deprecates the establishment of military installations on Guam as being incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

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. Calls upon the administering Power to reconsider its attitude towards receiving United Nations visiting missions and to permit access by 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 rights 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-second 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, meetings 1041, 1043, 1044.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10-12, 16, 27.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XVI.

A/31/121. Letter of 2 July from France and United Kingdom (annexing joint British/French ministerial message to inaugural meeting of Representative Assembly of New Hebrides, 29 June 1976).

A/31/286. Letter of 26 October from France and United Kingdom (annexing joint communiqué on talks held in London, 6 and 7 October 1976).

A/C.4/31/L.19. Australia, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.4/31/L.19/Rev.1. Australia, Ghana, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 27.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 31/51, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

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 and 3433(XXX) of 8 December 1975,

Aware that France, as an administering Power, has not participated in the discussions of the Special Committee relating to the Territory,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of France and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Powers, relating to developments in the New Hebrides,

Noting the joint communiqué issued by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom on 7 October 1976, in which the administering Powers state that it is their joint policy to promote the democratic evolution of the New Hebrides in accordance with the principle of self-determination,

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,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the New Hebrides, and stressing the necessity of diversifying its economy as a matter of priority,

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;

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 New Hebrides;

4. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Representative Assembly of the New Hebrides and the declared intention of the administering Powers to increase progressively the responsibilities enjoyed by that Assembly, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. Reiterates its request that the two administering Powers should continue to take measures to expedite the process of decolonization in the New Hebrides;

6. Requests the administering Powers to take all appropriate steps to strengthen the economy of the New Hebrides and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

7. 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;

8. Requests the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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;

9. 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-second 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, meetings 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 11, 25, 27.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XX.

A/C.4/31/L.17. Draft consensus.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft consensus I.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General

Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/406 A).

### Seychelles

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1027, 1028.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 6.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter X.

### Solomon Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10-12, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXI.

A/C.4/31/L.3. Australia, Austria, Canada, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/46, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

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 Implementation 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 3431(XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the question of the Solomon Islands,

Noting with satisfaction that the Solomon Islands achieved full internal self-government on 2 January 1976 and that the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Solomon Islands agree that the Territory should proceed to early independence,

Noting also with satisfaction the development assistance provided by the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, Australia and New Zealand, as well as the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme in the economic development of the Territory during 1976,

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;

3. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to continue to assist the people of the Solomon Islands towards the achievement of independence;

4. Further requests the administering Power, in consultation with the people of the Solomon Islands, to continue its efforts towards diversification of the economy of the Territory;

5. Stresses the responsibility of the United Nations to render all possible assistance to the people of the Solomon Islands in their efforts to consolidate their national independence and, to that end, invites the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance to the Solomon Islands;

6. Requests the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

### Timor

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

#### Report and communications

S/11934. Letter of 15 January from Portugal.

S/11937. Letter of 22 January from Indonesia.

S/11955. Letter of 30 January from Portugal.

S/11986. Letter of 17 February from Indonesia (transmitting letter of 13 February 1976 on behalf of Provisional Government of East Timor).

S/12011. Report by Secretary-General dated 12 March 1976 in pursuance of Security Council resolution 384(1975) of 22 December 1975 (transmitting report of Special Representative dated 29 February 1976).

S/12040. Letter of 5 April from Indonesia (transmitting communication of 19 February 1976 from head of special team of Indonesian Red Cross).

S/12041, S/12044. Letters of 5 and 8 April from Indonesia (transmitting telegram of 25 March 1976 and letter of 5 January 1976 from Chief Executive of Provisional Government of East Timor).

S/12055. Letter of 19 April from Guinea-Bissau (transmitting letter of 19 April 1976 from President of FRETILIN, President of Democratic Republic of East Timor).

#### Security Council meetings (12-22 April 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1908-1915.

S/12011. Report of Secretary-General dated 12 March 1976 in pursuance of Security Council resolution 384(1975).

S/12043. Letter of 9 April from Indonesia (request to extend invitations to address Council).

S/12045. Letter of 10 April from Guinea-Bissau (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/12047. Letter of 12 April from Mozambique (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/12049. Letter of 12 April from Indonesia (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/12056. Guyana, Panama, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

S/12057. Japan: amendment to 3-power draft resolution, S/12056.

Resolution 389(1976), as proposed by 3 powers, S/12056, adopted by Security Council on 22 April 1976, meeting 1914, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Japan, United States) (Benin did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,  
Recalling its resolution 384(1975) of 22 December 1975,  
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 March 1976,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Portugal and Indonesia,

Having heard the statements of representatives of the people of East Timor,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence in accordance with the

principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Believing that all efforts should be made to create conditions that will enable the people of East Timor to exercise freely their right to self-determination,

Noting that the question of East Timor is before the General Assembly,

Conscious of the urgent need to bring to an end the continued situation of tension in East Timor,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of Indonesia,

1. Calls upon all States to respect the territorial integrity of East Timor, as well as the inalienable right of its people to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

2. Calls upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the Territory;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to have his Special Representative continue the assignment entrusted to him under paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 384(1975) and pursue consultations with the parties concerned;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and submit a report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

5. Calls upon all States and other parties concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations to achieve a peaceful solution to the existing situation and to facilitate the decolonization of the Territory;

6. Decides to remain seized of the situation.

S/INF/32. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1976. Decision, p. 19.

#### Subsequent communications

S/12060. Letter of 28 April from Guinea-Bissau (transmitting letter of 27 April 1976 from Minister of External Relations and Information of Democratic Republic of East Timor).

S/12069. Letter of 4 May from Indonesia (transmitting letter of 21 April 1976 from Chairman of delegation of Provisional Government of East Timor).

S/12070. Letter of 7 May from Indonesia (annexing agreement of 4 May 1976 between head of Indonesian Red Cross and Director of ICRC).

S/12074. Letter of 14 May from Mozambique (transmitting telegram and letter of 4 May 1976 from Minister of External Relations and Information of Democratic Republic of East Timor).

S/12097 (A/31/109). Letter of 15 June from Indonesia (annexing cables of 1, 7 and 8 June 1976 and statements of 7 June 1976).

S/12104. Note of 21 June 1976 by President of Security Council.

S/12106. Report dated 22 June 1976 by Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 389(1976) of 22 April 1976 (annexing 2nd report by Special Representative appointed by Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 384(1975) of 22 December 1975).

S/12112. Note verbale of 17 June from Benin.

S/12133. Letter of 8 July from Mozambique (transmitting letter of 8 July 1976 from Minister for External Relations and Information of Democratic Republic of East Timor).

S/12170. Letter of 10 August from Indonesia (transmitting telegram from former Chief Executive of Provisional Government of East Timor).

S/12171. Letter of 10 August from Indonesia (transmitting document of 27 July 1976 signed by Chairman of Indonesian Red Cross and Special Representative of President of Portugal).

S/12174. Letter of 12 August from Indonesia.

S/12194. Letter of 1 September from Indonesia (transmitting document of 25 August 1976 signed by representative of President of Portugal and Secretary-General of Indonesian Red Cross).

S/12203. Letter of 17 September from Indonesia (transmitting document of 30 August 1976 signed by representatives of President of Portugal and of Indonesian Red Cross).

S/12264. Letter of 20 December from Secretary-General to Presi-

dent of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 31/53 of 1 December 1976).

#### 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 1052, 1053.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XII. (Section B: Decision of 9 September 1976.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 5, 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23-25, 27.

Fifth Committee, meeting 39.

Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part I, Chapter VI D.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 4.

A/31/23/Rev.1. 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 1976), Chapter XII.

A/31/42 (S/11923). Letter of 22 December 1975 from Indonesia (annexing Declaration on Establishment of Provisional Government of Territory of East Timor, signed at Dili, 17 December 1975).

A/31/109 (S/12097). Letter of 15 June from Indonesia.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/368. Letter of 1 December from Indonesia.

A/C.4/31/7. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/31/L.5. Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique: draft resolution.

A/C.4/31/L.9. Administrative and financial implications of 8-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.5. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/31/L.15. Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 27, by roll-call vote of 61 to 18, with 49 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, 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, Zambia.

Against: Bangladesh, Chile, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Surinam, Thailand, Tunisia, United States.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy,

Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

A/C.4/31/L.21, A/C.5/31/52. Administrative and financial implications of 10-power draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.15. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/366. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions IX and XV recommended by Fourth Committee in A/31/362. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 31/53, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85, by recorded vote of 68 to 20, with 49 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia,\* Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada,\* Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Norway,\* Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia,\* Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia

Against: Bangladesh, Chile, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Surinam, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Uruguay

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

\*Subsequently Colombia, Grenada, Norway and Somalia advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.

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,

Recalling its resolution 3485(XXX) of 12 December 1975 and Security Council resolutions 384(1975) of 22 December 1975 and 389(1976) of 22 April 1976,

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,

Bearing in mind that 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 the question of East Timor,

Having heard the statement of the representative of Portugal,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente,

Mindful that all States should, in conformity with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, 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 critical situation resulting from the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in East Timor,

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 resolution 3485(XXX) and Security Council resolutions 384(1975) and 389(1976);

3. Affirms the principles stated in that part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries relating to the question of East Timor;

4. Strongly deplores the persistent refusal of the Government of Indonesia to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3485(XXX) and Security Council resolutions 384(1975) and 389(1976);

5. 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;

6. Calls upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from the Territory;

7. 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 immediate implementation of its resolutions 384(1975) and 389(1976) with a view to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence;

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 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 to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor."

#### Tokelau

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1025, 1029, 1057.

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 12, 15, 16, 23-25.

Plenary meetings 82, 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7. A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XVII.

A/C.4/31/L.14. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Congo, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 31/48, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Tokelau 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, including in particular the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in June 1976 at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, and the people of the Tokelau Islands,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 3428(XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the question of the Tokelau Islands,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power, Having also heard the statement of one of the members of the Visiting Mission,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to help the people of the Tokelau Islands to realize their aspirations in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its isolation, small size and meagre resources,

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 Tokelau Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Tokelau Islands to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration;

3. Commends the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Tokelau Islands, 1976, to the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, and to the people of the Tokelau Islands for their consideration;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Visiting Mission for the constructive work which they accomplished, and to the administering Power, the fonos (councils) and the people of the Tokelau Islands for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

5. Decides that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Tokelau Islands, as expressed through their representatives, and in conformity with the recommendation of the Visiting Mission, the Territory shall henceforth be known as "Tokelau";

6. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic development of Tokelau are an important element in the process of self-determination, and the hope that the administering Power will continue to intensify and expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid to the Territory;

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, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the strengthening and development of the economy of the Territory;

8. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations to consider the methods and scale of their operations, in order to ensure that they are able to respond appropriately to the requirements of such small and isolated Territories as Tokelau;

9. Requests the administering Power to take the necessary measures to intensify programmes of political education, as well as to ensure the preservation of the identity and the cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine

this question at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a second visiting mission to Tokelau, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

Tuvalu

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10-12, 16, 25, 27.

Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XIX.

A/C.4/31/L.18. Draft consensus.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft consensus II.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/4066).

United States Virgin Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1040, 1042, 1043.

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 28, 29.

Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXXI.

A/C.4/31/L.25. Dominican Republic, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fourth Committee on 19 November 1976, meeting 29.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution XIII.

Resolution 31/57, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin 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 United States Virgin Islands,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the United States Virgin Islands,

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 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 the United States Virgin Islands 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 the Territory, 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 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;

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 the United States Virgin Islands;

5. 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 the United States Virgin Islands;

6. Requests the administering Power to consider favourably inviting a United Nations mission to visit the United States Virgin Islands for the purpose of observing conditions in the Territory and learning first-hand of the aspirations of the people concerning their political status;

7. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of the Territory, 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 rights of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. 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 the United States Virgin Islands;

9. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the United States Virgin Islands, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Western Sahara

### COMMUNICATIONS

S/11971 (A/31/48). Letter of 6 February from Algeria.  
S/11997 (A/31/56). Letter of 26 February from Spain.  
S/12002 (A/31/59), S/12076 (A/31/91). Letters of 8 March and 17 May from Algeria.  
S/12095 (A/31/106). Letter of 14 June from Mauritania.  
S/12108 (A/31/112). Letter of 23 June from Algeria.  
S/12116 (A/31/114). Letter of 24 June from Mauritania.  
S/12141 (A/31/136). Letter of 13 July from Algeria.  
S/12143 (A/31/138). Letter of 15 July from Mauritania.  
S/12155 (A/31/161). Letter of 27 July from Morocco (annexing message of 26 July 1976 from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Morocco to UNHCR).

### 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 1054.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering work in 1976), Chapter XI. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee of 10 September 1976.)

### CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2, 5, 8-10, 15, 19, 22, 23. Plenary meetings 82, 83, 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization 16 June 1975-15 June 1976: Part One, Chapter VI C; Part Two, Chapter I B 4.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 2.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter XI.

A/31/48 (S/11971). Letter of 6 February from Algeria (annexing memorandum of 6 February 1976).

A/31/56 (S/11997). Letter of 26 February from Spain.

A/31/59 (S/12002), A/31/91 (S/12076). Letters of 8 March and 17 May from Algeria.

A/31/106 (S/12095). Letter of 14 June from Mauritania.

A/31/112 (S/12108). Letter of 23 June from Algeria.

A/31/114 (S/12116). Letter of 24 June from Mauritania.

A/31/136 (S/12141). Letter of 13 July from Algeria (transmitting texts of resolution adopted by Council of Ministers of OAU at its 27th session, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June-July 1976, and resolution adopted by 13th Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Mauritius, 2-7 July 1976).

A/31/138 (S/12143). Letter of 15 July from Mauritania.

A/31/161 (S/12155). Letter of 27 July from Morocco.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State of Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-1 August 1976).

A/31/283. Letter of 26 October from Algeria.

A/31/306. Letter of 28 October from Morocco.

A/C.4/31/4. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/31/L.13. Draft resolution, submitted by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved by consensus by Fourth Committee on 12 November 1976, meeting 23.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/45, as recommended by Fourth Committee A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on December 1976, meeting 85.

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,

Considering 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 7 July 1976, to hold an extraordinary session devoted to the question of Western Sahara,

Taking note of that 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 1 August 1976, relating to Western Sahara,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the Territory, 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. Takes note of the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to convene an extraordinary session with a view to finding a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara;

3. Decides to postpone consideration of the question of Western Sahara until its thirty-second session;

4. 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 that information to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

A/32/51 and Corr.1. Letter of 29 December from Algeria.

#### Other territories

##### 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 1042, 1043, 1054.

##### CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 11, 16, 19, 25, 27, 28.  
Plenary meeting 85.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976): Chapters XIX (Gilbert Islands, Pitcairn and Tuvalu), XXV (Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent), XXVII (Bermuda) and XXIX (Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands).

A/C.4/31/L.20. Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.4/31/L.20/Rev.1. Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mozambique, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom: revised draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 17 November 1976, meeting 27.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 31/52, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/362, adopted without objection by Assembly on 1 December 1976, meeting 85.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the question of Bermuda, Cayman 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 3425(XXX) and 3427(XXX) of 8 December 1975,

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 1975 United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat 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, Cayman 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;

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 and development 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. 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;

8. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organiza-



tions within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of those Territories;

9. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Bermuda, Cayman 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-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/31/362. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft decision, para. 73.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/406 E).

## Chapter III

**The question of Namibia**

In 1976, as in previous years, the question of Namibia was considered by various United Nations bodies. The Security Council, 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<sup>1</sup> 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 26 November 1975, the General Assembly had urged the Security Council urgently to take up again the question of Namibia.<sup>2</sup> The Council did so in late January 1976 and unanimously adopted resolution 385(1976) on 30 January, by which, among other things, it condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of and military build-up in Namibia and utilization of the territory as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries, and demanded that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration concerning the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision—undertaking to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,<sup>3</sup> and recognizing the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation.

The Council reiterated its demand that South Africa withdraw its illegal administration in Namibia. Pending the transfer of powers, the Council demanded that South Africa take certain measures, which included the release of political prisoners, the abolition of discriminatory and repressive laws and practices, and the granting to all Namibians in exile full facilities for return. The Council decided to meet on or before 31 August 1976 to review South Africa's compliance with the resolution and, in the event of non-compliance, to consider appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence adopted a consensus statement on 17 June whereby, among other things, it once again emphatically denounced the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Special Committee also considered that, in the event that South Africa did not comply with the Security Council's resolution of 30 January, the Council should con-

sider adopting appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>4</sup>

Also on 17 June, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it approved the report of its six-member Ad Hoc Group, which had visited Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia and had met with government leaders and officials and with representatives of national liberation movements and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Group put forward a proposal, supported by the Special Committee, that an international conference be convened in 1977 to mobilize world public opinion in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) and Namibia.

The Security Council resumed consideration of the question on 31 August and held additional meetings between 28 September and 19 October. A seven-power draft resolution was voted on but not adopted, owing to the negative vote of three permanent members (France, the United Kingdom and the United States).

By this rejected text, the Council would have, among other things, condemned South Africa's failure to comply with the terms of the Council's resolution of 30 January and South Africa's attempts to evade the demand for holding free elections under United Nations supervision in Namibia. It would have denounced the so-called Turnhalle constitutional conference as a device for evading compliance with Security Council resolutions.

The Council also would have: reaffirmed the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia; reiterated its demand that South Africa immediately withdraw its illegal administration, transfer power to the people of Namibia and end the policy of bantustans and so-called homelands; reaffirmed its declaration that free elections under United Nations supervision be held for Namibia as one political entity; and demanded that South Africa urgently comply with the foregoing provisions.

Stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council would then have deter-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 838-39, text of resolution 3399(XXX).

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 581-86.

<sup>4</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

mined that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security, and decided that all States were to prevent any supply of arms, ammunition, aircraft, vehicles and military equipment to South Africa, as well as equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa and Namibia.

In its 1976 report to the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for Namibia said, among other things, that it had continued to mobilize world public opinion in support of the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, had provided material and moral assistance to Namibians and had closely followed political, military and economic conditions in the territory. It had fully supported the activities of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the authentic liberation movement of Namibia, and condemned the proposals of the so-called constitutional conference in Namibia as totally lacking in legitimacy.

The Council reported that the United Nations Institute for Namibia, proposed by the Council and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1974, was officially opened at Lusaka, Zambia, on Namibia Day, 26 August 1976.

The Council also made a number of recommendations for action to be taken by the Assembly.

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted eight resolutions on the following aspects of the question: the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa; the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia; intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia; action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia; dissemination of information on Namibia; observer status for SWAPO; a Nationhood Programme for Namibia; and the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Details of these and related decisions are given in the sections that follow.

### **Communications (January 1976)**

By a letter dated 22 January 1976, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the Declaration of Dakar on Namibia and Human Rights, adopted at the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights held at the Senegalese capital from 5 to 8 January 1976, together with a Programme of Action adopted by the Conference and proposed to States and organizations as a set of measures to be taken to secure for the people of Namibia the exercise of their right to self-determination.

By a letter dated 26 January, the representative

of the Netherlands transmitted to the Secretary-General, at the request of Luxembourg, which was currently exercising the function of President of the European Community, the outlines of a démarche undertaken with respect to the situation in Namibia by the Netherlands Ambassador to South Africa on behalf of the nine member countries of the Community (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom). Among other things, they considered that South Africa should withdraw from Namibia as soon as possible and that the inhabitants of Namibia should have the opportunity to exercise at an early date their right to self-determination and independence. The exercise of that right should consist of the opportunity of expressing their opinions on the political and constitutional future of the territory as a whole, through a fully democratic process under the supervision of the United Nations.

Also, according to the nine countries, all political groups should be free to engage in peaceful political activities throughout the territory during the process of self-determination; the release of all Namibians detained because of their political opinions and the return to their territory of Namibians currently in exile could contribute appreciably to ensuring democratic and peaceful participation in the process of self-determination.

In the light of the foregoing, the nine countries considered that what had emerged thus far from the constitutional conference being held at Windhoek, Namibia, was inadequate: its representativeness having been limited to ethnic groups, not all political forces had been able to participate in it and it thus did not appear to guarantee the fully democratic character of the process of self-determination or to provide for the constitutional future of Namibia.

The nine countries felt it was essential for South Africa to promote the process of self-determination of Namibia on the basis of the above-mentioned principles and by applying modalities which should be determined through negotiations between the South African Government and the United Nations Secretary-General, so as to enable the United Nations to exercise supervision.

By a letter of the same date, the representative of Uganda transmitted to the President of the Security Council a message setting forth the position of OAU on the situation in Namibia as follows: (i) South Africa immediately had to withdraw its illegal occupation of the territory and repeal its oppressive laws; (ii) the situation in Namibia was a threat to peace and the Security Council should call for the application of Chapter VII of the Charter; (iii) Namibia's territorial integrity had to be preserved and South Africa's policy of bantustanization could

not be tolerated; (iv) SWAPO was the sole representative of the Namibian people; (v) the illegal exploitation of Namibia's natural resources had to be stopped; (vi) increased arms supply to South Africa should be condemned; and (vii) the use of Namibian territory for aggression against Angola had to be condemned.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General and dated 27 January, the representative of South Africa said that his Government did not recognize any right of the United Nations to supervise the affairs of the territory, adding that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 was, as its name indicated, advisory only.

After reviewing what he described as the impressive developments which had been and continued to be achieved in the territory and giving details about the South West Africa Constitutional Conference, which had been convened at Windhoek on 1 September 1975, the South African representative said his Government was astonished that there had not been more appreciation of the real efforts it had made to encourage the constitutional development of the territory. For the first time in history, he said, representatives of all population groups there were voluntarily co-operating to draft a constitution. In South Africa's view, that course of action reflected the true meaning of the concept of self-determination.

In spite of the hostile reaction of the United Nations to the many initiatives taken by South Africa to advance the people of the territory socially, economically and politically, the South African Government reiterated its offer to negotiate with a mutually acceptable personal representative of the Secretary-General in order that he might acquaint himself with the development of the process of self-determination in the territory and attend the Constitutional Conference as an observer. It also reiterated its offer to discuss progress and development with leaders of Africa, the United Nations Council for the territory and the special committee of OAU. They would also be welcome to visit South West Africa, the representative said. Additional information regarding the territory was provided in the letter as an annex entitled "South West Africa Survey, 1974."

#### **Consideration by the Security Council (27-30 January 1976)**

By a letter dated 16 December 1975, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 1975<sup>5</sup> by which, among other things, it urged the Security Council urgently to take up again the question of Namibia, and to act to give effect to Security Council resolution 366(1974) of 17 December 1974.<sup>6</sup>

The Council resumed its consideration of the

question at meetings held between 27 and 30 January 1976. The representatives of the following Member States were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cuba, Egypt, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

The Council also decided to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its rules of procedure<sup>7</sup> to the President and four other members of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to the Rapporteur of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Council also acceded to the request contained in a letter dated 26 January 1976 from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania that an invitation under rule 39 be extended to Moses M. Garoeb, Administrative Secretary of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia.

A number of spokesmen for African and Asian States who participated in the discussion observed that South Africa's position and attitude since the Security Council last considered the situation in Namibia in June 1975 remained basically unchanged: it refused to withdraw from the territory, it had said it would not allow the United Nations to have any role in the political and constitutional future of Namibia, and its position regarding the maintenance of Namibia's territorial integrity had been stated in ambiguous terms. In short, South Africa had clearly shown that it had no intention of complying with the provisions of Security Council resolution 366(1974).

The representative of Kenya noted that the people of Namibia still suffered under the oppressive rule of the illegal régime, which continued to escalate police brutality through killings, mass arrests, detentions of political leaders, torture, and other forms of political repression. The representative of India and others said the purpose of the new wave of oppression had been to arrest and imprison all opponents of the régime in Namibia before the convening of the so-called constitutional conference, which was designed to divide the Namibian people and perpetuate South African domination of the territory. It was pointed out, by Kenya and others, that the conference was no more than a trick to deceive the people of Namibia and the United Nations. The so-called African leaders who attended the conference were merely the hired

<sup>5</sup>See footnote 2.

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 166-67, text of resolution 366(1974).

<sup>7</sup>Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads as follows: "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."

puppets of South Africa, whereas the representatives of SWAPO—which had been recognized by both OAU and the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people—had been excluded. Kenya and other speakers noted that the manner in which South Africa had conducted the conference had alarmed not only the people of Namibia but the whole international community, including the members of the European Community, which had expressed their concern in their letter of 26 January to the Secretary-General (see above).

Many speakers—those representing Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria and Panama among them—condemned South Africa for extending to Namibia its policies of apartheid. The representative of Kenya observed that it was difficult not to view South Africa as anything but the worst colonial power of the century; the only suitable description of South Africa's form of colonialism was slavery. How could anyone believe, he asked, that a régime which continued to apply policies of apartheid within its own borders and which practised the worst racial discrimination through legislation could be trusted to offer Namibia a constitution that guaranteed fundamental human rights and freedom from racial discrimination.

The spokesman for Kuwait suggested that South Africa wanted to create a buffer zone in Namibia to serve as an early warning station against a threat from the north and prevent the advent of pan-Africanism within South Africa. By applying the policy of apartheid, by fragmenting the territory into bantustans and homelands and by reviving obsolete tribalism, South Africa intended to ensure that the fragmented white areas would seek protection from Pretoria, thus enabling it to extend its authority.

The representative of Sweden observed that the homeland system was in reality apartheid pushed to its ultimate extreme: apartheid not only between white and non-white but also between different groups within the African population. The representative of Kenya, noting that the General Assembly had repeatedly condemned the policy of bantustans inside South Africa itself, said it was even more deplorable for South Africa to extend such policies to Namibia, a territory it occupied illegally.

The representative went on to say that the cry from South Africa about foreign intervention in Angola was a cover to conceal its own massive military build-up in Namibia, which was currently being used as a spring-board for South African intervention in the affairs of other African countries. The militarization of Namibia was being accelerated even while South Africa, with the support of certain Western powers, was preparing to become a nuclear power by exploiting uranium in Namibia.

Mr. Garoeb, the representative of SWAPO, said that the militarization of Namibia had not been limited to the reinforcement and redeployment of the racist regime's regular armed forces in Namibia but involved also the establishment of new army and air bases at strategic points through the territory, one of which was to be completed shortly at the town of Grootfontein, some 230 kilometres south of the Namibian-Angolan border.

He went on to say that this militarization had led to increased repression and indiscriminate killing of Namibians. During the last quarter of 1975, hundreds of Namibians—men, women and children—were killed when the racist troops decided to clear a 250-kilometre "security zone" along the Namibian-Angolan border. Some of the villages along the border area were simply wiped out because they were allegedly harbouring SWAPO guerrillas. Namibians continued to die as the militarization process gained momentum throughout the country. He charged that the illegal régime aimed at creating an elaborate military infrastructure throughout Namibia. Its actions were not those of a country that intended to withdraw from Namibia, as South Africa alleged: it was in fact bent on entrenching its illegal occupation indefinitely.

The SWAPO representative also deplored the "ugly reality" of South Africa's becoming a nuclear power and the collaboration it had received in that connexion from Western powers.

A number of speakers, including Panama, also condemned South Africa's military build-up, which they charged was designed to perpetuate its presence in Namibia, maintain an oppressive régime there and openly use the territory as a base from which to carry out military incursions threatening the security and sovereignty of other African countries. Sweden's representative added that that policy created a situation of dangerous tension in Africa and it was imperative to keep up and increase international pressure on the South African Government.

The spokesman for the United Republic of Tanzania said that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia posed a threat to international peace and security, and the Council's basic objective must therefore be to get South Africa to leave. South Africa had to be isolated completely from all international intercourse of every kind, including diplomatic and other relations which enabled the régime to continue enjoying some form of political respectability. He also called for severance of all economic relations with South Africa relating to Namibia and he deplored the role of foreign firms in Namibia which he said continued relentlessly to exploit the economy of the territory.

The Tanzanian representative challenged the South African régime to accept a free expression of the views of the Namibians through an election

supervised and controlled by the United Nations. All exiled political leaders had to be allowed to return and all restrictive laws repealed. Namibia had to be free; whether that freedom came through the ballot or the barrel of a gun was for South Africa to choose. He added that, in both choices, the responsibility of South Africa's allies was a heavy one.

A number of speakers called on the Western powers to cease their economic, military, political and other assistance to South Africa, which only served, they said, to encourage it in its defiance of United Nations decisions on Namibia.

The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia said that at the very minimum the Security Council should: first, condemn South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and demand that it comply with the relevant resolutions calling on it to withdraw; second, condemn South Africa's attempts to divide Namibia into so-called homelands and its application there of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices; third, condemn the South African military build-up in Namibia and the convening of the so-called constitutional conference in the territory; fourth, direct that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity; and, fifth, demand that South Africa accept the requirement for the holding of free elections, undertaking to comply with United Nations decisions and the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and recognizing the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation.

It was also imperative, he went on to say, for South Africa: to release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under so-called internal security laws; to abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly those relating to bantustans and homelands; and to accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government regarded South Africa's occupation of Namibia as unlawful and believed that South Africa should withdraw from the territory as soon as possible. Namibians should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination and independence as a single State, in the same way as the peoples of all other former dependent territories in Africa. He noted that on a number of occasions the United Kingdom had condemned the practice of apartheid in Namibia and the practice of detaining Namibians without trial. It believed that the future of Namibia should be decided by the freely ex-

pressed wishes of all its inhabitants at the earliest possible moment. Every political group in Namibia, including SWAPO and all other political parties, whatever the basis of their composition, should be allowed to campaign peacefully for their views throughout Namibia and should have full and unfettered freedom to carry out peaceful political activities. Similarly, all detainees should be brought to trial or else released. Only thus could Namibians decide their future freely and the world community be convinced that they had done so.

The United Nations, he continued, had a special responsibility for Namibia; it was undeniable that the territory had been the concern both of the League of Nations and then of the United Nations for over 50 years. Had it become a Trust Territory, like other former Mandated Territories of the League of Nations, it could have undergone the same political development that took place in Trust Territories elsewhere.

The representative of South Africa said his Government did not recognize and had never recognized any right on the part of the United Nations to supervise the affairs of the territory; it could not be expected to agree to supervision by the United Nations of any electoral process as long as the majority of United Nations Members continued, for their purposes, to conduct a malicious and completely biased campaign. His Government, he continued, respected the separate status of the territory and staked no claim to it. South Africa agreed that the peoples themselves should decide their future, as they were currently engaged in doing; it remained in the territory only at the wish of the peoples there. All political groups could participate peacefully in the political processes in the territory. The United Nations had rejected out of hand the many initiatives taken by South Africa, preferring instead to capitulate to the pressures of the supporters of a small group of militants who espoused an open and avowed policy of intimidation, violence and bloodshed against South West Africa.

The South African representative reiterated his Government's offer to negotiate with a mutually acceptable personal representative of the Secretary-General and its offer to discuss progress and development with leaders of Africa, with the United Nations Council for the territory and with the special committee of OAU. They would also be welcome to visit the territory.

He expressed his Government's hope that the Security Council would refrain from any action that might jeopardize the chance of success of the Constitutional Conference, which offered a way of achieving a peaceful future for the territory.

As an African country, he went on to say, South Africa was deeply aware of the problems of the continent. South Africa had played a limited role in Angola in the hope that, *inter alia*, it would secure

for the Angolans time to achieve a settlement for themselves around the conference table, or, failing that, an opportunity for OAU to find a political solution without outside interference. The situation in Angola was bound to exert a strong influence in South West Africa and other neighbouring countries; he proposed that the Security Council establish for itself who was posing a threat to peace in that area—South Africa, or the USSR and Cuba.

The representative of China said the balance of forces in Africa had undergone a drastic change and, in order to preserve its vested interests, one super-power was supporting the racist régimes and undermining the national liberation movements, while the other super-power was stepping up its frenzied contention with the former in order to seek strategic areas in southern Africa, to scramble for Europe and to intensify its global deployment for war. Because of that rivalry, the over-all situation of African unity and the struggle of the people in southern Africa was in jeopardy. Only by linking the struggle against racism with that against super-power interference could African unity be preserved, the struggle for national liberation enhanced, and the complete liberation of the whole continent of Africa achieved.

China, he said, believed that in order to solve the Namibian question, the relevant resolutions should be adhered to and South Africa had to end its illegal occupation of Namibia immediately, withdraw all its troops and its administration and let the Namibian people achieve their independence free from outside interference. The Chinese Government and people would, as always, support the Namibian people and give them assistance in their just struggle until they won complete victory.

The USSR representative said it was obvious that the major goal of the South African régime was to postpone its withdrawal from the territory indefinitely, to slow down the initial development of the national liberation movement throughout southern Africa and especially in Namibia, and to preserve in that area a citadel of neo-colonialism and racism against the peoples of Africa. The pro-imperialist forces of the West, he added, appreciated South Africa not only for its gold and diamonds but also for its strategic situation. Transnational imperialist monopolies and individuals were trying to preserve and to perpetuate the régime in South Africa. They regarded it as their major bulwark, he said, and as their watchdog in preserving their investments. Through them, ever greater amounts of sophisticated arms and military supplies were being delivered to South Africa, in violation of the decisions of the United Nations and of OAU, and being widely used to suppress the national liberation movement in Namibia and turn the territory into a base from which to threaten and attack neighbouring African countries.

He went on to say that the anti-Soviet statements of the representatives of China and South Africa were simply attempts to divert the attention of the Security Council from Namibia. The USSR sought no economic, strategic or other advantage in Angola: its only concern was to assist the People's Republic of Angola in defending its freedom and independence. With respect to Namibia, he said, the Security Council had the duty to take measures to end the aggressive adventurist activities of the racist régime in southern Africa, in order to strengthen peace and security there on the basis of respect for the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence.

At its meeting on 30 January, the Security Council unanimously adopted, as resolution 385(1976), a draft which had been put forward by Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania.

By the preambular part of the text, the Council, after recalling previous decisions on the question and reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia, expressed its concern at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the territory and its persistent refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. The Council was concerned also at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people, its persistent violation of their human rights, its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, as well as its aggressive military build-up in the area, which it deplored.

By the operative part of the text, the Council condemned the continued illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia by South Africa, the illegal and arbitrary application there of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices, the South African military build-up in Namibia, and any utilization of the territory as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries. The Council demanded that South Africa put an end forthwith to its policy of bantustans and the so-called homelands aimed at violating the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. It condemned South Africa's failure to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 366(1974), as well as all attempts by South Africa calculated to evade the clear demand of the United Nations for the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control, declaring that, in order that the people of Namibia be enabled freely to determine their own future, free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations had to be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity. The Council further declared that, in determining the date,

time-table and modalities for the elections, there was to be adequate time to enable the United Nations to establish the necessary machinery within Namibia to supervise and control such elections, as well as to enable the people of Namibia to organize politically.

The Council then demanded that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the foregoing provisions for holding elections, undertaking to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and with the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in regard to Namibia and recognizing the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation.

South Africa was to take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal of its illegal administration from Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations. Pending such transfer of powers, South Africa was to: comply fully in spirit and in practice with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;<sup>8</sup> release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under so-called internal security laws, whether they had been charged or tried or were held without charge and whether held in Namibia or South Africa; abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and homelands; and accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

The Council decided to remain seized of the matter and to meet on or before 31 August 1976 to review South Africa's compliance with the terms of the resolution and, in the event of non-compliance, to consider appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the French representative observed that one of the main problems was to define the role of the United Nations in the process of self-determination and, in particular, to have it accepted by South Africa. France, he said, believed that that role should be both effective and precise, but the supervision should not result in the creation of a machinery incompatible with the presence of an administration which would not have left the territory before the elections were held.

The French representative also pointed out that the text referred to certain resolutions on which France had abstained and that its reservations on them still stood, as well as those of a strictly legal nature relating to the opinion of the International Court. The United Kingdom also maintained its reservations on earlier resolutions. Also, it remained its position that Assembly resolutions had

the status of recommendations and were not mandatory in effect.

The United States representative said it was clear that the Council was leaving open the exact form of United Nations supervision of the elections, leaving it to be worked out subsequently by the United Nations. In that way, he believed, the Council wisely avoided prejudging the exact nature of the United Nations role until the matter could be specifically considered.

The spokesman for Japan expressed the hope that the Government of South Africa would not fail to respond to the resolution, which reflected the unanimous and strong will of the Council, and thereby enable the Council to take further steps to implement it. The Council had ended the current stalemate and could henceforth address itself to the most pressing action—the need to hold free and democratic elections under United Nations supervision.

The Chinese representative said that his Government had reservations on the provisions relating to free elections: as long as the Namibian people remained under the domination and repression of South African troops, police and administration, the holding of the so-called free elections was, in China's view, completely out of the question. The danger was that such a practice might be utilized by the South African racist régime to continue its occupation and domination of Namibia in a disguised form. China also held that it was imperative to maintain vigilance and guard against the South African authorities' attempt to capitalize on the so-called "dialogue" to deceive world public opinion and delay their withdrawal from Namibia.

#### **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 on 1 April 1976 and between 12 May and 17 June.

At its meeting on 1 April, the Special Committee decided to send a high-level Ad Hoc Group of six of its members to several African capitals to provide the Special Committee with first-hand information on developments in southern Africa, with specific reference to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

Between 13 April and 4 May the Ad Hoc Group visited London (United Kingdom), Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Lusaka (Zambia), Gaborone (Botswana), Maputo (Mozambique) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). It held consultations with officials and leaders of the Governments concerned, with officials of the Organization of African

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, for text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Unity and with representatives of national liberation movements, including that of Namibia—the South West Africa People's Organization.

In its report, the Group recommended that the Special Committee request the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU, to prepare for General Assembly approval a proposal to convene an international conference in 1977 in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in order to mobilize world public opinion in support of their struggle towards self-determination, freedom and independence. The Group also, among other things, urged the international community to render effective assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle, and stressed the need for intensification of the dissemination of information about the liberation struggle in those territories.

When the Special Committee considered the question of Namibia, it invited SWAPO to participate in its discussion in an observer capacity. On 14 June it heard a statement by the SWAPO representative, Mishake Muyongo, who said that death sentences passed recently against Aaron Mushimba and Hendrik Shikongo, two members of SWAPO, and long prison terms imposed on two women members of SWAPO showed that South Africa had no intention of complying with the demands of the international community. Since the adoption on 30 January of Security Council resolution 385(1976), South Africa had increased its repression of the Namibian people and had expanded its military presence. There were over 50,000 South African troops in the territory, he said, adding that he failed to understand how some Western countries could be alarmed by the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, invited by the legitimate Government there, but could remain silent about the illegal presence of so many troops in Namibia.

The so-called constitutional conference at Turnhalle in Windhoek, the third session of which was held from 2 to 19 March 1976, had been organized, he said, simply to entrench the bantustans, leaving the infrastructure of transportation, communications, public services and, most important, the rich farmlands and mines in the hands of the white minority. South Africa was racing against time to have a constitution approved by its puppets in time for the 31 August deadline laid down in the Council's resolution, thus hoping to silence the world community. If South Africa failed to comply with that resolution, he said, the Security Council should determine under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter that the continued occupation of Namibia and its use as a military base from which to launch aggression constituted a threat to international peace and security. Failure to comply should be followed by a complete arms embargo, including an embargo on facilities for the produc-

tion of nuclear materials. He appealed for the maximum political and material assistance to SWAPO and condemned what he described as a Western-inspired and -financed campaign against SWAPO. He declared that SWAPO would fight, using arms, until freedom and independence were achieved for Namibia as one political entity.

During the discussion in the Special Committee, a number of speakers—among them Bulgaria, Cuba, India and Sierra Leone—noted that, since the adoption of Security Council resolution 385(1976), South Africa had given no indication of willingness to withdraw from Namibia or to allow the holding of free elections. On the contrary, they said, the situation in the territory had continued to deteriorate, as evidenced by South Africa's massive military build-up and its ongoing repression of the Namibian people. It was also pointed out that the so-called constitutional conference, which was still continuing, was merely another manoeuvre by South Africa to fragment the territory and mislead the world community into accepting pseudo-independence.

Australia observed that South Africa gave too little leeway to the constitutional conference and continued to ignore SWAPO as the representative of the genuine aspirations of a significant number of the people of the territory. Norway also could not accept the attempt by South Africa to divide Namibia into various racial groups. Member States had an obligation to bring pressure to bear on South Africa for a peaceful settlement. South Africa, Australia added, for its part had to show awareness of the true situation in southern Africa, adjust its policies in Namibia to the requirements of Security Council resolution 385(1976) and allow the people of the territory, together with SWAPO and other genuine leaders of the people, to decide their own future on the basis of free and open elections.

A number of Special Committee members, Iraq, Sierra Leone and the USSR among them, said that, as South Africa was using Namibia as a base for aggression against neighbouring African States, the Special Committee should recommend to the Security Council that it declare the situation in the territory a threat to international peace and security and impose mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. They appealed for moral and material support for SWAPO. Norway joined in urging the relevant United Nations agencies, in co-operation with the Council for Namibia, to assist the people through SWAPO. Norway urged that contacts between the Western powers and the black African States and liberation movements be strengthened: such increased contacts with SWAPO and mounting pressure on South Africa might accelerate a peaceful solution of the conflict and prevent a new Angola.

Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic charged that South Africa was able to continue to defy the United Nations and occupy the territory with its troops because of the economic and military support it received from certain Western powers, which were protecting their investments also by lending their support to the installation of a puppet government.

Most members protested strongly against the death sentences passed by the South African administration. Norway said that it and Sweden had formally joined the protest lodged with the South African Government by the European Common Market.

On 17 June, the Special Committee approved a consensus statement by which it once again emphatically denounced the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia and condemned the efforts by the South African régime to bolster its illegal presence by creating an atmosphere of terror and intimidation and by employing tactics, based on apartheid and bantustanization, aimed at destroying the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

The Special Committee went on to note that, in its efforts to destroy the national unity of Namibia, the South African Government had in 1975 resorted to the stratagem of convening a so-called constitutional conference from which representatives of non-white political parties were excluded. As that conference was not representative of majority opinion, the Special Committee considered that it had to be regarded as a device by the South African régime to give a semblance of validity to its own preconceived policies.

The Special Committee also reaffirmed that the only political solution for Namibia must be in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and fully endorsed the position of SWAPO, which was totally opposed to any political settlement that did not include majority rule and that was not based on the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia.

Mindful that the situation in Namibia posed a threat to international peace and security, the Special Committee considered that, in the event that South Africa did not comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 385(1976), the Council should consider the adoption of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The Special Committee also condemned the militarization of Namibia by South Africa, as well as that Government's failure to take necessary measures, which included the release of political prisoners, the abolition of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices and the

provision of full facilities for the return of political exiles without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment. The Special Committee noted with concern the wave of arrests over the preceding six months, including the arrest of the leaders of SWAPO inside Namibia, and expressed shock and indignation at the death sentences imposed by the illegal régime on two members of SWAPO and the sentencing of two women members to several years' imprisonment. The carrying out of these sentences—in particular the death sentences—would constitute a crime of the greatest magnitude.

The Special Committee went on to state that it was the clear responsibility of the international community to render all possible moral and material assistance to the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. It reiterated its request that Governments should apply the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974.<sup>9</sup>

The Special Committee also recommended that Member States contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and noted with satisfaction the forthcoming entry into operation of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, Zambia, and the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of an indicative planning figure for Namibia for the period 1977-1981. The Special Committee also reaffirmed its support for the activities of the Council for Namibia and endorsed the policies and programmes defined by that Council in co-operation with SWAPO.

By another decision of 17 June, the Special Committee among other things commended for the consideration of the General Assembly the observations of its Ad Hoc Group and expressed its gratitude to the Heads of State and the Governments and peoples of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia and the officials of OAU for their collaboration with the Ad Hoc Group. The Special Committee also noted the continuing and intensified efforts of the Heads of State of the "front-line" countries towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence with respect to Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

The Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with its Chairman and in consultation with OAU, for approval by the General Assembly at its 1976 session, a proposal to convene in 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as suggested by the Ad Hoc Group, for the purpose of mobilizing world public opinion in support of those peoples.

The Special Committee's Chairman was to con-

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 152.

tinued to maintain a close working relationship with the Governments of the front-line States and other concerned Member States, with OAU and with the national liberation movements. The Secretary-General was asked to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Group to the Security Council.

#### **Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council**

On 1 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa. The Commission among other things denounced such assistance given by certain States to the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, directly or through national or multinational corporations. It considered that the sales of arms, the nuclear co-operation agreements and the activities of such corporations in South Africa, Namibia or Southern Rhodesia constituted blatant acts of complicity in the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and were an encouragement for the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa and its use of the territory for committing acts of aggression against neighbouring African States and for intervening in their internal affairs.

The Commission also condemned the attitude of any country which, by its political, military, economic and other forms of assistance, became an accomplice in apartheid, and called upon States to, among other things: assist the liberation movements of southern Africa that were recognized by OAU and the United Nations; take steps to bring about a total embargo by the Security Council on sales, gifts and transfers of arms and all other kinds of military supplies to South Africa; and give full effect to the United Nations Council for Namibia's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. (For details, see pp. 578-80.)

By another resolution, adopted on 4 March on the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, the Human Rights Commission among other things deplored the fact that policies of apartheid and racial discrimination persisted in southern Africa and that, in particular, South Africa was continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia. It noted that the illegal, inhuman and degrading practice of public floggings in Namibia was continuing, and it drew the attention of States to the Declaration of Dakar on Namibia and Human Rights and to the Programme of Action annexed thereto. (See also pp. 575-76.)

On 11 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1989(LX)) by which, among other things, it welcomed the decisions of the Security Council condemning the continued il-

legal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and demanded again that South Africa abolish its application of racially discriminatory and repressive law and practices in Namibia. (For details, see p. 564.)

By another resolution (2015(LXI)), adopted on 1 August on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Economic and Social Council among other things stressed the critical need of the peoples who were still living under oppressive colonial and alien domination in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and other territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and international institutions within the United Nations system and asked those bodies to render increased moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples of Africa. It recommended that the organizations concerned initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with those peoples, in consultation with OAU and work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned.

Also by this resolution, the Council asked the agencies and other bodies to continue to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia 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 or support of the illegal domination of the territories by those régimes. (For details, see pp. 699-700.)

#### **Communications (April-August 1976)**

On 29 April 1976, the representative of South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General an extract from a statement made in the South African House of Assembly on 23 April by Prime Minister B. John Vorster, in which he suggested the repeal of the Act of 1922 whereby the administration of Walvis Bay had been transferred to South West Africa. The claim was being made that Walvis Bay belonged to South West Africa, he said, and he wanted no misunderstanding on the matter: Walvis Bay belonged to South Africa.

He went on to say that the territory of South West Africa had a particular international character that could not be ignored, and its leaders should work out their own future. South Africa did not want the territory and made no claim to it. South Africa was in the territory as an administrative rather than an occupying power, and was responsible for law and order and the security of the people. It had a task and a duty to fulfil, whatever the United Nations might decide.

On 18 August, the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a statement by the Constitutional Committee of the South West African Constitutional Conference, according to which agree-

ment had been reached on certain points. On the question of self-determination and independence, the Committee was in agreement that 31 December 1978 could, with reasonable certainty, be fixed as the date for independence for South West Africa. The Committee reaffirmed, with regard to the question of territorial integrity, the interdependence of the territory's various population groups and the firm desire to maintain South West Africa as a unity. As to form of government, the Committee envisaged a system in which, particularly in the central body, provision would be made for the adequate protection of minority groups. The Committee rejected any attempt to solve the country's problems by violence.

The United Nations Council for Namibia, in a statement issued on 18 August, said that the proposals of the so-called constitutional conference did not even approach any of the requirements laid down by the United Nations for genuine self-determination and independence, but merely sought to perpetuate the homelands (bantustans) policies and prolong South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

By a letter dated 24 August, the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a resolution concerning Namibia adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976. By the resolution, the Conference among other things condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, denounced the so-called constitutional talks arranged by the racist régime and declared that any meaningful talks for the transfer of power could be held only with the genuine representatives of the Namibian people—SWAPO—under the auspices of the United Nations.

By a letter dated 30 August, the representative of Guinea transmitted the text of a message from the President of Guinea expressing the hope that the Security Council would take effective measures to give expression to the hopes of international public opinion to see the Namibian people accede to unconditional freedom, independence and national sovereignty over all Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative.

#### **Consideration by the Security Council (31 August 1976)**

In accordance with its resolution of 30 January (385(1976))—by which it decided to meet on or before 31 August 1976 to review South Africa's compliance with that resolution—the Security Council on 31 August resumed its consideration of the situation in Namibia. The representative of Madagascar, who was invited in his capacity as Chairman of the African group for the month of August to participate in the discussion without the

right to vote, informed the Council of the desire of the African group that the debate be suspended at that stage until a date to be announced. The meeting then adjourned.

#### **Communications (September 1976)**

On 15 September 1976, the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a request by the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor C. Ndjoba, addressed to the South African Government, to the effect that SWAPO had given orders that 42 citizens of Ovambo who had been taken captive in Zambia, and who were accused of being agents of the imperialists and capitalists, were to be shot. According to the Chief Minister, the planned mass murder was the brainchild of Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, to get rid of opponents in his own ranks. The Chief Minister asked that the South African Government request the United Nations, the International Red Cross and all responsible countries to determine, through diplomatic and other channels, where and under what circumstances those people were being held and to attempt to save their lives.

#### **Consideration by the Security Council (28 September-19 October 1976)**

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the situation in Namibia at meetings held between 28 September and 19 October 1976, in the course of which the Council President invited the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President and four other members of the United Nations Council for Namibia were also invited to participate and, in response to joint requests from Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, invitations were extended to Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, and to Theo-Ben Gurirab, also of SWAPO. These invitations were extended under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.<sup>10</sup>

At a meeting on 30 September, the Council President drew attention to a letter of that date from the United States representative replying to questions raised in the Council by the representative of Mauritius in connexion with recent negotiations concerning southern Africa in which the United States Secretary of State and the Prime Minister of South Africa participated.

A number of speakers observed during the discussion that the Security Council had the responsi-

<sup>10</sup>See footnote 7.

bility to adopt appropriate measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. By its resolution 385(1976) of 30 January, they pointed out, the Council had demanded that South Africa comply by 31 August with the provisions of that resolution, but it had done nothing; it had made no declaration or undertaking towards ending its illegal occupation of Namibia, towards abolishing its discriminatory and repressive laws there, towards releasing political prisoners, towards withdrawing its troops or towards holding free elections. On the contrary, it had attempted to further divide Namibia into homelands governed by racially discriminatory and repressive laws aimed at maintaining the status quo and perpetuating the system of apartheid. According to Zambia, Namibia continued to be a perfect example of a police State.

It was also pointed out that the so-called constitutional conference had rightly been unanimously rejected by the people of Namibia, by SWAPO, by OAU and by the United Nations Council for Namibia as a manoeuvre by South Africa aimed at perpetuating its occupation of Namibia and breaking up its national unity and territorial integrity.

Mr. Nujoma (SWAPO) said that, as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO had always been ready to talk directly to the South African Government on modalities of transferring power. Such talks, he insisted, had to be under United Nations auspices, and, before they could take place, all political prisoners had to be released. He also said that SWAPO demanded that South Africa give a commitment to withdraw its armed forces from Namibia.

The SWAPO representative reiterated his organization's position that it was more than ever committed to carrying out the armed liberation struggle with intensity and to liberating every inch of Namibia, including Walvis Bay.

The representative of Ghana said that if SWAPO'S conditions were not accepted by South Africa, it should be expelled from the United Nations until it decided to comply with the relevant United Nations decisions on Namibia. The representative of Kenya urged that the United Nations consider dispatching a buffer force to Namibia to protect the interests of the Africans, establish a presence in the territory, and help supervise the organization and conduct of one-man/one-vote elections. The representative of Saudi Arabia suggested a meeting of the South African Prime Minister or his representatives and SWAPO representatives, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General and with the assistance of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

According to the representative of China, the recent plan of South Africa's for establishing a so-called multiracial government in Namibia was

merely a clumsy scheme designed to shirk its responsibility for the non-implementation of Security Council resolution 385(1976), to deceive world opinion and to prolong its illegal rule in Namibia. The Security Council should among other things condemn South Africa for refusing to implement that resolution and should consider the adoption of all necessary measures, including sanctions, against the South African authorities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter.

The representative of the USSR said that the dangerous course being followed by the Pretoria régime required urgent and effective measures by the Council to take account of the fact that the situation in Namibia was a threat to international peace and security.

During the discussion, a draft resolution was submitted on behalf of Benin, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania. By the preambular part of this draft, the Council would, among other things, express its concern at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. The Council would also register its concern: at South Africa's efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia; at its recent intensification of repression against the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights; at the colonial war which South Africa was waging against the Namibian people; at its use of military force, torture and intimidation against them; and at its utilization of the territory to mount aggression against independent African States.

By the operative part of this seven-power proposal, the Council would:

(1) condemn South Africa's failure to comply with resolution 385(1976);

(2) condemn South Africa's attempts to evade the demand of the United Nations for holding free elections under United Nations supervision and control in Namibia;

(3) denounce the so-called Turnhalle constitutional conference as a device for evading the responsibility to comply with Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 385(1976);

(4) reaffirm the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia;

(5) reaffirm its support for the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence;

(6) reiterate its demand that South Africa take immediately the necessary steps to withdraw from Namibia and to transfer power to the Namibian people, with United Nations assistance;

(7) demand that South Africa end forthwith its policy of bantustans and so-called homelands;

(8) reaffirm its declaration that, in order for the people of Namibia to determine freely their own future, it was imperative that free elections under United Nations supervision and control be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

(9) demand that South Africa urgently comply with the foregoing provisions for the holding of free elections in Namibia;

(10) demand again that South Africa, pending such transfer of power: (a) comply fully with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (b) release all Namibian political prisoners, whether held in Namibia or South Africa, (c) abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and homelands, and (d) accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

(11) acting under Chapter VII of the Charter: (a) determine that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the war it was waging there constituted a threat to international peace and security, (b) decide that all States were to cease and desist from, and prohibit any form of, direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa, (c) decide that all States were to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries, however disguised, for service in Namibia or South Africa, (d) decide that all States were to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements between themselves or their nationals and South Africa, and prohibit the transfer to South Africa of all information relating to arms and armaments, and decide that all States were to prevent any supply to South Africa of arms and ammunition, aircraft, vehicles and military equipment, as well as any activities in their territories which promoted the supply of arms, ammunition, military aircraft and military vehicles to South Africa and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa and Namibia;

(12) decide that all States were to give effect to the decisions set out in the preceding paragraph, notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of this resolution, and that they notify the Secretary-General of the measures taken to comply with the above provision;

(13) request the Secretary-General, for effective implementation of the resolution, to arrange for the collection and systematic study of all available data concerning international trade in the items which should not be supplied to South Africa under the above decision;

(14) request the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council on [a date to be decided]; and (15) decide to remain seized of the matter.

The representatives of Italy and Japan questioned whether it was politically wise to take a decision, however well-founded in principle, such as that contained in the draft resolution. The Security Council should suspend judgement until it knew better what had been going on behind the scenes in the ongoing negotiations between the United States, certain African countries and South Africa. Adoption of the proposed measures, they felt, might disturb the intricate process of negotiation covering the whole region or strengthen the "hard-liners" to work in favour of a collision course rather than in favour of talks in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa.

The representative of France also said that the Security Council, in accordance with its role, should let the negotiations take their course; it should promote peaceful solutions as far as possible. In the current circumstances, he added, the conditions justifying the application of the measures provided under Chapter VII of the Charter were not present and there was no situation which threatened international peace and security.

The representative of the United Kingdom said there was no doubt that South Africa had disregarded the provisions of Security Council resolution 385(1976), which was to be deplored, as the steps proposed in that resolution for the achievement of Namibian independence were and remained both just and realistic. However, he noted, important discussions were going on and there was some hope of progress on a transfer of power. Also, he said, the Security Council should not be asked to vote for a determination that the situation in Namibia constituted a threat to international peace and security under Chapter VII. It was well known, he added, that his Government did not supply arms to South Africa, and it had taken pains to ensure that its export licence system was effective.

According to the spokesman for the United States, the measures called for in the seven-power draft resolution would not improve the chances for a free and independent Namibia, and in fact could do just the opposite. He added that the United States had continued to enforce its own arms embargo against South Africa and had made clear to South Africa the urgent need for unqualified independence for Namibia. The United States would continue to keep the Secretary-General informed on the progress of negotiations and would remain in regular contact with the Presidents of the front-line States.

On 19 October 1976, the Security Council voted on the seven-power draft resolution. It received 10

votes in favour to 3 against (France, the United Kingdom and the United States), with 2 abstentions (Italy and Japan), and was not adopted owing to the negative votes of permanent members of the Security Council.

#### **Report of United Nations Council for Namibia**

The United Nations Council for Namibia reported to the General Assembly at its 1976 session on developments concerning Namibia and on the Council's activities from 13 September 1975 to 20 October 1976. The report of the Council included recommendations, which the Assembly approved.

The Council reported that it had continued during 1976 to work for the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and for compliance by Member States with United Nations resolutions on Namibia and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971.<sup>11</sup> Other activities of the Council during the year included: consultations with Governments on actions in support of the people of Namibia; dissemination of information on Namibia; assistance to Namibians; co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization; and representation of Namibia at international meetings and meetings of the specialized agencies and United Nations organs. The Council was represented at meetings of the Security Council when the question of Namibia was taken up. It also participated in: the June/July 1976 session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, in January; the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in May; Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in May/June; the sixty-first International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation and the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, held concurrently in June; the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, in May; the fourth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, between March and May; and the twenty-ninth World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, in May. In addition, the Council 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.

During 1976, the Council continued its practice of sending missions for consultation with Governments and organizations: it sent missions to Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela and Zambia.

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 9 December 1970,<sup>12</sup> the Council was also represented at sessions of various bodies of the Organization of African Unity.

On 26 August 1976, Namibia Day was celebrated with the formal inauguration of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, Zambia. In accordance with an Assembly resolution of 13 December 1974,<sup>13</sup> the Institute was established to enable Namibians to undertake research, training, planning and related activities.

The Council held a special meeting to mark Namibia Day, and called for the issuance of a new series of commemorative stamps on Namibia.

The Council also continued its efforts in connexion with the dissemination of information concerning Namibia. Specific projects undertaken included: television advertisements promoting the cause of Namibian independence; activities through United Nations information centres around the world; press releases on the activities of the Council issued on a regular basis at United Nations Headquarters; radio and television news programmes; and films and photographic exhibitions. The Council continued to publish the *Namibia Bulletin*.

Among the measures taken to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, specialists were engaged to trace the exact origin of natural resources shipped from Namibia, to determine the route and destination of such shipments and to identify the shipping, brokerage and insurance companies involved. In addition, the Commissioner for Namibia continued to issue travel and identity documents to Namibians.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Council made a number of recommendations, among which were the following. The Assembly should: reaffirm the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in accordance with Assembly resolutions; recognize SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; appeal to all Members to grant all necessary support and assistance to SWAPO in its struggle to achieve independence for Namibia; request all organizations in the United Nations system to prepare programmes of assistance to the Namibian people and SWAPO; increase financial provisions in the Council's budget to finance the office of SWAPO at New York; defray the expenses of a representative of SWAPO whenever the Council so required.

It further recommended that the Assembly

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 755-57, text of resolution 2678(XXV).

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 165-66 for text of resolution 3296(XXIX).

should strongly condemn South Africa for: its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia; its aggression against and massive repression of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement; its military build-up in Namibia, threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border for military purposes; and organizing the so-called constitutional conference at Windhoek.

The Council also recommended that the Assembly demand that South Africa: put an end to extending apartheid in Namibia and to its policy of bantustanization of the territory; release unconditionally all Namibian political prisoners; and accord unconditionally to all Namibian political exiles the right to return to Namibia without risk of arrest or intimidation. The Assembly should also condemn the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration, reaffirm that such activities were illegal and demand that such exploitation cease forthwith.

Another recommendation was that the Assembly urgently call upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operation with any authority which might be installed by South Africa under the so-called constitutional conference or under any other circumstances in Namibia. The Assembly was also asked to decide that any independence talks regarding Namibia had to be between South Africa and SWAPO under the auspices of the United Nations for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia, and to request all Member States to co-operate fully with the Council in discharging its mandate.

Also, the Council called on the Assembly to: condemn South Africa for its failure to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 385(1976) (see above); reiterate that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security; urge the Security Council to take up again the question of Namibia; and impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Still other Council recommendations related to arms and armaments. The Assembly was asked: to request all States to cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa, including the recruitment of mercenaries and the supply of arms, ammunition and other military equipment; to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements with South Africa; and to prevent any co-operation or activities by public or private corporations with South Africa in the development—

directly or indirectly—of nuclear technology and capability of the racist régime in South Africa.

The Council also made several recommendations to the Assembly relating to the intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia. By these, the Assembly was asked to call upon all States to comply with United Nations resolutions and the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, to break off economic relations with South Africa that concerned Namibia, and to take measures with a view to compelling that Government to withdraw immediately from Namibia.

The Assembly was also asked to request Member States to apply fully the provisions of Council Decree No. 1 and other measures to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; to request all States and specialized agencies to make adequate financial contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia; to call upon States to terminate consular representation in Namibia; and to request the Secretary-General to prepare lists of foreign corporations operating in Namibia, and a summary of the major operations and a historical note on their involvement in the territory.

Still other Council recommendations related to the need for the Assembly to authorize the Council to: hold hearings and seek information regarding the exploitation and purchase of uranium and report on this matter to the Assembly in 1977; notify Governments whose corporations operated in Namibia of the Council's position and of the illegality of such operations; and contact administering or managing bodies of such corporations, particularly those not under direct governmental control, to warn them of the illegality of operating there.

The Council's report also included recommendations relating to action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Assembly was asked to: express appreciation to UNDP for the indicative planning figure granted to Namibia; request UNDP to continue its programmes of assistance to Namibians; request the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to consider granting full membership to the Council as the Administering Authority for Namibia; and request those organizations to consider granting a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the Council's representation of Namibia.

It further recommended that the Assembly: request the Council to send a mission to specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to discuss dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians; request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Council, to direct the Office of Public Information to acquire and distribute films on Namibia, to prepare a film on the con-



temporary situation inside Namibia and the struggle of its people for independence, to continue publicity through television, radio and other media, and to continue to give publicity on television to the Council and SWAPO in the United States and other major Western countries in order to mobilize support for the independence of Namibia; and request Member States and the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative stamps on Namibia. It further recommended that the Assembly: make budgetary provisions to expand the editions of the Namibia Bulletin and to add German to the languages in which it was published; decide to observe the week of 27 October as the week of solidarity with the people of Namibia and SWAPO; and request the Secretary-General urgently to prepare a United Nations map reflecting the territorial integrity of Namibia.

Subsequently, these recommendations were approved by the Assembly and were embodied in its resolutions 31/146, 31/148, 31/149 and 31/150 of 20 December 1976 (see below). Other Council recommendations, which related to the programme of work of the Council, were also approved by the Assembly and embodied in its resolution 31/147 of the same date (see below).

The Council was thus empowered to: review annually the political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia; represent Namibia to ensure that its rights and interests were protected in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences; co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system; and act as trustee of and administer and manage the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

The Council was further authorized to: examine periodically the consequences of the illegal South African administration in Namibia; formulate projects and programmes of assistance to Namibians; consult with SWAPO in formulating and implementing the work programme; propose assistance projects to UNDP for Namibians; review and approve the annual budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and make recommendations on the direction of its work; and formulate a policy of intensive dissemination of information on Namibia, in consultation with the Office of Public Information.

In addition to these decisions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the units which serviced the Council in accordance with its requirements. It also requested the Council to authorize the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to appoint a resident representative in Botswana to enhance the effectiveness of the Council's assistance to Namibians.

### Consideration by the General Assembly

#### General aspects

At its thirty-first (1976) session, the General Assembly referred the question of Namibia to its Fourth Committee, which considered the agenda item at meetings held between 22 November and 10 December.

The Committee had before it 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 the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as reports of that Council and the Secretary-General relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Also before the Fourth Committee were letters dated 20 July and 31 August 1976 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning aspects of the situation in Namibia; a letter dated 1 September from the representative of Sri Lanka transmitting, *inter alia*, the text of a resolution on Namibia adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976; and a letter dated 30 September from the representative of Turkey transmitting texts of resolutions adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 12 to 15 May 1976.

During its meetings, the Fourth Committee heard two statements by Theo-Ben Gurirab, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, who participated in an observer capacity in the Committee's work.

On 10 December, at the conclusion of the debate, the Fourth Committee approved a number of draft resolutions relating to various aspects of the question of Namibia, which were adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December.

The first of these was sponsored by 51 Members and concerned the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa. The Fourth Committee approved it by a recorded vote of 108 to 6, with 12 abstentions. The text was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 107 to 6, with 12 abstentions, as resolution 31/146.

By the preambular part of this text, the Assembly among other things recalled previous Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to the question, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. The Assembly then reaffirmed that the territory and people of Namibia were the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that those people had to be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. It strongly de-

plored South Africa's continued refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions and decisions, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its persistent violation of their human rights, and its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia; it also condemned its attempts—through the convening of a so-called constitutional conference—to perpetuate its colonial exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by misrepresenting the genuine aspirations of the Namibian people. The Assembly expressed concern at the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime, South Africa's threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and its forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the territory for military purposes, and deplored the policies of States which continued to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa.

The Assembly recognized that the situation in Namibia constituted a threat to international peace and security, noted with satisfaction the opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence and to its oppressive racist policies, and, in particular, the progress of their struggle for national liberation under the leadership of SWAPO, and it expressed its support for the efforts of the Council for Namibia in discharging its responsibilities.

By the operative paragraphs of this text, the Assembly: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation; recognized that SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; and supported the armed struggle, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

The Assembly appealed to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to SWAPO. It requested all organizations in the United Nations system to prepare, in consultation with the Council for Namibia, programmes of assistance to the people of Namibia and SWAPO, and decided to increase the financial provisions in the Council's budget to finance SWAPO'S office in New York and to continue to defray the expenses of a SWAPO representative, whenever the Council so required.

The Assembly condemned South Africa: for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia, for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation, for its aggression against the Namibian people and SWAPO, for its massive repression of those people, for its military build-up in the territory, for its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries, for its forceful removal of

Namibians from the northern border of the territory, and for organizing the so-called constitutional talks, which sought to perpetuate the apartheid and homelands policies.

The Assembly also urgently called upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operation with, any authority which the illegal occupation régime might install under the current fraudulent constitutional talks.

The Assembly further condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa and reaffirmed that their activities were illegal.

It also decided that any independence talks regarding Namibia had to be between the representatives of South Africa and SWAPO, under United Nations auspices, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia. It requested all Member States to co-operate fully with the Council for Namibia in discharging the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in 1967,<sup>14</sup> and condemned South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976.

The Assembly demanded by this resolution that South Africa put an end to extending apartheid in Namibia, and to its policy there of bantustanization, and release all Namibian political prisoners. It declared it imperative that free elections under United Nations supervision and control be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, and it demanded that South Africa accord full facilities for return to Namibia of political exiles without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

The Assembly reiterated that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security, and declared that that occupation constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations as the legal authority to administer Namibia until independence.

Also by this resolution, the Security Council was urged by the Assembly to take up again the question of Namibia and, in view of South Africa's failure to comply with the Council's resolution of 30 January, to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Assembly requested all States to desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa, to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 709-10, text of resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967.

Africa, and to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements with South Africa. All States were asked to cease and prevent the supply to South Africa of: (a) any arms and ammunition; (b) any aircraft, vehicles or military equipment; (c) any spare parts for arms, vehicles or military equipment; and (d) any so-called dual-use aircraft, vehicles or equipment, which could be converted to military use. It also requested all States to cease or prevent any activities in their countries which promoted the supply of such equipment, as well as any indirect or direct nuclear co-operation with South Africa by public or private companies.

(For text of resolution 31/146, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A second resolution, on the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, was sponsored in the Fourth Committee by 51 Members, and was approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 4 abstentions. The text was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 119 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 31/147.

The Assembly thereby, among other things, recalled its decision of 19 May 1967,<sup>15</sup> by which it established the Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence. It also reaffirmed that the territory and people of Namibia were the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that those people were to be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly approved the report of the Council for Namibia and decided to make adequate financial provision for implementation of the recommendations contained therein. It also decided that the Council should continue to exercise the following functions and responsibilities.

As an organ of the United Nations, the Council was to: (i) review annually the political, military, economic and social conditions in the territory and report thereon to the Assembly; (ii) represent Namibia in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences; (iii) consult with Member States to encourage compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia; (iv) co-ordinate aid provided by agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system; and (v) act as trustee of, administer and manage the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

As Administering Authority for Namibia, the Council was to: (i) examine periodically the deleterious consequences of the illegal South African administration in Namibia; (ii) formulate projects and programmes of assistance to Namibians; (iii) consult with SWAPO in formulating and imple-

menting its programme of work; (iv) propose to UNDP projects of assistance to Namibians; (v) review and approve the annual budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and make recommendations on the general direction of its work; and (vi) formulate a policy of intensive dissemination of information on Namibia, in consultation with the Office of Public Information.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the units servicing the Council so that it might fully discharge all its tasks and functions, and requested the Council to authorize the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to appoint a resident representative in Botswana.

(For text of resolution 31/147, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Another resolution, sponsored in the Fourth Committee by 53 Members, concerned intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia and was approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 7 abstentions. The text was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 31/148.

By the preambular paragraphs of this text, the Assembly among other things strongly condemned the support which the illegal South African administration continued to receive from foreign economic, financial and other interests that were collaborating with it in its exploitation of the human and natural resources of, and in the entrenchment of its domination over, the international territory of Namibia.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly called upon States to comply with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia and the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, and also urged States to break off economic relations with South Africa that concerned Namibia and take measures aimed at compelling South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia.

The Assembly again requested all Member States to take measures to ensure the full application of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974, requested the Secretary-General to prepare updated lists of foreign corporations operating in Namibia, commended the inauguration of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, and requested all States and organizations within the United Nations system to make adequate financial contributions for it.

The Assembly also authorized the Council for Namibia to hold hearings and seek information on

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium, as well as to contact corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they were operating there. It called upon States that had consular representation in Namibia to terminate such representation.

(For text of resolution 31/148, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Fourth Committee also approved a resolution—sponsored by 53 Members—on action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia, by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 7 abstentions. The text was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 31/149.

By this text, the Assembly—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—reaffirmed the responsibility of those bodies to ensure the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence 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.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly asked all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to prepare programmes of assistance to the people of Namibia and SWAPO, expressed its appreciation to UNDP for the indicative planning figure granted to Namibia, and asked all agencies, organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to consider granting full membership to the Council for Namibia so that it might participate as the Administering Authority for Namibia.

The Assembly also asked the organizations in the system to consider favourably granting a waiver of Namibia's assessment while it was represented by the Council, and requested all intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected and to invite the Council, as Administering Authority, to participate whenever such rights and interests were involved.

(For text of resolution 31/149, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A resolution on dissemination of information on Namibia was sponsored by 54 Members and approved by the Fourth Committee by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 4 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 31/150.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly

among other things stressed the need to arouse world public opinion and intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, guided by SWAPO. It reiterated the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly requested the Council for Namibia to send a mission to the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to discuss the questions of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians. It also requested the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information: (a) to acquire and distribute appropriate films on Namibia; (b) to prepare a film on the situation in Namibia and the struggle for independence; (c) to continue publicity through television, radio and other media; and (d) to continue to give publicity to the Council and SWAPO on television in the United States and other major Western countries.

The Assembly also requested Member States and the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative stamps on Namibia, requested the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information to make every effort to generate publicity in order to mobilize public support for the independence of Namibia, decided to make adequate budgetary provision to expand the circulation of the Namibia Bulletin and provide for its publication in German, decided to observe the week of 27 October as a week of solidarity with the people of Namibia and SWAPO, and requested the Secretary-General urgently to undertake the preparation of a comprehensive United Nations map of Namibia reflecting its territorial integrity.

(For text of resolution 31/150, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also approved by the Fourth Committee was a resolution—on observer status for SWAPO—sponsored by 51 Members and approved by a recorded vote of 114 to 0, with 13 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted the text by a recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as resolution 31/152.

By the preambular part of this text, the Assembly among other things recalled in particular its 1973 resolution by which it recognized SWAPO as the authentic representative of the Namibian people,<sup>16</sup> and noted that OAU and the non-aligned countries had recognized and invited SWAPO to participate in their meetings in an observer capacity.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly invited SWAPO to participate in the sessions and work of the Assembly, as well as in all international con-

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 735-37, text of resolution 3111(XXVIII).

ferences convened under its auspices, in the capacity of observer, and considered that SWAPO was entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations.

(For text of resolution 31/152, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A resolution to launch a Nationhood Programme for Namibia, sponsored by 28 Members, was approved without objection by the Fourth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly, also without objection, as resolution 31/153.

The Assembly thereby, among other things, recognized that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations and its Member States had also assumed responsibility for assisting its people morally and materially. It commended the steps taken by various bodies within the United Nations system to provide such assistance.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Assembly decided to launch a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system covering both the current period of struggle and the initial years of independence of Namibia, and including: (a) the review and planning of measures for assistance to Namibians by the organizations and bodies within the United Nations system; (b) the consolidation of all measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action; and (c) the implementation of that plan.

The Assembly also called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the Administering Authority, to elaborate, in consultation with SWAPO, the guidelines and policies for such a programme, to be known as the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and to direct and co-ordinate its implementation. It invited all States to participate in the Nationhood Programme by supporting measures of assistance to Namibians and by contributing to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and called upon the organizations and bodies in the system to participate in planning and implementing the Programme.

(For text of resolution 31/153 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A draft resolution put forward in the Fourth Committee by Saudi Arabia was not pressed to a vote. At the request of the sponsor, however, the Committee decided that the Rapporteur should bring the text to the attention of the General Assembly when he presented the Committee's report on the item.

By this text, the Assembly would, among other things, have asked the Secretary-General to invite representatives of South Africa and SWAPO to meet him for discussions on the composition and agenda

of a conference to be convened by the United Nations to agree on the modalities for ensuring the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision. The Assembly would also have asked the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to work as a liaison officer among all the parties concerned with the liberation of Namibia.

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee preceding the adoption of the resolutions, the majority of speakers agreed that South Africa had totally failed to comply with Security Council resolution 385(1976), by which the Council among other things had demanded South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia and called for free elections under United Nations supervision. It was pointed out that during the past year South Africa not only had persisted in the application of apartheid and the fragmentation of the territory into homelands but also had vastly increased its military presence in the territory, had created a so-called free-fire zone along the northern border which had involved the demolition of villages and the forced removal of thousands of Africans, and had illegally imprisoned hundreds of SWAPO members and others who had expressed opposition to South Africa's illegal occupation, thereby creating a climate of intimidation and repression.

These speakers also denounced the so-called constitutional conference, which they said South Africa was attempting to represent as an exercise in self-determination. Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR and Zambia, among others, said that the sole purpose of the conference, from which SWAPO was excluded, was to mislead the world community into accepting the perpetuation of apartheid and bantustanization under a new guise.

A number of Members, including Canada, France, Japan and New Zealand, agreed that South Africa's response to Council resolution 385(1976) had been unsatisfactory, but felt there had been some hopeful signs over the past few months. A number of speakers, including Argentina, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden and Zaire, noted that negotiations had recently been undertaken with South Africa with a view to convening a genuine constitutional conference at a neutral venue in which SWAPO would participate.

Others, however, including Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Sierra Leone and the USSR, condemned the negotiations as a manoeuvre by the Western powers to allow South Africa to retain control of Namibia through a puppet government.

Benin's representative noted that during the Security Council's discussion in September/October many speakers had agreed that it was the massive support from Western, imperialist powers that had enabled Pretoria to defy the international community. That shameful support had been manifested

in the triple veto cast at that time by the Western powers, preventing the Security Council from calling for an embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa. Others making this point were the representatives of Guinea, India, Nepal, Oman and Sri Lanka, who observed that the Security Council had been paralysed by France, the United Kingdom and the United States. In order to protect their investment in the territory, they said, those three countries had repeatedly vetoed draft resolutions whose provisions would have imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

In view of South Africa's intransigence and the political, military and economic support it received from the Western powers, a number of Members—China, Egypt, Indonesia and Madagascar among others—urged that the United Nations give full support to the national liberation movement in waging its armed struggle, which had become the only effective way to achieve liberation.

The representative of the United Kingdom assured the Committee that his Government supported the demand for free elections in the territory and agreed that SWAPO should be included in any talks. It had exercised its veto power in the Security Council not to protect South Africa but because it was fundamentally opposed to the imposition of sanctions.

#### United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly had before it two reports on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, one submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in its capacity as trustee, the other by the Secretary-General.

The Council in its report 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, and 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 Council went on to report that it had been consulting 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 the fields of education and health, as well as farm schools in collaboration with SWAPO. Negotiations were in progress with the Government of Zambia, and an agreement had been

reached with the Government of Botswana, for financing the construction of a health clinic in Makunda, where a considerable number of Namibians were living.

The report noted that the fund continued to award scholarships to Namibians living in Europe, Canada and the United States who were unable to obtain other funds.

The Council noted that the United Nations Institute for Namibia had been established under its aegis in 1974 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 of Namibia, and noted that the level of activity of the Fund in regard to the provision of assistance to Namibians through different programmes and the Institute had not been examined by the Council to date. The results achieved and the efficiency of such programmes were to be examined in the near future in the light of actual needs for assistance.

The Council reported that as of 31 May 1976, the balance of the Fund was \$326,087, which included \$121,222 in contributions from Governments and \$200,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations; commitments totalling \$272,390 had been made for country programmes and individual fellowships, among other projects. At the beginning of 1976, the Institute for Namibia, which was formally inaugurated in August 1976, had a balance of \$830,210 brought forward from 1975; the Council had approved on 17 June 1976 budgetary estimates for 1976 amounting to \$3,129,490, subject to the availability of funds.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Council said that there was a need for the United Nations, at this crucial stage of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, to promote much greater support for the Namibian people, through the United Nations Fund and Institute for Namibia or directly through the liberation movement. To this end, and to close the gap between available resources and the need for greater assistance, the Council recommended that the General Assembly appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to provide as a matter of high priority more generous assistance to the people of Namibia through the Council, and that the Assembly also vote to increase the allocations from the regular budget of the United Nations.

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that, in view of the comprehensive report furnished by the Council for Namibia on the Fund, no additional information was called for.

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, many speakers commended the United Nations

Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which were making possible the training of Namibians to meet the challenge of self-government. The representative of Canada expressed the hope that in the future the preparation of budgetary estimates and other relevant documentation would be speeded up to enable Governments to make generous contributions.

On 10 December, the Fourth Committee approved without objection a resolution on the Fund sponsored by 53 Members. The General Assembly adopted it on 20 December, also without objection, as resolution 31/151.

By this text, the Assembly among other things: took note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; expressed its appreciation to all who had made voluntary contributions to the Fund; decided to allocate to it \$300,000 from the United Nations regular budget for 1977; requested the Secretary-General and the Council to continue to appeal for generous voluntary contributions; invited Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations for voluntary contributions; and appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to make 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 to the Namibian people, as well as to render all necessary assistance to the Council, and called on them to assist the Institute in all possible ways. 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 (see below) and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (see pp. 144-46).

#### Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Martti Ahtisaari (Finland) as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1977.

#### International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

On 17 June 1976, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, after considering

the report of its Ad Hoc Group, recommended that the General Assembly at its 1976 session approve a proposal to convene in 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for the purpose of mobilizing world public opinion in support of those peoples.

On 17 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted by consensus, as resolution 31/145, a text proposed by 40 Members concerning the holding of such a conference.

By the preamble to the text, the Assembly among other things expressed its concern at the situation obtaining in Zimbabwe and Namibia as a result of the continued oppression and domination of their peoples by the racist régimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa; it noted the recommendation by the Special Committee that the United Nations should convene a conference in support of those peoples and noted the endorsement of that recommendation by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly decided that an International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia would be held during 1977 to mobilize world-wide support for and assistance to the peoples of those territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence. It welcomed the fact that the Government of Mozambique was prepared to hold the Conference at Maputo, and asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee and the Council for Namibia, to organize the Conference in that city, in consultation with OAU; he was also asked to give it the widest possible publicity. The Special Committee and the Council for Namibia were asked to report to the Assembly at its 1977 session on the results of the Conference.

(For text of resolution 31/145 and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Related General Assembly decisions

At its thirty-first session in 1976, the General Assembly took several decisions which referred to various aspects of the situation in Namibia. These are described briefly below.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

On 17 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/143) relating to 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 through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international territory, and in Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime. It was conscious of the

pressing need to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe, and strongly deprecated the policies of States that continued to collaborate with South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

It asked all States to withhold assistance from South Africa and the illegal régime until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes. All States were urged to provide all moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Special Committee was asked to continue to examine the compliance by Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to enlist support among Governments and organizations in the achievement of the objectives of those decisions, particularly as concerned the oppressed peoples of the two territories. (For details, see pp. 690-94.)

On 29 November, by another resolution (31/30) relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence, the General Assembly expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate; it once again urged those agencies and organizations to withhold any assistance from and discontinue all support to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia 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 the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes. (For details, see pp. 700-2.)

#### ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

On 5 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/7, by which it condemned the support which the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia continued to receive from the foreign economic, financial and other interests which were collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of Namibia and Zimbabwe. It expressed concern at the growing investments of foreign capital in the production of uranium and military equipment and the extent of the nuclear and military collaboration between the racist minority régime of South Africa and some Western and other countries, reflecting the intensified support of foreign interests in con-

tinued occupation of Namibia. The Assembly also called once again on 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 Namibia, which might lend support to its continued illegal occupation. (For details, see pp. 708-11.)

#### ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF AID TO RACIST RÉGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

On 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/33) concerning the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, expressing the conviction that such aid given to the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by certain States was the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of those régimes.

The Assembly among other things reaffirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories. (For details, see pp. 578-80.)

#### UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

On 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/34) relating to the importance of the universal 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, independence and sovereignty without external interference. (For details, see pp. 590-91.)

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

By resolution 31/13, relating to co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and adopted on 16 November, the General Assembly among other things expressed its awareness of the urgent need to give increased assistance to victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid resulting from intensified acts of repression against the African peoples by the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see pp. 200-2.)

#### United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1976, 163 Namibian students were studying abroad in 16 countries on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Train-



ing Programme for Southern Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1967. Between 1 November 1975 and 30 September 1976, the Programme received 40 applications, granted 36 new awards and extended 127 awards. Also during the period, 30 awards were completed.

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly reviewed the Programme and, by resolution 31/31 adopted on 29 November, among other things noted with satisfaction the increase in contribu-

tions to the Programme which permitted the continuance in 1975/1976 of a substantial level of assistance, and appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to ensure the Programme's continuation and expansion.

(For additional information about the Programme and the Assembly's decisions thereon, see pp. 202-4.)

### Documentary references

#### Communications (January 1976)

S/11939 (A/31/45). Letter of 22 January from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing Declaration of Dakar adopted by Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights 5-8 January 1976).

S/11945. Letter of 26 January from Netherlands.

S/11946. Letter of 26 January from Uganda.

S/11948 and Add.1. Letter of 27 January from South Africa. (Add.1: South West Africa Survey, 1974.)

#### Consideration by the Security Council (27-30 January 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1880-1885.

S/11918. Letter of 16 December 1975 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 3397(XXX) of 26 November 1975).

S/11943. Letter of 26 January from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/11950. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 385(1976), as proposed by 8 powers, S/11950, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 30 January 1976, meeting 1885.

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the statement by Mr. Moses M. Garoeb, Administrative Secretary of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over the Territory of Namibia, and resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established a United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as all other subsequent resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 3295(XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and resolution 3399(XXX) of 26 November 1975,

Recalling its resolutions 245(1968) of 25 January and 246(1968) of 14 March 1968, 264(1969) of 20 March and 269(1969) of 12 August 1969, 276(1970) of 30 January, 282(1970) of 23 July, 283(1970) and 284(1970) of 29 July 1970, 300(1971) of 12 October and 301(1971) of 20 October 1971, 310(1972) of 4 February 1972 and 366(1974) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 that South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its presence from the Territory,

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

Concerned at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolu-

tions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, and its aggressive military build-up in the area,

Strongly deploring the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa,

1. Condemns the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa;

2. Condemns the illegal and arbitrary application by South Africa of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia;

3. Condemns the South African military build-up in Namibia and any utilization of the Territory as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries;

4. Demands that South Africa put an end forthwith to its policy of bantustans and the so-called homelands aimed at violating the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia;

5. Further condemns South Africa's failure to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 366(1974);

6. Further condemns all attempts by South Africa calculated to evade the clear demand of the United Nations for the holding of free elections under United Nations supervision and control in Namibia;

7. Declares that, in order that the people of Namibia may be enabled freely to determine their own future, it is imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

8. Further declares that, in determining the date, time-table and modalities for the elections in accordance with paragraph 7 above, there shall be adequate time, to be decided upon by the Security Council, for the purpose of enabling the United Nations to establish the necessary machinery within Namibia to supervise and control such elections, as well as to enable the people of Namibia to organize politically for the purpose of such elections;

9. Demands that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the foregoing provisions for the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control, undertaking to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia, and recognizing the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation;

10. Reiterates its demand that South Africa take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 264(1969), 269(1969) and 366(1974), of its illegal administration maintained in Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations;

11. Demands again that South Africa, pending the transfer of power provided for in paragraph 10 above:

(a) Comply fully in spirit and in practice with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) Release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under 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;

(c) Abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and homelands;

(cf) Accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment; 12. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to meet on or before 31 August 1976 for the purpose of reviewing South Africa's compliance with the terms of the present resolution and, in the event of non-compliance by South Africa, for the purpose of considering the appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

### 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 1025, 1029, 1031, 1037-1040, 1044, 1045, 1054, 1055.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapters VII (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 17 June 1976, meeting 1040) and IX (Section B: Consensus of 17 June 1976, meeting 1040).

### Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters VII and XX A (resolution 6(XXXII)) and Chapters IX A and XX A (resolution 8(XXXII)).

### Communications (April-August 1976)

S/12062. Letter of 29 April from South Africa (annexing extract from statement delivered by Prime Minister on 23 April 1976).

S/12079 (A/31/92). Letter of 18 May from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (annexing statement approved by Council on 13 May 1976, meeting 233).

S/12099. Letter of 18 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to President of Security Council (transmitting consensus of Special Committee of 17 June 1976).

S/12105. Letter of 18 June from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of resolution adopted by Special Committee on 17 June 1976).

S/12180. Letter of 18 August from South Africa (annexing text of statement of 18 August 1976 by Constitutional Committee of South West African Constitutional Conference).

S/12185 (A/31/181). Letter of 20 August from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement of 18 August 1976).

S/12188. Letter of 24 August from Sri Lanka (transmitting text of resolution of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

S/12195. Letter of 30 August from Guinea.

### Consideration by Security Council (31 August 1976)

Security Council, meeting 1954.

### Communications (September 1976)

S/12201 (A/31/213). Letter of 14 September from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting

joint communiqués issued on 1, 5 and 7 September 1976 on consultations between Mission of Council and Botswana, Zambia and Angola).

S/12202. Letter of 15 September from South Africa (annexing request by Chief Minister of Ovambo).

### Consideration by the Security Council (28 September-19 October 1976)

Security Council, meetings 1956-1963.

S/12205. Letter of 27 September from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/12206. Letter of 30 September from United States (annexing letter of 30 September 1976 from Permanent Representative of United States to Permanent Representative of Mauritius).

S/12211. Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, rejected by Security Council, owing to negative votes of 3 permanent members of Council, on 19 October 1976, meeting 1963, by 10 votes to 3 (France, United Kingdom, United States), with 2 abstentions (Italy, Japan).

S/12216. Letter of 19 October from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

### Report of United Nations Council for Namibia

A/31/24, Vols. I-III. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia, Vols. I-III. (Vol. I, Part Three, Chapter III A and B: Resolutions and decisions adopted by Council; Part Four, Chapter I: Recommendations.)

### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 5, 10, 16, 29-41, 43-45.

Fifth Committee, meeting 53.

Plenary meetings 82, 83, 85, 86, 102, 104, 105, 107.

### GENERAL ASPECTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter V A.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 6.

A/31/23/Rev.1. 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 1976), Chapters VII and IX.

A/31/24, Vols. I-III. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia, Vols. I-III.

A/31/45 (S/11939). Letter of 22 January from Libyan Arab Republic (annexing Declaration of Dakar (Senegal) adopted by Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, 5-8 January 1976).

A/31/92 (S/12079). Letter of 18 May from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (annexing statement approved by Council on 13 May 1976, meeting 233).

A/31/155. Letter of 20 July from Federal Republic of Germany (annexing statement of Foreign Minister of 20 June 1976 and press communiqué of 1 July 1976).

A/31/181 (S/12185). Letter of 20 August from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement of 18 August 1976).

A/31/190 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 August from Federal Republic of Germany (annexing statement of 25 August 1976).

A/31/196 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 August from Madagascar (annexing resolutions adopted at 27th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June-3 July 1976).

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting

documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/213 (S/12201). Letter of 14 September from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting joint communiqués issued on 1, 5 and 7 September 1976 on consultations between Mission of Council and Botswana, Zambia and Angola).

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/C.4/31/6. Telegram of 5 October from Secretary-General of World Peace Council to Chairman of Fourth Committee (request for hearing).

A/C.4/31/9. Letter of 26 October from representative of National Convention of Namibia to Chairman of Fourth Committee (request for hearing).

A/C.4/31/10. Letter of 9 November from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia to Chairman of Fourth Committee.

A/C.4/31/L.30. Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, 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, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 108 to 6, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

A/C.4/31/L.44. Administrative and financial implications of 51-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.30. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18, A/31/454. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution I recommended by Fourth Committee in A/31/437. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/146, as recommended by Fourth Committee,

A/31/437, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 107 to 6, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua,\* Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

\*Subsequently Nicaragua advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

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 statements of the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee,

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 both 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 resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, and subsequently endorsed by 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,

Also taking into consideration the relevant part of the Political Declaration and the resolution relating to Namibia adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

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 deploring 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 efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly condemning attempts by South Africa, through the convening of a so-called constitutional conference, to perpetuate its colonial exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by misrepresenting the genuine aspirations of the Namibian people,

Gravely concerned at the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime 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,

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,

Recognizing that the situation in Namibia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

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. 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 recognized in resolutions 1514(XV) and 2145(XXI) as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly 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;

2. Recognizes that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

3. 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;

4. 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 independence and national unity for Namibia;

5. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and within their respective spheres of competence, programmes of assistance to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization;

6. 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;

7. 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;

8. Strongly condemns South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation of the Territory;

9. Strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement;

10. 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 bogus constitutional structure aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation;

11. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, 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;

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for organizing the so-called constitutional talks at Windhoek, which seek to perpetuate the apartheid and homelands policies as well as the colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by misrepresenting the genuine aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

13. Urgently calls upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operation with, any authority which the illegal occupation régime may install under the current fraudulent constitutional talks or any other circumstances in Namibia;

14. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith;

15. Reaffirms that the activities of those corporations are illegal;

16. Decides that any independence talks regarding Namibia must be between the representatives of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization, 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;

17. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the terms and provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V);

18. 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;

19. 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 the territorial integrity of Namibia;

20. Demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under 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;

21. Declares that, in order that the people of Namibia shall be enabled freely to determine their own future, it is imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

22. 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;

23. Reiterates that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security;

24. Declares that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations as the legal authority to administer the Territory until independence;

25. Urges the Security Council to take up again the question of Namibia, which is still on its agenda, and, in view of South Africa's failure to comply with Council resolution 385(1976), to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

26. Requests all States to cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa;

27. Requests all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa;

28. Requests 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;

29. Requests all States to cease and prevent:

(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 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;

(f) 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 régime in South Africa;

30. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

S/12292. Letter of 28 February 1977 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976).

A/C.4/31/L.31. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, 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, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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 Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/31/L.41. Administrative and financial implications of 51-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.31. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18. A/31/454. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution II recommended by Fourth Committee in A/31/437. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/147, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/437, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 119 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

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,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it by resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in

the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V), shall, among other functions required for the full implementation of its mandate, continue to exercise the following functions and responsibilities:

- (a) As an organ of the United Nations, it shall:
  - (i) Review annually the political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia, and submit reports on the above with appropriate recommendations for consideration and action by the General Assembly;
  - (ii) Represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences;
  - (iii) Consult with Member States to encourage compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia;
  - (iv) Co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by United Nations agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system;
  - (v) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and in this capacity administer and manage the Fund;
- (b) As Administering Authority for Namibia, it shall:
  - (i) Examine periodically the deleterious consequences of the illegal South African administration in Namibia;
  - (ii) Formulate projects and programmes of assistance to Namibians;
  - (iii) Consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work;
  - (iv) Propose to the United Nations Development Programme projects of assistance to Namibians in accordance with the resources made available through the indicative planning figure for Namibia;
  - (v) Review and approve the annual budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, to be submitted to the Council by the Senate of the Institute, and make recommendations on the general direction of its work;
  - (vi) Formulate a policy of intensive dissemination of information on Namibia, in consultation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to strengthen the Units which service the Council in accordance with its requirements so that it may fully discharge all additional tasks and functions arising out of the new situation concerning Namibia;

4. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to authorize the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to appoint a resident representative of the Commissioner in Botswana in order to enhance the effectiveness of assistance to Namibians by the Council.

A/C.4/31/L.32. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Demo-

cratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/31/L.39. Administrative and financial implications of 63-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.32. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18, A/31/454. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution III recommended by Fourth Committee in A/31/437. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/148, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/437, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

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,

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. 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;

2. 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 resolutions 2145(XXI) and 2248(S-V) as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia;

3. 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;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare updated lists of foreign corporations operating in Namibia, accompanied by a summary of the major operations, including an historical note on their involvement in Namibia;

5. Commends the inauguration of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and requests all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to make adequate financial contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia so that the United Nations Council for Namibia can meet the additional costs of the Institute;

6. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia to hold hearings and to continue to seek information regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

7. 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 the position of the Council in this regard;

8. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia to contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia, with particular emphasis on those which are not under direct governmental control, to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard;

9. Calls upon those States which have resident or non-resident consular representation in Namibia, whether ordinary or honorary, to terminate such representation.

A/C.4/31/L.33. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/31/L.43. Administrative and financial implications of 63-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.33. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 63-power draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.33. Statement by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV

Resolution 31/149, as recommended by Fourth Committee A/31/437, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 1 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic

of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

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 statements of the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, 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 all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and within their respective spheres of competence, programmes of assistance to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for the indicative planning figure granted to 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 consider granting full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate in that capacity as the 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 consider favourably granting 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 its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

A/C.4/31/L.34. Algeria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, 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, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee, on 10 December 1976, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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 Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/31/L.42. Administrative and financial implications of 54-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.34. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18, A/31/454. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution V recommended by Fourth Committee in A/31/437. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 31/150, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/437, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

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. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to send a mission to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia:

(a) To acquire and distribute appropriate films on Namibia, including the new film on Namibia which was shown at United Nations Headquarters on Namibia Day, 26 August 1976;

(b) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a film on the contemporary situation inside Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for genuine national independence;

(c) To continue publicity through television, radio and other media;

(d) To continue to give publicity to the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization on television in the United States of America and other major Western countries, in order to mobilize support in those countries for the genuine national independence of Namibia;

3. Requests Member States and the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative stamps on Namibia until genuine national independence for Namibia is achieved;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

5. Decides to make adequate budgetary provision in order to meet the additional costs required to expand the circulation of the Namibia Bulletin and to add German to the languages in which it is published;

6. Decides to observe the week of 27 October as a week of solidarity with the people of Namibia and its liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, as proposed by the President of Senegal at the Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare a commemorative programme for that purpose;

7. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to undertake, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the preparation of a comprehensive United Nations map of

Namibia reflecting therein the territorial integrity of the Territory of Namibia;

8. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

A/C.4/31/L.36. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 44 by recorded vote of 114 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

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

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VII

Resolution 31/152, as recommended by Fourth Committee A/31/437, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976 meeting 105, by recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 1 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, Spain, S

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, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Recognizing the crucial phase reached in the struggle of the Namibian people and the added demands and critical tasks imposed upon their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Taking into consideration the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the question of Namibia,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3111(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the authentic representative of the Namibian people,

Noting that the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries have recognized and invited the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in their meetings in an observer capacity,

1. Invites the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. Invites the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

3. Considers that the South West Africa People's Organization is entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present resolution and to accord all the facilities as may be required.

A/C.4/31/L.37. Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 44.

A/C.4/31/L.40. Administrative and financial implications of 28-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.37. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 28-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.37. Statement by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 31/153, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/437, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105.

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,

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibians for self-determination, freedom and indepen-

dence 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 of 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,

Welcoming the inauguration of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka,

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agencies 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. Decides to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia and including:

(a) The review and planning of measures for assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

(b) The consolidation of all measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action;

(c) The implementation of the plan of action;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the Administering Authority of the Territory, to elaborate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the guidelines and policies for such a programme, to be known as the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and to direct and co-ordinate the implementation of the Programme;

3. Invites all States to participate in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia by supporting measures for assistance to Namibians and by contributing to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

4. Calls upon 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;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the effective implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

A/C.4/31/L.29. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution.

#### UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A/31/24, Vols. I and II. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia (Vol. I, Part One, Chapter II B; Vol. II, Annex XIII: Report of Council on United Nations Fund for Namibia).

A/31/392. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/31/L.35. Algeria, Australia, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 44.

A/C.4/31/L.38. Administrative and financial implications of 53-power draft resolution, A/C.4/31/L.35. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18, A/31/454. Administrative and

financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution VI recommended by Fourth Committee in A/31/437. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/437. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 31/151, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/437, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105.

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 its independence, and 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,

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 activities of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. Decides to allocate to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 300,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1977;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

5. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Appeals to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as other organizations having a special interest in Namibia, to make financial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. 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;

8. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia in implementing its programme of work;

9. Calls upon 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 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United

Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research—to assist the United Nations Institute for Namibia in all possible ways, including the provision of specialists, lecturers and researchers;

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-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE

#### UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

A/31/465. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-2 December 1976 (decision 31/317).

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT

#### OF THE PEOPLES OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA

A/31/23/Rev.1. 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 1976), Chapter VII C (Observations of Ad Hoc Group) and Annex I (Report of Ad Hoc Group established by Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976).

A/31/L.31 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution A/C.5/31/96, A/31/442 and Rev.1. Administrative and financial implications of 40-power draft resolution, A/31/L.31 Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/145, as proposed by 40 powers, A/31/L.31 and Add.1-3, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the situation obtaining in Zimbabwe and Namibia as a result of the continued oppression and domination of their peoples by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and the racist regime of South Africa in defiance of the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Mindful of 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,

Having approved 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 findings of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to arouse world public opinion with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to self-determination

freedom and independence, and to intensify the widespread dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of those Territories and their national liberation movements against the repressive, colonialist and racist domination of their countries by the minority régimes concerned,

Bearing in mind the constructive results of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973,

Noting the recommendation by the Special Committee that the United Nations should convene during 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the endorsement of this recommendation by the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Noting the statement of the Government of Mozambique that it would welcome a decision by the General Assembly to hold a conference at Maputo,

1. Decides that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia shall be held during

1977 for the purpose of mobilizing worldwide support for and assistance to the peoples of those Territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence;

2. Welcomes the fact that the Government of Mozambique is prepared to hold the Conference at Maputo;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to organize the said Conference at Maputo, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, and authorizes the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services for the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the Conference through all the media at his disposal, including press releases, radio and television;

5. Requests the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the results of the Conference.

## Chapter IV

**The situation in Southern Rhodesia**

During 1976, aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) continued to receive consideration by various United Nations bodies.

On 6 April, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution by which the scope of mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia was expanded to include insurance, trade names and franchises. The Council acted on a 1975 recommendation of its Committee on sanctions established in pursuance of a Council resolution of 29 May 1968.<sup>1</sup> Later in the year, the Committee submitted its ninth report, covering its work from 16 December 1975 to 15 December 1976, and a second special report (see p. 156).

In June, 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<sup>2</sup> adopted resolutions on general aspects of the situation in the territory and on the question of sanctions. It also adopted a resolution commending for the Assembly's consideration the observations of an Ad Hoc Group of six of its members which earlier in the year had visited London and several States in Africa to provide the Special Committee with first-hand information on developments in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

Later in 1976, at its thirty-first session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, by which among other things it reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in the territory and expressed the hope that the conference on Zimbabwe then under way at Geneva, Switzerland, would succeed in establishing conditions for early independence on that basis. The Assembly also condemned Governments which continued to collaborate with the illegal régime, as well as all violations of the mandatory sanctions, and reiterated its conviction that the scope of the sanctions had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>3</sup> Governments were again urged to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance with the sanctions.

Also at its 1976 session, the Assembly, endorsing a recommendation of the Special Committee and its Ad Hoc Group, adopted a decision that a conference would be held during 1977 at Maputo, Mozambique, to mobilize world-wide support for and assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and

Namibia in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

Decisions on the question of Southern Rhodesia were also taken during the year by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Details of these and other related decisions on Southern Rhodesia taken by United Nations bodies in 1976 are described in the sections that follow.

**Consideration by Security Council (6 April 1976)**

On 6 April 1976, the Security Council held a meeting to consider a special report on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia that had been submitted to it on 15 December 1975<sup>4</sup> by its Committee on sanctions (established in pursuance of Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968).<sup>5</sup> In that report, the Committee had, among other things, recommended to the Security Council that insurance, trade names and franchises be included within the scope of the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

The Council unanimously adopted resolution 388(1976), the text of which had been sponsored and submitted by all 15 members following consultations.

By the preamble to this text, the Security Council among other things reaffirmed its previous decisions on the question and also reaffirmed that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security. Stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,<sup>6</sup> the Council then, by the operative paragraphs of the text:

(1) decided that all Member States were to take appropriate measures to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territories did not insure (a) any commodities or products exported from Southern Rhodesia after the date of this resolution (6 April 1976) in contravention of Council resolution 253(1968) which they knew or believed to have been so exported, (b) any commodities or products which they knew or believed to be intended for importation into Southern Rhodesia after 6 April

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 152-54, text of resolution 253(1968).

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

<sup>3</sup> For text of Article 41 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 157.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>6</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

in contravention of resolution 253(1968), or (c) commodities, products or other property in Southern Rhodesia of any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of resolution 253(1968);

(2) decided that all Member States were to take appropriate measures to prevent their nationals and persons in their territories from granting to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia the right to use any trade name or from entering into any franchising agreement involving the use of any trade name, trade mark or registered design in connexion with the sale or distribution of any products, commodities or services of such an undertaking; and

(3) urged States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the above provisions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For summary of discussion in Security Council, see pp. 147-48.)

Several communications relating to Southern Rhodesia were received during the year by the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General. For details, see p. 157.

#### **Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council**

On 1 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa. The Commission among other things denounced such assistance given by certain States to the régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, directly or through national and multinational corporations. It considered that the sales of arms, the nuclear co-operation agreements and the economic activities of such corporations in South Africa, Namibia or Southern Rhodesia constituted blatant acts of complicity in the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. It called upon States among other things to observe scrupulously the sanctions decreed against Southern Rhodesia and to prohibit the recruitment of mercenaries in their territories. (For details, see pp. 578-79.)

On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2015(LXI)) on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by which, among other things, it stressed the critical need of the peoples who were still living under oppressive colonial and alien domination in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and in other territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and international institutions within the

United Nations system, and asked those bodies to render increased moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for liberation from colonial rule. In particular, the Council recommended that the organizations concerned initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned.

Also by the resolution, the Council asked the agencies and other bodies to continue to withhold any assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see pp. 699-700.)

#### **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 on 1 April and between 12 May and 17 June 1976.

At its meeting on 1 April, the Special Committee decided to send a high-level Ad Hoc Group of six of its members to several States in Africa to provide the special Committee with first-hand information on developments in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

Between 13 April and 6 May, the Ad Hoc Group visited London (United Kingdom), Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania), Lusaka and Livingstone (Zambia), Gaborone (Botswana), Maputo (Mozambique) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). It held consultations with officials and leaders of the Governments concerned, with officials of OAU and with representatives of the national liberation movement—the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)). In its report, the Group recommended that the Secretary-General be requested, in consultation with OAU, to convene an international conference in 1977 in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in order to mobilize world public opinion in support of their struggle towards self-determination, freedom and independence. The Group also, among other things, urged the international community to render effective assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle, and stressed the need for intensified dissemination of information about their liberation struggle.

The Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held between 8 and 17 June, with the participation of the representative of the United Kingdom—the administering power—as well as representatives of ANC (Zim-

babwe): the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Luke Munyawarara. On 16 June, the Special Committee unanimously adopted two resolutions, one relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia in general, the other on sanctions. On 17 June, it adopted, also unanimously, a resolution on the report of the Ad Hoc Group.

The United Kingdom representative gave the Special Committee an account of recent developments in efforts by his Government to help promote a settlement providing for an early and orderly transfer of power in Southern Rhodesia. The constitutional talks which had been continuing between Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo of the African National Council had broken off on 17 March. The position of the United Kingdom—as outlined on 22 March by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary—remained the same: first, acceptance of the principle of majority rule; second, elections for majority rule to take place in 18 months to two years; third, agreement that there would be no independence before majority rule. Negotiations were not to be long drawn out, he added, and there would need to be assurances that the transition to majority rule and to an independent Rhodesia would not be thwarted and would be orderly. If those preconditions were accepted, the negotiation of the actual terms of a constitution for independence could then begin.

The United Kingdom, he said, believed that those proposals remained valid. As the international isolation of Rhodesia increased and the guerrilla war became more intense, the ruling white minority would, he believed, come to recognize that a negotiated transfer of power was preferable to a prolonged struggle which they could not win. Similarly, he added, the African nationalists should recognize that it would be better to negotiate to achieve their aim of majority rule rather than to fight to the finish. The United Kingdom would take no part in imposing a military solution in Rhodesia but it was determined to remain in close contact with all concerned and to use its influence to promote early majority rule and consequent independence.

The Reverend Sithole questioned whether the United Kingdom could play an effective role in the prevailing situation or even if it should still be regarded as the administering power in Rhodesia. He went on to state that South Africa's intervention had helped the illegal régime to defeat United Nations sanctions. Currently it was supplying the régime with weapons, helicopters and military aeroplanes. There was no doubt that it was committed fully to the cause of white supremacy in Rhodesia and its continued intervention could not fail to bring about a racial war in southern Africa. In his view, the consistent refusal of the United Kingdom to intervene militarily in the Rhodesian situation

had justified the armed struggle on which the people of Zimbabwe had embarked and from which they would not desist until their national objective—majority rule—was attained.

During the discussion in the Special Committee, regret was expressed by many speakers that attempts made over the past year by the Presidents of the front-line States, by ANC (Zimbabwe) and by others to reach a negotiated settlement had failed because of the intransigence of Ian Smith and his illegal régime. Trinidad and Tobago observed that a new and tragic phase had begun, characterized by increasing military activity on the part of the liberation movement and increasingly brutal and repressive measures by the illegal régime against the Zimbabwe people, involving destruction of property, human suffering and loss of life.

The representative of Norway pointed out that the changing geopolitical situation in southern Africa provided the international community with a unique opportunity to assist the people of Zimbabwe in their quest for self-determination and freedom. However, he added, it was the Zimbabweans and their liberation movement which would have to bear the brunt of the burden and it was ANC's duty to close its ranks: continued division would weaken the liberation struggle.

Several speakers—Cuba and India among them—felt that sanctions had been ineffective and that it was time for the Security Council to broaden their scope to include all measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter.

The Chinese representative said that the broad masses of the Zimbabwe people had come to realize that genuine national liberation could be achieved only by persevering in armed struggle. Nevertheless, the Smith régime, though essentially weak and in dire straits, was still putting up a last-ditch struggle, strengthening its armed forces and intensifying its repressive measures.

The spokesman for Bulgaria said that the illegal régime had been able to survive for more than 10 years only because of the massive assistance and the covert and overt support it had been receiving from South Africa and certain imperialist States and monopolies. According to the representative of Yugoslavia and others, the illegal régime was continuing to recruit mercenaries from various Western countries and South Africa.

Cuba and others said the United Nations had an unavoidable duty to aid the people of Zimbabwe and support its liberation with the same courage and decisiveness displayed by the States bordering Southern Rhodesia. Yugoslavia was among those that said the United Nations also had the obligation to continue and strengthen its assistance to those countries which were unevenly burdened by the economic and other consequences of their decisions to impose economic sanctions against the

Smith régime. Yugoslavia also expressed concern over the difficulties those countries were encountering as a result of the problem of refugees.

By one of the resolutions it adopted on 16 June, the Special Committee among other things:

(1) 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;

(2) 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 ANC (Zimbabwe), the sole and authentic representative of the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

(3) strongly condemned the continued brutal and repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime against the people of Zimbabwe, and in particular the wanton killings of Africans carried out by that régime;

(4) called upon 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 not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

(5) commended to the administering power for appropriate action the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee's Ad Hoc Group;

(6) firmly supported the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of ANC (Zimbabwe) in their struggle to achieve majority rule, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a united leadership within the liberation movement;

(7) demanded (a) the termination of the executions of freedom fighters, (b) the 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 discontinuance of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in "the operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages; and (d) the cessation of the influx of immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

(8) appealed to all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

(9) requested all States, non-governmental organizations concerned and the various pro-

grammes within the United Nations to extend, in consultation with OAU, 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;

(10) invited all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and concerned bodies within the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and the Secretary-General to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant United Nations decisions and actions, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime; and

(11) decided to keep the situation under review.

By the second resolution, the Special Committee among other things:

(1) strongly condemned the policies of the Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which in violation of United Nations resolutions and in open contravention of their obligations under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>7</sup> continued to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and called on them to cease;

(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 those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their Charter obligations;

(3) condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia into the United States and called on the United States to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation;

(4) called upon all Governments that had not done so (a) to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance with the sanctions and to prohibit collaboration by them with the illegal régime, (b) to take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia of individuals or groups under their jurisdiction, (c) to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime, inter alia by forbidding the operation 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 (d) to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory;

(5) highly commended the action taken by Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Ian Smith régime, and considered that that action constituted an important contribution in support

<sup>7</sup> For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.



of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and towards the maximum isolation of his régime;

(6) requested all States and the various programmes within the United Nations to extend to Mozambique all forms of assistance to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties in connexion with its application of the economic sanctions, and requested the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to Mozambique and Zambia; and

(7) endorsed the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Group that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and reiterated its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency.

By the resolution concerning the report of the Ad Hoc Group, the Special Committee among other things commended the Group's observations to the General Assembly for consideration and expressed its gratitude to the Governments and peoples of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia and to the officials of OAU for their collaboration with the Ad Hoc Group. The Special Committee also noted the continuing and intensified efforts of the Heads of State of the front-line countries towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

It requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the Chairman of the Special Committee and in consultation with OAU, for approval by the General Assembly at its 1976 session, a proposal to convene in 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as suggested by the Ad Hoc Group, for the purpose of mobilizing world public opinion in support of those peoples.

The Special Committee's Chairman was to continue to maintain a close working relationship with the Governments of the front-line States and with officials of other bodies concerned. The Secretary-General was asked to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Group to the Security Council.

The representative of Norway recalled the position of his Government with regard to references, direct or indirect, to armed struggle in United Nations resolutions. The Australian representative said his Government was not able to accept any interpretation in the first-mentioned resolution which might be regarded as lending unqualified approval to resort to armed struggle. The representative of Fiji also said that his Government was not able to support the use of arms by liberation movements in their struggle for independence.

### Consideration by the General Assembly

#### General aspects

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly referred the question of Southern Rhodesia to its Fourth Committee, which considered the item at meetings held between 6 and 14 December.

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 chapters of the Special Committee's report on Southern Rhodesia and on the meetings in Africa of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee on 1 April 1976. The Rapporteur drew the attention of the Fourth Committee to the resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee in June.

The representative of the United Kingdom observed that the Fourth Committee's debate was taking place at a time when a conference in Geneva, under United Kingdom chairmanship, was engaged in intensive negotiations to establish an interim Government to see Rhodesia through the difficult transitional period before full independence. After 11 years of illegal rule, there were grounds for hope that the régime of Ian Smith had finally accepted the inevitable, and prospects for a peaceful and rapid transition to majority rule and independence were good, he said.

The representative went on to describe the events leading to the convening of the Geneva conference and the developments to date in the work of the conference. The United Kingdom, he said, had always considered a resolution of the Rhodesian problem as one of its most important and direct responsibilities and believed—currently more than ever—in a negotiated solution. Violence would not necessarily bring about independence any earlier and might well leave the territory in ruins, carrying the risk of a more general conflagration in southern Africa. The United Kingdom whole-heartedly supported the maintenance of sanctions until such time as the illegal régime had given way to an interim government. The pressure upon the régime, which the United Kingdom believed had contributed to the regime's change of heart in recent months, had to be kept up until power had passed to a legal government.

The representatives of Argentina, Canada, Cyprus, Pakistan, the Sudan and the United States, among others, expressed support for the efforts being made at Geneva to achieve a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Rhodesia. For the first time in a decade, the United States representative said, the General Assembly could look forward to a realistic prospect of majority rule in an independent Zimbabwe. His Government was pleased

to have played a part in the negotiations which had brought about the conference.

The spokesman for Mali said that all countries saw the Geneva conference as the last chance for a peaceful settlement of the Southern Rhodesian crisis but it would be successful only if the United Kingdom—instead of acting as umpire between the Zimbabwean nationalists and the white minority régime—ensured that power was transferred to the Zimbabweans without bargaining or compromise. Mali and others held the view that Ian Smith's previous reversals of attitude showed that he was not a man to be trusted. Even as diplomatic efforts were proceeding at Geneva, his régime was intensifying its oppression against the African population. The Byelorussian SSR and the USSR, and several other speakers, also made this point.

The USSR representative condemned the military build-up in Southern Rhodesia, the Draconian repressive laws, the oppression of the indigenous population and its forced transfer and resettlement in so-called protected villages. He went on to say that he welcomed the fact that negotiations were being held in Geneva and hoped they would be successful. However, he said, that would be difficult if the Western powers, which had publicly undertaken to exert pressure on the Smith régime and ensure the transfer of power, continued to support the regime's repressive actions. Perhaps if the Smith régime were deprived of oil and weapons it would participate more sincerely in the discussions. However, he noted, it had been reported that British and United States multinational corporations had met Southern Rhodesia's needs for oil and petroleum derivatives for more than a decade, and South Africa had supplied the regime with military aircraft and other types of armaments. He also expressed concern over the continued escalation in the recruitment of mercenaries—from Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The USSR believed, he said, that the armed struggle had to continue at the same time as negotiations were being held: the freedom fighters should not relax nor should their supporters reduce their assistance to them.

The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Communities (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), welcomed the convening of the Geneva conference. Ian Smith's acceptance of the concept of majority rule within two years demonstrated the effectiveness of concerted international action, he said, adding that it would be tragic if the opportunity to reach a solution were lost. The nine countries meanwhile would continue to comply strictly with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council: they

would look forward to establishing links with a legal government in Southern Rhodesia and, in due course, with the government of an independent Zimbabwe.

The representatives of Cuba, Guyana and other States said that the downfall of colonialism in southern Africa would be the result of the victories achieved by the national liberation movements. The Geneva conference had come about not because of a "superman" of imperialist diplomacy who had caused the Smith régime to change its mind but because of resounding victories by the liberation movements in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, the advances of the South West Africa People's Organization in Namibia and the thrust of the liberation movement in Zimbabwe.

Cuba and other speakers, including India, Nepal and Yugoslavia, paid tribute to Mozambique for closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and applying full sanctions. Nepal urged the international community to heed the appeal made by the Security Council to render assistance to Mozambique by all means available. (See also pp. 190-97.)

Tribute was also paid by, among others, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone to the efforts of the other States which had assisted the people of Zimbabwe. They appealed for economic and material assistance to those countries to compensate for the losses they had suffered as a direct result of their involvement in the struggle.

Many Fourth Committee Members, among them Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique and Poland, expressed their appreciation to the Ad Hoc Group of the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence for shedding useful light on the internal situation in Southern Rhodesia and for its observations on the situation in southern Africa.

On 14 December 1976, the Fourth Committee approved two draft resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia. The first text, sponsored by 54 Members, related to the territory as a whole and was approved without objection. The General Assembly adopted it on 20 December, also without objection, as resolution 31/154 A.

By the preambular part of the text, the Assembly among other things: reaffirmed that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of the territory; took note of the declared position of the administering power that there would be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe; took note of the convening of the Geneva conference on Zimbabwe; condemned the illegal racist minority régime for its intensified oppression of the people of Zimbabwe; and commended the firm determination of those

people, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, to achieve freedom and independence.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people 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;

(2) reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to its future had to be worked out with the full participation of the Zimbabwe people;

(3) strongly condemned the illegal régime for its continued brutal and repressive measures and in particular its wanton killings of Africans within and outside Zimbabwe;

(4) further strongly condemned the régime for its systematic acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

(5) called upon 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 not in any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

(6) commended to the administering power for appropriate action the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee's Ad Hoc Group;

(7) firmly supported the Zimbabwe people in their struggle to achieve majority rule;

(8) demanded: the termination of executions of freedom fighters by the illegal Smith régime, the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, removal of all restrictions on political activity, establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, and restoration of fundamental human rights; the discontinuance of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in the "operational area," of the arbitrary closure of African areas, of the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages and of the persecution of Christian missionaries supporting the cause of Zimbabwe liberation; and the cessation of the influx of immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

(9) called upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

(10) requested all States, directly and through their action in other organizations, to extend, in consultation with OAU, to the Zimbabwe people and their national liberation movement all the moral,

material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle;

(11) invited all Governments, specialized agencies, other organizations and bodies concerned, and the Secretary-General, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the situation in Zimbabwe and to the relevant United Nations decisions and actions, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime;

(12) expressed the hope that the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva would succeed in establishing the conditions for early independence on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

(13) requested the United Kingdom to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate, and to report thereon to the Special Committee as well as to the Assembly at its 1977 session; and

(14) requested 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 in 1977.

(For text of resolution 31/154 A and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The second text, having to do with sanctions, was approved by the Fourth Committee by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 6 abstentions. It was sponsored by 50 Members. The General Assembly adopted it on 20 December by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 31/154 B.

By the preambular part of this text, the Assembly among other things strongly deplored the increasing collaboration that certain States, particularly South Africa, maintained with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of the sanctions and other measures taken against the régime. It was also deeply disturbed at recent reports of widespread violations of the sanctions, and considered that developments in the area called for positive, concerted international action with a view to imposing maximum isolation on the illegal régime. It reaffirmed its conviction that sanctions would not put an end to the régime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa. The Assembly also noted with appreciation the decision of Mozambique to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to impose sanctions against the illegal régime in compliance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Assembly:

(1) strongly condemned those Governments, particularly the racist régime of South Africa, that continued to collaborate with Southern Rhodesia's

illegal racist minority régime, and called upon them to cease all such collaboration;

(2) condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their obligations;

(3) condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel from the territory into the United States, which was called upon to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation;

(4) called upon all Governments which had 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 régime, (b) to take effective steps to prevent or discourage emigration to Southern Rhodesia of any individuals or groups under their jurisdiction, (c) to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime—among other things by forbidding the operation of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board, the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravened the aims and purposes of the sanctions, and (d) to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory;

(5) highly commended the action taken by Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Smith régime, and considered that that action constituted an important contribution in support of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and towards the maximum isolation of the illegal régime;

(6) requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and the various organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, to extend to Mozambique all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties in connexion with its application of the economic sanctions;

(7) further requested the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to Mozambique, as well as to Zambia;

(8) reiterated its conviction that the scope of the sanctions had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requested the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency; and

(9) requested the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to follow the implementation of this resolution and invited the Security Council's Com-

mittee on sanctions to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee.

(For text of resolution 31/154 B, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the United Kingdom representative informed the Fourth Committee that the Geneva conference had been adjourned until 17 January 1977 so that its Chairman could carry out intensive consultations in southern Africa. The United Kingdom's intention was to meet the concern of the nationalists that the process of transition to independence should be guaranteed and the anxieties of the Europeans that it should be orderly. He associated his Government with the reference in the first resolution to the Geneva conference, whose main objective was to bring about a rapid and orderly transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe.

The representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands (speaking for the nine countries of the European Communities) and Sweden (speaking also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), said they had supported both resolutions but as a matter of principle objected to the call for effective measures to prevent immigration and tourism to Southern Rhodesia. Such measures, they said, would limit the constitutional right of their citizens to travel freely. Canada also believed it was preferable to avoid cutting off all communications with Southern Rhodesia so that pressures of international opinion might continue to be brought to bear on the régime.

The United States said it had voted against the second resolution not because it opposed such sanctions or wished to see them vitiated in any way but because it deeply resented being singled out for criticism when its imports from Southern Rhodesia did not account for more than 5 per cent of the territory's export earnings. In a year when the United States had exerted every effort to bring about the peaceful transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia, it was petty and unjust for the Assembly to criticize the United States alone while other nations—some of them African—went unmentioned for their secret and much more extensive trade with Southern Rhodesia.

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

On 17 June 1976, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, after considering the report of its Ad Hoc Group, recommended that the General Assembly at its 1976 session approve a proposal to convene in 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and

Namibia for the purpose of mobilizing world public opinion in support of those peoples.

On 17 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted by consensus, as resolution 31/145, a text proposed by 40 Members concerning the holding of such a conference.

By the preamble of the text, the Assembly among other things expressed its deep concern at the situation obtaining in Zimbabwe and Namibia as a result of the continued oppression and domination of their peoples by the racist régimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa; it noted the recommendation by the Special Committee that the United Nations should convene a conference in support of those peoples and the endorsement of that recommendation by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly decided that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia would be held during 1977 to mobilize world-wide support for and assistance to the peoples of those territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence. It welcomed the fact that the Government of Mozambique was prepared to hold the conference at Maputo, and asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee and the Council for Namibia, to organize the conference in that city, in consultation with OAU; he was also asked to give it the widest possible publicity. The Special Committee and the Council for Namibia were asked to report to the Assembly at its 1977 session on the results of the conference.

(For text of resolution 31/145 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Related General Assembly decisions

At its session in 1976, the General Assembly took several decisions that referred to various aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. These are described briefly below.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

On 17 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/143) relating to 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 racist minority régime. It was conscious of the pressing need to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe, and strongly deprecated the policies of States that continued to collaborate with South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It asked all States to withhold assistance from South Africa and the illegal

régime until they restored to the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe their right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes. All States were urged to provide all moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Special Committee was asked to continue to examine the compliance by Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to enlist support among Governments and organizations in the achievement of the objectives of those decisions, particularly as concerned the oppressed peoples of the two territories. (For details, see pp. 690-94.)

On 29 November, by another resolution (31/30) relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence, the General Assembly expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate; it once again urged those agencies and organizations to withhold any assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes. (For details, see pp. 700-2.)

#### ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

On 5 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/7, by which it condemned the support which the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia continued to receive from the foreign economic, financial and other interests that were collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of Namibia and Zimbabwe. It also condemned all Governments that violated the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, and called upon the régime in South Africa to cease immediately all forms of collaboration with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see pp. 708-11.)

#### ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF AID TO RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

On 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/33) relating to the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, expressing the convic-

tion that such aid given to the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by certain States was the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of those régimes.

The Assembly among other things reaffirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories and called on all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed on the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(For details, see pp. 578-80.)

#### UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

On 30 November 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (31/34) relating to the importance of the universal 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, independence and sovereignty without external interference. (For details, see pp. 590-91.)

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

By resolution 31/13, relating to co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and adopted on 16 November, the

General Assembly among other things expressed its awareness of the urgent need to give increased assistance to victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid resulting from intensified acts of repression against the African peoples by the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see pp. 200-2.)

#### United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1976, 363 Southern Rhodesian students were studying abroad in 19 countries on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1967. Between 1 November 1975 and 30 September 1976, the Programme received 1,168 applications from Southern Rhodesians, granted 40 new awards and extended 323 awards.

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly reviewed the Programme and, by resolution 31/31, adopted on 29 November, among other things noted with satisfaction the increase in contributions to the Programme which permitted the continuance in 1975/1976 of a substantial level of assistance, and appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to ensure its continuation and expansion.

### Documentary references

S/11927/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Eighth report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia (Security Council Official Records, 31st Year, Special Supplement No. 2, Vols. I and II).

Consideration by Security Council (6 April 1976)

Security Council, meeting 1907.

S/11913. Special report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia, on expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

S/12037. Benin, China, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States: draft resolution.

Resolution 388(1976), as proposed by 15 powers, S/12037, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 6 April 1976, meeting 1907.

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 and 277(1970) of 18 March 1970,

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 special report of 15 December 1975,

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 take appropriate measures to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territories do not insure:

(a) Any commodities or products exported from Southern Rhodesia after the date of the present resolution in contravention of Security Council resolution 253(1968) which they know or have reasonable cause to believe to have been so exported;

(b) Any commodities or products which they know or have reasonable cause to believe to be destined or intended for importation into Southern Rhodesia after the date of the present resolution in contravention of resolution 253(1968);

(c) Commodities, products or other property in Southern Rhodesia of any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia, in contravention of resolution 253(1968);

2. Decides that all Member States shall take appropriate measures to prevent their nationals and persons in their Territories from granting to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia the right to use any trade name or from entering into any franchising agreement involving the use of any trade name, trade mark or registered design in connexion with the sale or distribution of any

products, commodities or services of such an undertaking;

3. Urges States not Members of the United Nations, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution.

#### Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

E/5768. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 32nd session, Geneva, 2 February-5 March 1976, Chapters VII and XX A (resolution 6(XXXII)).

#### 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 1029, 1031, 1033-1036, 1038, 1040, 1044, 1045, 1054, 1055.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976). (Chapter VII B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 17 June 1976, meeting 1040; Chapter VIII B: Resolutions adopted by Special Committee on 16 June 1976, meeting 1038.)

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 5, 10, 40-43, 46-49.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 53.  
Plenary meetings 82, 83, 85, 86, 102, 104, 105.

#### GENERAL ASPECTS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1976-15 June 1976, Part One, Chapter V B.

A/31/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Chapter 11.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapters VII and VIII.

A/31/61 (S/12005). Letter of 8 March from Mozambique.

A/31/62 (S/12008). Letter of 8 March from Nigeria.

A/31/66 (S/12021). Letter of 17 March from Rwanda.

A/31/71 (S/12025). Letter of 25 March from Algeria.

A/31/77 (S/12039). Letter of 5 April from Luxembourg.

A/31/197. Letter of 1 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting documents of 5th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 16-19 August 1976).

A/31/237. Letter of 30 September from Turkey (transmitting resolutions adopted by 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Istanbul, 12-15 May 1976).

A/31/274 (S/12217). Letter of 19 October from Netherlands.

A/C.4/31/6. Telegram of 5 October from Secretary-General of World Peace Council to Chairman of Fourth Committee (request for hearing).

A/C.4/31/L.45. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 49.

A/31/447. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/154 A, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/447, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105.

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,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Taking into account the report of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976,

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 attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime 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),

Taking note of the declared position of the administering Power that there shall be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe,

Reaffirming also its endorsement of the relevant provisions of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth extraordinary session, held from 7 to 10 April 1975,

Endorsing the relevant provisions 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 southern Africa,

Taking note of the convening of the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva,

Condemning the illegal racist minority régime for its intensified oppression of the people of Zimbabwe, the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the illegal execution 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,

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 the 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. Strongly condemns the illegal racist minority régime for

its continued brutal and repressive measures perpetrated against the people of Zimbabwe and in particular the wanton killings of Africans carried out by the régime within and outside Zimbabwe;

4. Further strongly condemns the illegal racist minority régime for its systematic acts of aggression against neighbouring African States;

5. 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 régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

6. Commends to the administering Power for appropriate action the relevant sections of the report of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April 1976;

7. Firmly supports the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to achieve majority rule;

8. Demands:

(a) The termination forthwith of the executions of freedom fighters being carried out by the illegal Smith régime;

(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 discontinuance forthwith of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in the "operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages, and the persecution of Christian missionaries supporting the cause of the liberation of Zimbabwe;

(d) The cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

9. Calls upon all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

10. 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;

11. 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 régime;

12. Expresses the hope that the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva will succeed in establishing the conditions for early independence on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations;

13. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom, in keeping with its express readiness to do so, to co-operate with the Special Committee 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-second session;

14. 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-second session.

A/C.4/31/L.46. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 49, by recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, 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, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Malawi, United Kingdom.

A/31/447. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/154 B, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/447, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1976, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, 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, 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: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Israel, Malawi, 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 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 régime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions and other measures taken thus far against the illegal régime,

Seriously concerned at the continued importation of chrome and nickel into the United States of America from Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and in disregard of the related resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed at recent reports of 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 régime 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 régime,

Reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Mozambique to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to impose sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime in compliance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council,

1. Strongly condemns those Governments, particularly the racist régime 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 régime, 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 those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter;

3. Condemns the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into the United States of America and calls upon the Government of the United States to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation;

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 régime;

(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 régime, 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;

5. Highly commends the action taken by the Government of Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Smith régime, and considers that that action constitutes an important contribution in support of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and towards the maximum isolation of the illegal régime;

6. 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 Government of Mozambique all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties in connexion with its application of economic sanctions against the illegal régime;

7. Further requests the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the Government of Mozambique as well as to the Government of Zambia;

8. Reiterates its conviction that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requests the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

9. 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/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).

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA

A/31/23/Rev.1. 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 1976), Chapter VII C (Observations of Ad Hoc Group) and Annex I (Report of Ad Hoc Group established by Special Committee at its 1029th meeting, 1 April 1976).

A/31/L.31 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution. A/C.5/31/96, A/31/442 and Rev.1. Administrative and financial implications of 40-power draft resolution, A/31/L.31. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/145, as proposed by 40 powers, A/31/L.31 and Add.1-3, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the situation obtaining in Zimbabwe and Namibia as a result of the continued oppression and

domination of their peoples by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the racist régime of South Africa in defiance of the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Mindful of 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,

Having approved 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 findings of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to arouse world public opinion with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to self-determination, freedom and independence, and to intensify the widespread dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of those Territories and their national liberation movements against the repressive, colonialist and racist domination of their countries by the minority régimes concerned,

Bearing in mind the constructive results of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973,

Noting the recommendation by the Special Committee that the United Nations should convene during 1977 an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the endorsement of this recommendation by the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Noting the statement of the Government of Mozambique that it would welcome a decision by the General Assembly to hold a conference at Maputo,

1. Decides that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia shall be held during 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;

2. Welcomes the fact that the Government of Mozambique is prepared to hold the Conference at Maputo;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to organize the said Conference at Maputo, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, and authorizes the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services for the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the Conference through all the media at his disposal, including press releases, radio and television;

5. Requests the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the results of the Conference.

## Chapter V

**Other questions relating to non-self-governing territories****Transmission of information**

Territories on which  
information was submitted in 1976

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.

Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States regularly include information on political and constitutional developments in the territories on which they transmit information. Additional information on such developments in the territories under their administration is given by Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States when these territories are discussed in 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 1976, information relating to 1975 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: Tokelau Islands

United Kingdom:<sup>2</sup> 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, 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 1976 session, which opened on 21 September, that he had received no information from Portugal concerning East Timor. [On 20

April 1977, the Portuguese Government informed the Secretary-General that, since August 1975, owing to the circumstances prevailing in the territory, the Portuguese Government had been unable to exercise effective administration of East Timor. The Portuguese Government was therefore defacto prevented from transmitting any information under Article 73 e of the Charter concerning the territory.]

The Secretary-General also had not received any 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 General Assembly that those territories, having achieved the status of Associated States, had attained a full measure of self-government.

The Secretary-General further 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.

In a letter dated 26 February 1976, the representative of Spain informed the Secretary-General, inter alia, that the Spanish Government, as of that date, definitively terminated its presence in the territory of the 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 that territory, in view of the cessation of its participation in the temporary administration established for 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,<sup>3</sup> it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declara-

<sup>1</sup> For text of Chapter XI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>2</sup> Seychelles, on which the United Kingdom formerly reported attained its independence on 29 June 1976.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 441-42, text of resolution 1970(XVIII).

tion 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 29 November 1976, the General Assembly approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to information from non-self-governing territories which was transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter; it deplored the fact that, despite the repeated recommendations of the Assembly and the Special Committee, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of non-self-governing territories had ceased or had failed to transmit information under that Article.

The Assembly then 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.

It asked the administering powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the required information, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the territories, within six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those territories.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 31/29, adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which approved the text on 15 November 1976 by a recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 4 abstentions. The sponsors of the text in the Fourth Committee were Algeria, Brazil, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, and the United Republic of Tanzania. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was based on a resolution approved on 9 September 1976 by the Special Committee.

#### Offers of study and training facilities

The Secretary-General reported to the 1976 session of the General Assembly that up to 15 October 1976 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 Republic, 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.

The General Assembly, on 29 November 1976, after considering the report, expressed appreciation to Member States which had made scholarships available and invited all States to continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities. It also asked them to provide travel funds to prospective students whenever possible.

It requested the administering powers to ensure widespread publicity in territories under their administration to offers of study and training and to provide all necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 31/32, adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which on 15 November had approved the text, also without objection, on the basis of a proposal by Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Documentary references

##### Transmission of information

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1053.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 11, 19, 24, 25.  
Plenary meeting 82.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter III A.

A/31/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1976), Chapter XXXII. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 9 September 1976, meeting 1053.)

A/31/275. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/31/L.11. Algeria, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25, by recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Kenya, United Kingdom, United States.

A/31/352. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 31/29, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/352, adopted by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 82, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, 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, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, 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 3420(XXX) of 8 December 1975, 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, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have ceased or have failed 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 discharge 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-second session.

A/32/73. Note verbale of 20 April 1977 from Portugal.

Offers of study and training facilities

General Assembly—31st session

Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 11, 15, 16, 25.

Plenary meeting 82.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Two, Chapter III B.

A/31/287. Report of Secretary-General (on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories).

A/C.4/31/L.16. Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1976, meeting 25.

A/31/355. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 31/32, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/31/355, adopted without objection by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 82.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3423(XXX) of 8 December 1975, 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-second 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

On 10 August 1976 Greece submitted to the International Court of Justice an Application instituting proceedings against Turkey in connexion with a dispute concerning the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea and the rights of those two States to explore and exploit the shelf. Greece requested the Court to adjudge and declare: that certain specified Greek islands, as part of the territory of Greece, were entitled to the portion of the continental shelf which appertained to them according to the applicable principles and rules of international law; what was the course of the boundary (or boundaries) between the respective portions of the continental shelf appertaining to either State; that Greece was entitled to exercise over its continental shelf sovereign and exclusive rights for the purpose of researching and exploring it and exploiting its natural resources; that Turkey was not entitled nor should it continue to undertake any activities on the Greek continental shelf, whether by exploration, exploitation, research or otherwise, without the consent of Greece; and that certain specified activities of Turkey constituted infringements of the sovereign and exclusive rights of Greece to explore and exploit its continental shelf or to authorize scientific research respecting the continental shelf.

Greece founded the Court's jurisdiction on article 17 of the General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, read together with Article 36, paragraph 1, and Article 37 of the Statute of the Court,<sup>1</sup> and on a joint Greco-Turkish communiqué issued on 31 May 1975 at Brussels, Belgium.

Also on 10 August, Greece requested the Court to indicate interim measures of protection whereby the Governments of the two States should be di-

rected: (1) unless with the consent of each other, and pending the final Judgment of the Court, to refrain from all exploration activity or any scientific research in disputed areas; and (2) to refrain from taking further military measures or actions which might endanger their peaceful relations.

The Government of Greece named Michel Stasinopoulos to sit as judge ad hoc in the case in accordance with Article 31 of the Statute of the Court.<sup>2</sup>

At public sittings held on 25, 26 and 27 August 1976, the Court heard the observations of the representatives of Greece concerning the request for the indication of interim measures of protection.

In justification of its request for interim measures, Greece alleged: (a) that certain acts on the part of Turkey (the granting of petroleum exploration permits and the explorations of the vessel MTA Sismik I) constituted infringements of its exclusive sovereign rights to the exploration and exploitation of its continental shelf, and that the breach of the right of a coastal State to exclusivity of knowledge of its continental shelf constituted irreparable prejudice; and (b) that the activities complained of would, if continued, aggravate the dispute.

On 26 August, Turkey, which had not appointed an agent and was not represented at the hearings, transmitted to the Registry of the Court written observations by which it expressed the view that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the Application, that the measures requested were not required for the protection of the rights claimed by

<sup>1</sup> For text of the Statute, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.



Greece, and that the Greek request for interim measures should be rejected and the case removed from the list. Turkey contended that its activities in the disputed areas involved no prejudice to the rights of Greece. It stated that it had no intention of taking the initiative in the use of force.

On 11 September 1976, the Court made an Order whereby it found, by 12 votes to 1, that the circumstances, as they presented themselves to the Court, were not such as to require the exercise of its power under Article 41 of the Statute<sup>3</sup> to indicate interim measures of protection.

The Court, viewing the matter in the context of Article 41, was unable to find in the alleged breach of Greece's rights such a risk of irreparable prejudice to rights at issue as might require the exercise of the power to indicate interim measures of protection. The Court considered that it was not to be presumed that either Government would fail to heed its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations or fail to heed the Security Council's resolution of 25 August 1976 (see pp. 321-22), whereby the Council urged the Governments of

Greece and Turkey to do everything in their power to reduce the tensions in the area and called upon them to resume direct negotiations over their differences.

The Court observed that, in order to pronounce on the request for interim measures, it was not called upon to decide any question of its jurisdiction to entertain the dispute, and that its Order of 11 September in no way prejudged any question relating to its jurisdiction or to the merits of the case. It was unable, at that stage of the proceedings, to accede to Turkey's request that the case be removed from the list, and it decided that the written pleadings should initially be addressed to the question of its jurisdiction.

On 14 October 1976, the President of the Court, after ascertaining the views of the parties, made an Order fixing the following time-limits for the written proceedings on the question of jurisdiction: 18 April 1977 for the Memorial of Greece; 24 October 1977 for the Counter-Memorial of Turkey.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

#### Documentary references

Aegean Sea Continental Shelf (Greece v. Turkey) Interim Protection, Order of 11 September 1976, I.C.J. Reports 1976, p. 3. I.C.J. Sales No.: 423.

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## Chapter II

**Questions concerning the International Law Commission**

The International Law Commission held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 3 May to 23 July 1976. Devoted in large part to concluding the first reading of draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause, the session also produced further draft articles on State responsibility and on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties. The Commission also began consideration of the law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses. The General Assembly, at its 1976 session, considered the Commission's report and adopted a resolution on its work.

**Report of the International Law Commission****Most-favoured-nation clause**

The Commission, in its consideration of the most-favoured-nation clause, had before it a seventh report submitted by Endre Ustor, the Special Rapporteur for the topic. The report contained proposals concerning certain articles approved at previous sessions as well as additional chapters dealing with provisions in favour of developing States and with the settlement of disputes.

At its 1976 session, the Commission adopted on first reading seven new draft articles. Three related to exceptions to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause: treatment under a generalized system of preferences (article 21); treatment extended to facilitate frontier traffic (article 22); and rights and facilities extended to a land-locked State (article 23). The other four were miscellaneous provisions: cases of State succession, State responsibility and outbreak of hostilities (article 24); the non-retroactivity of the articles (article 25); the freedom of the parties to agree to different provisions (article 26); and article 27, which provided that the articles as a whole were without prejudice to the establishment of new rules of international law in favour of developing countries.

In addition, the Commission approved a definition of the term "material reciprocity" (article 2 (e)), which, for the purposes of this set of articles, meant that the beneficiary State was entitled to the treatment provided for under a most-favoured-nation clause only if it accorded equivalent treatment to the granting State in the agreed sphere of relations.

With minor changes in the texts of certain articles, the Commission completed the first reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation

clause, as recommended by the General Assembly on 15 December 1975.<sup>1</sup> The Commission decided to transmit those articles to Member States for their observations.

The Commission, continuing its analysis of the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause in trade relations between States at different levels of economic development, said it had entered the field of progressive development of international law by approving articles 21 and 27. With reference to article 21, the Commission stated in its report that there appeared to be agreement in principle among States that they should adopt a generalized system of preferences and that they would refrain from invoking their rights to most-favoured-nation treatment in order to obtain the preferential treatment granted to developing countries by developed countries.

Among the other aspects of the most-favoured-nation clause discussed in depth at the 1976 session was the relationship and interaction between the clause and the principle of non-discrimination. It was the Commission's view that the clause could be considered as a technique or means for promoting the equality of States, or non-discrimination. But the Commission also observed that the close relationship between the two concepts should not blur their differences; while States were bound by the duty arising from the principle of non-discrimination, they were nevertheless free to grant special favours to other States on the ground of some special relationship of a geographic, economic, political or other nature.

**State responsibility**

In 1976, the Commission continued its work on State responsibility and provisionally approved four additional draft articles, on the basis of a fifth report submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Roberto Ago.

The four articles, comprising chapter III (breach of an international obligation) of Part One of the draft (relating to the origin of international responsibility), dealt with: the existence of a breach of an international obligation (article 16); the irrelevance of the origin of the international obligation breached (article 17); the requirement that the international obligation be in force for the State (article 18); and international crimes and international

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 876-77, text of resolution 3495(XXX).

delicts (article 19). 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 previous session.<sup>2</sup>

Article 19, which gave rise to considerable discussion later in the year when the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee took up the Commission's report, set forth the concept of an "international crime." The article specified that an international crime might result, *inter alia*, from a serious breach of an international obligation of essential importance for: (a) the maintenance of international peace and security, such as that prohibiting aggression; (b) safeguarding the right of self-determination of peoples, such as that prohibiting the establishment or maintenance by force of colonial domination; (c) safeguarding the human being, such as those prohibiting slavery, genocide and apartheid; or (d) the safeguarding and preservation of the human environment, such as those prohibiting massive pollution of the atmosphere or of the seas.

The Commission also stated by article 19 that any internationally wrongful act which was not an international crime constituted an international delict.

#### Success/on of States in respect of matters other than treaties

The Commission continued its efforts to draft additional articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties and approved, at its 1976 session, five draft articles and the definition of a "newly independent State." The Commission's work was based on the eighth report of the Special Rapporteur for the topic, Mohammed Bedjaoui.

The five articles formed section 2 (provisions relating to each type of succession of States) of part I, which concerned succession to State property. They dealt with: the transfer of part of the territory of a State (article 12); newly independent States (article 13); the uniting of States (article 14); the separation of part or parts of the territory of a State (article 15); and the dissolution of a State (article 16). A "newly independent State" (article 3 (f)) was defined, for the purposes of these articles, as a successor State the territory of which immediately before the date of the succession of States was a dependent territory for the international relations of which the predecessor State was responsible.

The Commission applied the principle of equity in several draft articles, stipulating that under specific circumstances the movable State property of a predecessor State was to pass to the successor State or States in an equitable proportion.

#### Non-navigational uses of international watercourses

At its 1976 session, the Commission had before it the first report on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses submitted by the Special Rapporteur for the topic, Richard D. Kearney. The report analysed replies received from Governments to a questionnaire, prepared by the Commission in 1974, concerning the scope and direction of the work on international watercourses. It was devoted largely to a discussion of the definition of the term "international watercourses" and the geographical concepts which could serve as a basis for a study of the legal aspects of non-navigational uses of international watercourses.

After exploring basic aspects of the work to be done, the Commission reached a general agreement that the question of determining the range of the term "international watercourses" need not be pursued at the outset; attention should instead be devoted to beginning the formulation of general principles applicable to legal aspects of the uses of those watercourses. Efforts should be made to devise rules not too detailed to be generally applicable nor too general to be effective. The sensitivity of States regarding their interests in water should be taken into account, and such concepts as abuse of rights, good faith, neighbourly co-operation and humanitarian treatment, and the requirements of reparation, should be explored.

#### Other topics

Due to the time required for other items at the 1976 session, the Commission was unable to consider the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, although the Special Rapporteur, Paul Reuter, had submitted a fifth report on that topic. The Commission decided to resume its examination of the subject at its 1977 session.

The Commission also decided to begin consideration in 1977 of the second part of a topic on the relations between States and international organizations, specifically, the status, privileges and immunities of international organizations, their officials, and experts and other persons engaged in their activities who were not representatives of States. The first part of the topic, dealing with the status, privileges and immunities of representatives of States to international organizations, had been completed with the adoption in 1975 of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 874.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 879-83

A planning group composed of five Commission members was entrusted with the task of making suggestions and recommendations concerning the Commission's organization and progress of work, its programme and working methods. The Commission took some decisions on the suggestions and recommendations of the planning group.

The twelfth session of the International Law Seminar for advanced students and junior government officials was held from 17 May to 4 June 1976, during the Commission's twenty-eighth session. Twenty-five participants, each from a different country, were in attendance. Nine members of the Commission presented lectures. The Governments of Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden made fellowships available to participants from developing countries.

#### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

The report of the International Law Commission was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session, mainly by the Sixth Committee.

On 15 December 1976, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it approved the Commission's programme of work, thus, *inter alia*, recommending that the Commission 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 a view to completing the preparation of a first set of draft articles on responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, if possible within the next term of office of the Commission's members, and to take up at the earliest possible time the separate topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law.

The Assembly further recommended that the Commission: proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties and on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations; and continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses.

The Assembly also, by this resolution: urged Member States that had not done so to submit written comments on the subject of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; expressed confidence that the International Law Commission would continue to adopt methods of work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it; and expressed the wish that seminars continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the Commission and that an increasing

number of participants from developing countries be given the opportunity to attend them.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 31/97, adopted by consensus on 15 December 1976, as recommended by the Sixth Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 1 December. The text was sponsored in the Committee by Algeria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. Drafting changes orally proposed by the United Arab Emirates and Zambia were accepted by the sponsors.

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

In the course of the discussion in the Sixth Committee, many Members congratulated the Commission for the substantial and constructive work accomplished at its 1976 session.

On the question of the most-favoured-nation clause, several Members, including Bulgaria, Finland, Guyana and the United States, considered the set of 27 draft articles to be generally acceptable and to provide a good basis for further work. Some of them stated that the articles rested on a firm foundation of generally recognized principles and rules of international law, taking into account at the same time the fundamental changes that had taken place in international economic relations during recent years.

Pakistan, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago and others, however, wondered whether the Commission had sufficiently reflected in the draft as a whole the special position of the developing countries in current economic relations, a position which was set out in such instruments as those adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international fora.

Members expressed views on two draft articles which they felt deserved special attention: article 15, concerning customs unions and other economic unions; and article 21, dealing with the treatment accorded to developing countries by developed countries under a generalized system of preferences.

Commenting on article 15, Brazil, India, Kenya, Tunisia and the USSR, among others, approved the Commission's approach of not including a rule establishing a general exception to the application of most-favoured-nation clauses in the case of customs unions and other similar associations of States. On the other hand, a number of States, among them Colombia, the Ivory Coast, the United Republic of Cameroon and the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), considered that the draft should allow for an exception

from the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause in such cases. Some argued that such an exception should apply only to the unique case of EEC; others were of the view that it should apply solely to customs unions and other similar associations among developing countries.

Many Members, including Cyprus, Japan, Mali and Sri Lanka, supported article 21, which expected treatment under a generalized system of preferences from the application of the most-favoured-nation clause, as being in conformity with the efforts of the international community to relieve the imbalance between developed and developing countries. Others, the Netherlands for example, supported the principle espoused by article 21 but felt that its wording required further study. Many Members pointed out the need to include references to other types of special treatment in favour of developing countries, such as preferences granted by developing countries to each other. Among the Members holding this view were Guyana, India, Nigeria, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

On the topic of State responsibility, some Members, including Peru and Romania, considered the adoption of four additional draft articles on the breach of an international obligation as representing significant progress in the definition of the objective element of the internationally wrongful act and approved those articles in principle.

The greatest attention on this question was given to article 19, which established the concepts of international crime and international delict, setting forth the elements that would constitute the two distinct types of internationally wrongful acts. Many speakers, including El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, the USSR and Yugoslavia, strongly endorsed the underlying concepts embodied in that article.

On the other hand, some representatives, including those of Australia, France, Greece, Israel and the United States, were unable to endorse the approach taken in article 19, citing various reasons. It was stated that no compelling arguments were found for including the concept of criminal responsibility in the draft articles at the current stage of the development of international law. Caution was expressed in drawing an analogy from domestic legal institutions on that question because of the important distinctions between domestic and international legal systems, particularly in the notions and institutions relating to criminal procedure. It was also argued that the article appeared at variance with the Commission's earlier decision not to deal with the primary rules on the subject.

Other Members, among them Japan and the Netherlands, said they found it difficult to assess definitively the soundness of article 19 without

knowing the full legal consequences of the distinction between international crimes and delicts—specifically, the régimes of international responsibility applicable to the two categories of internationally wrongful acts.

On the subject of succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, many Members participating in the debate, including Guinea, Iran, Somalia, Turkey and the Ukrainian SSR, either supported or saw no major difficulty in the draft articles approved by the Commission at its 1976 session; they considered them to be clear and responsive to the current needs of the international community. Certain Members, including France and the Federal Republic of Germany, expressed reservations with regard to those articles and stated that at the current stage in the development of international law it was not possible to lay down absolute and incontestable rules on the topic.

Some Members, among them Brazil, Bulgaria, Japan and Jordan, welcomed the approach the Commission had taken in formulating general rules applicable to all kinds of State property for each type of succession.

Many Members, including Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Nigeria and Tunisia, endorsed the principle of equity introduced by the Commission in some of the draft articles. As a balancing and corrective factor, that principle was believed to provide a practical solution to some of the major problems relating to succession of State property. However, certain Members—Paraguay, Spain and the United Kingdom among them—stated that caution should be exercised in respect of that principle because States had always mistrusted it and it was difficult to apply in practice.

With regard to the question of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, there was general agreement that the Commission had accomplished useful preparatory work. Argentina, Canada, Iraq, Pakistan, Venezuela and others stressed the need for intensifying the consideration of this subject in view of its growing importance. As to the general approach to the topic, some Members, among them Brazil, Finland and India, considered that the concept of an international drainage basin was the most appropriate and that the traditional concepts were too restrictive. The drainage basin concept, they felt, would provide a broader framework for the equitable sharing of waters. Others, including Bulgaria, Colombia and Kenya, while recognizing the relevance of the drainage basin concept for the studies concerning the harmonious development and physical integration of the river basin, were of the view that that concept could not be used as a point of departure for the formulation of general legal rules.

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A/31/10. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 28th session, Geneva, 3 May-23 July 1976.

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A/C.5/31/76, A/31/439. Administrative and financial implications of 28-power draft resolution, A/C.6/31/L.9. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/370. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/97, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/370, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-eighth session,

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of 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,

Welcoming the fact that the International Law Commission completed the first reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause,

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 the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Law Commission continued to pay special attention 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-eighth 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 1977;

4. Recommends that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Complete at its thirtieth session, in the light of comments received from Member States, from organs of the United

Nations which have competence on the subject-matter and from interested intergovernmental organizations, the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause adopted at its twenty-eighth session;

(b) Continue on a high-priority basis its work on State responsibility, taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted at previous sessions, with a view to completing the preparation of a first set of draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, if possible within the next term of office of the members of the International Law Commission, and take up, at the earliest possible time, the separate topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law;

(c) Proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on:

(i) Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties;

(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. Urges Member States that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretary-General their written comments on the subject of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;

6. 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;

7. Supports the request of the International Law Commission to the Secretary-General to prepare and publish as soon as possible a new and revised edition of the handbook entitled *The Work of the International Law Commission*;

8. 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;

9. 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-first session of the General Assembly.

## Other documents

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Materials on Succession of States in respect of Matters Other than Treaties. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.77.V.9.

## Chapter

**Succession of States in respect of treaties**

By a resolution of 15 December 1975,<sup>1</sup> the General Assembly decided to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1977 to consider a set of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties, approved by the International Law Commission in 1974.<sup>2</sup> The conference was to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it might deem appropriate. The Assembly had also urged Member States to submit written comments and observations on the articles.

At its 1976 session, the question of the conference of plenipotentiaries was discussed again by the Assembly, mainly by its Sixth (Legal) Committee. The Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing the comments of Brazil, Hungary and Mali. Its discussion was devoted principally to determining the place and dates of the conference, some of its organizational aspects, the invitations to participating States and observers, and the basic proposal to be considered by the conference.

On 24 November 1976, acting on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the question. Noting the invitation extended by Austria, the Assembly decided that the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties would be held from 4 April to 6 May 1977 at Vienna.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to extend an invitation to participate in the Conference to all States and, in the capacity of observers, to organizations that had received a standing invi-

tation from the Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its area, and to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, interested organs of the United Nations and interested regional intergovernmental organizations.

The Assembly referred to the Conference 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. It requested the Secretary-General, among other things, to arrange for the presence at the Conference, as an expert, of the Commission's Special Rapporteur for the topic of succession of States in respect of treaties.

The Assembly's decisions were embodied in resolution 31/18, adopted by consensus on 24 November 1976, as recommended by the Sixth Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 18 October. The resolution was sponsored by Austria, Chad, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal and Uganda.

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

Three Members—Israel, Nicaragua and the United States—expressed reservations regarding the provisions requesting the Secretary-General to invite certain organizations and movements to participate in the Conference.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 879, text of resolution 3496(XXX).

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 836-37.

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A/31/144. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/31/L.2. Note by Secretariat: tentative dates of United Nations conferences and meetings dealing with legal questions currently scheduled to meet during first half of 1977.

A/C.6/31/L.4 and Rev.1. Austria, Chad, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Uganda: draft resolution and revision, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 18 October 1976, meeting 19.

A/C.6/31/L.5 and Rev.1. Administrative and financial implications

of 10-power draft resolution and revision, A/C.6/31/L.4 and Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/44 and Corr.1, A/31/8/Add.8, A/31/344. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/31/292. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/31/292. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/18, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/292, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 24 November 1976, meeting 77.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling that, by its resolution 3496(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 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 that, in section II of its resolution 3315(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, it expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the question of succession of States in respect of treaties and to the Special Rapporteurs on the topic for their contribution to this work,

Believing that the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission at its twenty-sixth session represent a good basis for the elaboration of an international convention and such other instruments as may be appropriate on the question of succession of States in respect of treaties,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General containing the comments and observations submitted by a number of Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3315(XXIX) and 3496(XXX),

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Believing that the successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing succession of States in respect of treaties would contribute to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States, irrespective of their constitutional and social systems, and would assist in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

Noting that an invitation has been extended by the Government of Austria to hold the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties at Vienna,

1. Decides that the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, referred to in General Assembly resolution 3496(XXX), will be held from 4 April to 6 May 1977 at Vienna;

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, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(c) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations and interested regional intergovernmental organizations, to be represented at the Conference by observers;

3. Refers to the Conference as the basic proposal for its consideration the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties adopted by the International Law Commission at its twenty-sixth session;

4. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and recommendations relating to its methods of work and procedures and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services which it will require, including the provision of summary records;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the presence at the Conference, as an expert, of the International Law Commission's latest Special Rapporteur on the topic of succession of States in respect of treaties.



## Chapter IV

**International trade law**

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 April to 7 May 1976, during which, among other things, it approved a draft convention on the carriage of goods by sea and the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. The General Assembly adopted three resolutions on the work of the Commission. These developments 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 Commission considered and approved a draft convention on the carriage of goods by sea, on the basis of a text prepared by its Working Group on International Legislation on Shipping. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft convention to Governments, to the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and to interested international organizations for comments and proposals. The Commission recommended that the General Assembly convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries as early as practicable to conclude, on the basis of the draft, a convention on the carriage of goods by sea.

The draft convention, comprising 25 articles, was divided into six parts. Part I (general provisions) gave definitions of terms and described the scope of the convention's application and its interpretation. Part II (liability of the carrier) concerned the period of carrier responsibility and the basis and limits of carrier liability. In part III (liability of the shipper), a proposed general rule stated that the shipper would not be liable for losses or damages unless they were caused by his neglect. Specific rules applicable to dangerous goods were also outlined.

Part IV (transport documents) included articles on the issue and contents of bills of lading, reservations regarding the nature or condition of goods and guarantees by shippers. Part V (claims and actions) set out requirements regarding notices of loss, damage or delay and provisions concerning legal jurisdiction and arbitration. Part VI (supplementary provisions) contained articles on contractual stipulations and on the relationship of the draft convention to other conventions dealing with the carriage of goods by sea.

On 6 October 1976, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board endorsed a resolution drawn up by its Working Group on International Shipping Legislation whereby the Group considered the draft convention, taken as a whole, to be generally acceptable. The Group felt that, in view of the clear economic implications of the draft convention, UNCTAD should participate fully in a conference of plenipotentiaries convened for the purpose of concluding a convention. The Trade and Development Board decided to transmit the Working Group's reports and its resolution to the General Assembly at the Assembly's 1976 session.

The report of UNCITRAL, containing the draft convention on the carriage of goods by sea, received Assembly consideration mainly at meetings of the Sixth (Legal) Committee.

On 15 December 1976, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it expressed its conviction that the adoption of a convention on the carriage of goods by sea which would take into account the legitimate interests of all States, particularly those of the developing countries, which would remove such uncertainties and ambiguities as existed in the rules and practices relating to bills of lading and which would establish a balanced allocation of risks between the cargo owner and the carrier would contribute to the harmonious development of international trade.

Consequently, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea in 1978 in New York, or at any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General might receive an invitation, for the purpose of considering the question of the carriage of goods by sea and embodying the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it might deem appropriate.

The Assembly referred to the Conference the draft articles approved by UNCITRAL, together with draft provisions concerning implementation, reservations and other final clauses to be prepared by the Secretary-General, asking him to circulate the draft convention to Governments and interested international organizations for comments and proposals. It also asked the Secretary-General, among other things, to invite all States to participate in the Conference, and to invite, in the capacity of observers: representatives of organizations

that had received a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its area; and the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and interested United Nations organs and regional intergovernmental organizations.

These actions were embodied in resolution 31/100, adopted by consensus. The Sixth Committee had approved the text on 9 December 1976, also by consensus. The sponsors of the resolution were Australia, Austria, Finland, Guyana, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules**

On 28 April 1976, the Commission approved the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules—a set of rules for optional use in ad hoc arbitration relating to international trade—as well as a model arbitration clause by which the parties to a commercial contract could undertake to apply the Rules in the settlement of disputes relating to the contract. Application of the Rules could also be secured by a separate agreement concluded before or after a dispute arose. The Rules had been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat.

The UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules comprised 41 articles divided into four sections. Section I, containing introductory rules, dealt with the scope of the application of the Rules, the delivery of notices and the calculation of periods of time. It also contained specific provisions concerning notice of arbitration and the representation and assistance of parties.

Section II concerned the composition and appointment of arbitral tribunals, which were to consist of one or three arbitrators, and contained provisions regarding challenging and replacement of arbitrators.

Section III dealt with arbitral proceedings: the presentation of evidence and oral arguments and the exchange of written pleadings. Included were rules concerning the place of arbitration, the languages to be used, statements of claim and of defence, pleas as to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal, interim measures of protection, hearings, expert witnesses, default and the waiver of rules. The Rules would allow for the continuation of arbitral proceedings despite the failure of a party to take requisite actions within prescribed periods of time.

Section IV contained provisions concerning the award—its form, effect, interpretation and correction—and the costs of the arbitral proceedings. It

further dealt with the question of the law applicable to the substance of the dispute: arbitrators were to apply the law designated by the parties. Any award or other decision was to be made in accordance with the terms of the contract in question.

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Sixth Committee, adopted a resolution on the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules on 15 December 1976. Stating that it was convinced that the establishment of rules for ad hoc arbitration that were acceptable in countries with different legal, social and economic systems would significantly contribute to the development of harmonious international economic relations, the Assembly recommended the use of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules in the settlement of disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations, particularly by reference to the Rules in commercial contracts. It requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the widest possible distribution of the Rules.

The Assembly's resolution—31/98—was adopted by consensus. On 9 December 1976 the Sixth Committee had approved the text, also by consensus. The sponsors were Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Other activities of UNCITRAL**

During 1976, UNCITRAL continued work on three other topics under its purview: the international sale of goods; international payments; and training and assistance in the field of international trade law. The General Assembly took decisions on these and other matters at its 1976 session when it adopted resolution 31/99 concerning the Commission's annual report.

The Commission's Working Group on the International Sale of Goods completed in 1976 its task of ascertaining which modifications of the Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods, annexed to the Hague Convention of 1 July 1964, might render that text capable of wider acceptance by countries having different legal, social and economic systems.

The Commission decided to consider at its 1977 session the draft convention on the international sale of goods prepared by the Working Group. In the meantime, the draft convention was sent to Governments and interested international organizations for their comments.

The Commission deferred the question of whether rules on the formation and validity of contracts should be set forth in the same convention, and instructed the Working Group to confine its work on that question to contracts of the international sale of goods rather than to

consider the whole matter in general terms.

The Commission requested the Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments to continue its preparation of a draft uniform law on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes, which would establish rules for their optional use in international payments. It also asked the Secretary-General to carry out further work, in accordance with the directives of the Working Group, in connexion with inquiries regarding the use of cheques for settling international payments. The Secretary-General was asked to work in consultation with the Commission's Study Group on International Payments, composed of experts provided by interested international organizations and banking and trade institutions.

The Commission, as one of its training activities, approved plans for a second UNCITRAL symposium on international trade law, to be held in conjunction with the tenth (1977) session of the Commission at Vienna, Austria. It decided that the theme of the symposium would be transport and financing documents used in international trade and that part of the programme would also be devoted to a discussion of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules.

On 15 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the report of UNCITRAL, thereby, among other things, commending the Commission for the progress made in its work. The Assembly noted with satisfaction the completion of the draft convention on the carriage of goods by sea, the adoption of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and the preparation of a draft convention on the international sale of goods.

The Assembly recommended that the Commission, *inter alia*: continue working on the topics included in its programme and on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the specific interests of the developing

countries; maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations and close collaboration with UNCTAD, and with international organizations active in the field of international trade law; and continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind the special problems of land-locked countries.

The Commission was also called upon to continue 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 a new international economic order, bearing in mind the need for United Nations organs to participate in the implementation of those resolutions.<sup>1</sup>

The Assembly welcomed the decision of the Commission to hold a second international symposium on international trade law and appealed to Governments to contribute to the costs thereof. It also welcomed the Commission's decision to review, in the near future, its long-term programme of work and requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit views and suggestions on the programme.

The Assembly invited the Commission on Transnational Corporations to refer, when applicable, specific legal issues in its programme of work to UNCITRAL for its consideration.

The Assembly's decisions were set forth in resolution 31/99, adopted by consensus. The sponsors of the text in the Sixth Committee, where it was approved by consensus on 9 December 1976, were Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324-32, resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974; and Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 50.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 32, 34-41, 64, 68.  
Plenary meeting 99.

United Nations Conference  
on the Carriage of Goods by Sea

A/31/15. UNCTAD. Report of Trade and Development Board, Vol. II (first part of its 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter II B.

A/31/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 9th session, 12 April-7 May 1976. (Chapter IV, and Annex I: Report of Committee of Whole I, relating to draft Convention on Carriage of Goods by Sea.)

A/C.6/31/L.17. Australia, Austria, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka: draft resolution.

A/C.6/31/L.17/Rev.1. Australia, Austria, Finland, Guyana, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines,

Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 68.

A/C.6/31/L.19. Administrative and financial implications of 6-power draft resolution, A/C.6/31/L.17. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/83. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.6/31/L.17/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/402. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions I and III recommended by Sixth Committee in A/31/390. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/390. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 31/100, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/390, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

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,

Having considered chapter IV of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its ninth session which contains draft articles for a convention on the carriage of goods by sea,

Noting that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law considered and adopted the draft articles taking note of observations and comments submitted by Governments, by the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and by international organizations,

Taking note with appreciation of the comments of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that the revision of the law on carriage of goods by sea involves consideration not only of legal but also of economic and shipping trade aspects, and that these aspects should be given due consideration at an international conference of plenipotentiaries,

Convinced that international trade is an important factor in the promotion of friendly relations among States and that the adoption of a convention on the carriage of goods by sea which would take into account the legitimate interests of all States, particularly those of the developing countries, which would remove such uncertainties and ambiguities as exist in the rules and practices relating to bills of lading and which would establish a balanced allocation of risks between the cargo owner and the carrier, would contribute to the harmonious development of international trade,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the valuable work done in having prepared draft articles for a convention on the carriage of goods by sea;

2. Decides that an international conference of plenipotentiaries shall be convened in 1978 in New York, or at any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General may receive an invitation, to consider the question of the carriage of goods by sea and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it may deem appropriate;

3. Refers to the conference the draft articles for a convention on the carriage of goods by sea approved by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, together with draft provisions concerning implementation, reservations and other final clauses to be prepared by the Secretary-General;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the draft Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, together with draft provisions concerning implementation, reservations and other final clauses to be prepared by the Secretary-General, to Governments and interested international organizations for comments and proposals;

(b) To convene the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea for an appropriate period in 1978 at any of the places referred to in paragraph 2 above;

(c) To arrange for the preparation of summary records of the proceedings of the plenary meetings of the Conference and of meetings of committees of the whole which the Conference may wish to establish;

(d) To invite all States to participate in the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea;

(e) To invite 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, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(f) To invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of

African Unity, in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(g) To invite the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations and interested regional intergovernmental organizations, to be represented at the Conference by observers;

(h) To draw the attention of the States and other participants referred to in subparagraphs (d) to (g) above to the desirability of appointing as their representatives persons especially competent in the field to be considered;

(i) To place before the Conference:

(i) All comments and proposals received from Governments;

(ii) Working and background papers which may be received from the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other interested international organizations, taking into consideration the legal, economic and shipping trade aspects of the draft Convention;

(iii) Draft provisions concerning implementation, reservations and other final clauses and all relevant documentation and recommendations relating to methods of work and procedure;

(j) To ensure that all relevant documentation for the Conference will be distributed to all participants in the Conference at the earliest possible date;

(k) To arrange for adequate staff and facilities required for the Conference, bearing in mind the fact that the legal, economic and shipping trade aspects of the carriage of goods by sea should receive due consideration at the Conference.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

TD/B/C.4/148 (TD/B/C.4/ISL/21). Report of Working Group on International Shipping Legislation on first part of its 5th session, Geneva, 5-16 January 1976. (Annex III: List of documents.)

TD/B/C.4/153 (TD/B/C.4/ISL/25). Report of Working Group on International Shipping Legislation on 2nd part of its 5th session, Geneva, 26-30 July 1976. (Annex III: List of documents.)

#### UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules

UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.V.6.

A/31/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 9th session, 12 April-7 May 1976. (Chapter V, and Annex II: Report of Committee of Whole II, relating to UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules.)

A/C.6/31/L.13. Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 68.

A/C.6/31/L.15, A/C.5/31/84. Administrative and financial implications of 17-power draft resolution, A/C.6/31/L.13. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/31/402. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions I and III recommended by Sixth Committee in A/31/390. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/390. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/98, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/390, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the value of arbitration as a method of settling disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations,

Convinced that the establishment of rules for ad hoc arbitration that are acceptable in countries with different legal,

social and economic systems would significantly contribute to the development of harmonious international economic relations,

Bearing in mind that the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law have been prepared after extensive consultation with arbitral institutions and centres of international commercial arbitration,

Noting that the Arbitration Rules were adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its ninth session after due deliberation,

1. Recommends the use of the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the settlement of disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations, particularly by reference to the Arbitration Rules in commercial contracts;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the widest possible distribution of the Arbitration Rules.

#### Other activities of UNCITRAL

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter III.

A/31/15. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Vol. II (first part of 16th session, Geneva, 5-23 October 1976), Chapter V B.

A/31/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 9th session, Headquarters, New York, 12 April-7 May 1976. (Annex III: List of documents before Commission.)

A/C.6/31/5 and Add.1. Notes by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/31/L.14 and Corr.1. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 68.

A/31/390. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/99, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/390, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its ninth 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, and its resolution 3108(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it increased the membership of the Commission, as well as its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Commission on the work of its annual sessions,

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,

Noting further that, under resolutions 2205(XXI) and 3108(XXVIII), a State elected as a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law takes office on 1 January of the year following its election, and that its

term of office expires on 31 December of the last year of the period for which it was elected,

Bearing in mind that much of the substantive work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is carried out in its Working Groups which usually meet during the months of January and February prior to the regular annual session of the Commission, and that inconvenience is caused to the work of the Commission because vacancies occurring in the membership of Working Groups as at 31 December cannot be filled until the next regular annual session of the Commission,

Taking into account the fact that Governments of Member States which are not members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law have on occasion expressed the wish to attend sessions of the Commission and of its Working Groups as observers and the opinion of the Commission expressed in paragraph 74 of its report on the work of its ninth session that it is in the interest of the Commission's work that such States, not members of the Commission, be given the opportunity to participate in its work as observers,

Bearing in mind that the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its sixteenth session, took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its ninth 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 the completion of the draft Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea and the adoption by the Commission of the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

4. Further notes with satisfaction that a draft convention on the international sale of goods has been prepared by a working group of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and that this draft convention has been transmitted to Governments and interested international organizations for their comments;

5. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to hold a second international symposium on international trade law in connexion with its tenth session in 1977 and, in view of the fact that the symposium is financed by voluntary contributions, appeals to Governments to contribute to the costs of the symposium;

6. 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) Maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations with regard to the consideration of legal problems that would be susceptible of action by it;

(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;

7. Calls upon the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly 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;

8. Invites the Commission on Transnational Corporations, if it identifies specific legal issues in its programme of work that would be susceptible of action by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to refer such issues to that Commission for its consideration;

9. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to review, in the near future, its long-term programme and, in this connexion, requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit their views and suggestions on such a programme;

10. Decides that:

(a) The term of office of those members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law whose term would expire on 31 December 1976 is extended until the last day prior to the beginning of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1977 and the term of office of those members of the Commission whose term would expire on 31 December 1979 is extended until the last day prior to the beginning of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1980;

(b) Commencing with the elections to membership of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, all States elected to membership shall take office at the beginning of the first day of the regular annual session of the Commission immediately following their election and their terms of office shall expire on the last day prior to the opening of the seventh regular annual session of the Commission following their election;

(c) Governments of Member States that are not members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law are entitled, when they so request, to attend the sessions of the Commission and its Working Groups as observers;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussions at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly on the Commission's report on the work of its ninth session.

#### Other documents

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Year-book, Vol. VII: 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.V.1.

## Chapter V

**Treaties and multilateral conventions****Privileges and immunities****Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations**

During 1976, there were no accessions to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. At the end of 1976 the following 112 States were parties to the Convention: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, 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, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, 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 Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the

Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

**Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies**

In the course of 1976, a notification of succession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies was received from Tonga, which undertook to apply the Convention to 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 Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Morocco extended its application of the Convention in 1976 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Monetary Fund.

Egypt extended its application of the Convention to IFC in 1976.

**PARTIES TO CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES  
OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

(As at 31 December 1976)

| States parties         | Agencies in respect of which Convention is applicable |     |        |     |            |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |      |
|------------------------|---|-----|--------|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                        | ILO   | FAO | UNESCO | WHO | World Bank | IFC | IDA | IMP | ICAO | UPU | ITU | WMO | IMCO |
| Algeria                | x   | x   | x      | x   | x          |     |     | x   | x    | x   | x   | x   | x    |
| Argentina              | x   | x   | x      | x   | x          | x   |     | x   | x    | x   | x   | x   | x    |
| Austria                | x   | x   | x      | x   | x          | x   | x   | x   | x    | x   | x   | x   |      |
| Barbados               | x   | x   | x      | x   |            |     |     | x   | x    | x   | x   | x   | x    |
| Belgium                | x   | x   | x      | x   | x          | x   | x   | x   | x    | x   | x   | x   | x    |
| Brazil                 | x   | x   | x      | x   | x          | x   | x   | x   | x    | x   | x   | x   | x    |
| Bulgaria               | x   | x   | x      | x   |            | x   | x   | x   |      | x   | x   | x   | x    |
| Byelorussian SSR       | x   |     | 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   |      |

| States parties                   | Agencies in respect of which Convention is applicable |     |        |     |            |     |     |                  |      |     |     |     |      |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|--------|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                                  | ILO   | FAO | UNESCO | WHO | World Bank | IFC | IDA | IMF <sup>a</sup> | ICAO | UPU | ITU | WMO | IMCO |
| 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   | 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   |      |
| 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 Republic             | 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   | 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    |
| Romania                          | x   | x   | x      | x   | x          |     |     | x                | x    | x   | x   | x   | x    |
| Rwanda                           | x   | x   | x      | x   | x          |     | x   | x                | x    | x   | x   | x   |      |
| 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   |     |      |
| Togo                             |   |     |        | x   |            |     |     |                  |      | x   |     |     |      |
| Tonga                            | 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    |
| 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    |

<sup>a</sup> International Monetary Fund.

### Special agreements relating to privileges and immunities

A number of agreements containing provisions on privileges and immunities were concluded with Member States during 1976. These included: an agreement with Belgium regarding United Nations offices in that country; an agreement with Cuba

regarding the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana in May 1976; an agreement with Egypt regarding the Interregional Centre for Demographic Research and Training at Cairo; an agreement with India regarding the nineteenth session of the Statistical



Commission, held at New Delhi in November 1976; an agreement with the Ivory Coast in connexion with the first part of the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council, held at Abidjan in June and July 1976; an agreement with Japan regarding the headquarters of the United Nations University at Tokyo; an agreement with Kenya regarding the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Nairobi in May 1976; and an agreement with Peru regarding the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Lima in May 1976.

In addition, a number of agreements pertaining to training courses, seminars and study tours were concluded with other host States.

#### **Registration and publication of treaties and agreements**

As at 31 December 1975, a total of 20,949 international agreements and 10,719 subsequent actions (certified statements) relating to those agreements were registered or filed and recorded with the United Nations Secretariat.

Between 1 January and 31 December 1976, approximately 950 international agreements and 900 subsequent actions were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording.

The texts of treaties and 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 1976, 17 volumes of the Treaty Series, covering treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded in 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973, 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 1976:

Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Adopted by the twenty-ninth World Health Assembly on 17 May 1976  
 Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976  
 Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) with annexes. Concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975  
 Agreement on Minimum Requirements for the Issue and Validity of Driving Permits (APC). Concluded at Geneva on 1 April 1975  
 European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR). Done at Geneva on 15 November 1975  
 Amendments to the title and substantive provisions of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Govern-

mental Maritime Consultative Organization on 14 November 1975  
 International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended by the International Sugar Council on 30 September 1975  
 Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Approved by the International Sugar Council on 18 June 1976  
 International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended until 31 December 1977 by the International Sugar Council on 18 June 1976  
 Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Concluded at Bangkok on 27 March 1976

#### **Status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1976**

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions rose to 268 by the end of 1976.

During the year, 156 signatures were affixed to treaties for which the Secretary-General exercised depositary functions, and 520 instruments of ratification, accession and acceptance or notification were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received 66 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 1976:

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966; entered into force on 3 January 1976  
 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966; entered into force on 23 March 1976  
 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966; entered into force on 23 March 1976  
 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 November 1973; entered into force on 18 July 1976  
 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Done at Vienna on 21 February 1971; entered into force on 16 August 1976  
 Regulation No. 36: Uniform Provisions concerning the Construction of Public Service Vehicles. 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; entered into force on 1 March 1976  
 European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), with annex and Protocol of Signature. Done at Geneva on 1 July 1970; entered into force on 5 January 1976  
 Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage

(ATP), with annexes. Done at Geneva on 1 September 1970; entered into force on 21 November 1976

International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973 and extended by the International Sugar Council on 30 September 1975; entered into force on 1 January 1976

International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973 and extended until 31 December 1977 by the International Sugar Council on 18 June 1976; entered into force on 28 December 1976

International Tin Agreement, 1975. Concluded at Geneva on

21 June 1975; entered into force provisionally on 1 July 1976

International Cocoa Agreement, 1975. Concluded at Geneva on 20 October 1975; entered into force provisionally on 1 October 1976

International Coffee Agreement, 1976. Concluded at London on 3 December 1975; entered into force provisionally on 1 October 1976

Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 November 1974; entered into force on 15 September 1976

### Documentary references

#### Privileges and immunities

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV O.

#### Registration and publication of treaties and agreements

United Nations Treaty Series, Vols. 757-759, 766-768, 789, 783, 784, 818, 825, 827, 829, 830, 832, 873 and 895 (issued in 1976, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973).

Statement of Treaties and International Agreements registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat during 1975 (ST/LEG/SER.A/335-346). (Issued monthly.)

#### New multilateral treaties concluded under United Nations auspices

Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization (World Health Assembly resolution 29.38). Adopted by 29th World Health Assembly on 17 May 1976. Official Records of WHO, No. 233.

A/CONF.73/15 and Add.1/Rev.2. Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Concluded at Rome, Italy, on 13 June 1976.

E/CN.11/L.441/INF. Consideration of specific issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP. Report of Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts to Finalize Constitution of Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Tele-

community. Concluded at Bangkok, Thailand, on 27 March 1976.

ECE/TRANS/13. Agreement on Minimum Requirements for the Issue and Validity of Driving Permits (APC). Done at Geneva on 1 April 1975.

ECE/TRANS/17. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Done at Geneva on 14 November 1975.

#### Status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1976

Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions. List of Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, etc. as at 31 December 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.V.7 and corrigendum.

Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions. Supplement No. 8. Annex: Final Clauses (ST/LEG/SER.D/1/Annex). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.V.8.

#### Other documents

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV N.

United Nations Juridical Yearbook, 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.V.3.

## Chapter VI

**Other legal questions****Measures to prevent international terrorism****Consideration by the General Assembly**

The General Assembly's consideration of measures to prevent international terrorism and to eliminate the underlying causes thereof, and of the 1973 report of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism,<sup>1</sup> was resumed in 1976 after having been successively deferred for three years due to lack of time. The item was discussed at the thirty-first (1976) session of the Assembly mainly in the Sixth (Legal) Committee.

On 15 December 1976, 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 régimes and other forms of alien domination and upheld the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter 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 régimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Assembly invited States to become parties to the existing international conventions that related to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism and 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 right of peoples to self-determination.

Also by this resolution, the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism was invited to continue its work in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly in 1972.<sup>2</sup> States which had not yet done so were invited to submit observations and concrete proposals to the Secretary-General,

who was asked to transmit to the Ad Hoc Committee an analytical study of those observations. The Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to consider the observations of States and to submit, for consideration at the next Assembly session, a report with recommendations for possible co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism.

The Assembly's resolution—31/102—was adopted by a vote of 100 to 9, with 27 abstentions. It had been approved by the Sixth Committee on 10 December 1976 by a roll-call vote of 86 in favour to 8 against, with 24 abstentions. The following Members sponsored the text: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

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

During the debate, Bolivia, Chile, the United States and Uruguay were among those holding that it was urgent to get under control a phenomenon which seriously threatened relations between States and took a heavy toll of human lives. It was observed that every State had a paramount obligation to protect the lives of its citizens and that, because of the indiscriminate character of terrorism, no State should hope to be immune from its effects.

In the course of the discussion, considerable attention was given to the underlying causes of international terrorism. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania commented that some States, while eager to establish sanctions against international terrorism, were reluctant to search for underlying causes. Without eradication of the causes, no amount of international legislation could put an end to terrorism. If oppression in the form of colonialism, apartheid and foreign occupation was ended, he said,

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 777-79.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 649-50, text of resolution 3034(XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

terrorism would either decrease or disappear.

Other Members expressing similar views included India, the Niger, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Yugoslavia felt that it was indispensable to make a clear distinction between acts of State or individual terrorism, against which decisive international action should be taken, and the genuine struggle of oppressed peoples for liberation and equal rights, which was actually a negation of terrorism and violence.

Bolivia commented to the effect that in spite of the positive results achieved by the United Nations in the struggle against colonialism, in the establishment of a more just international order and thus in the elimination of the causes of violence, terrorism continued unabated.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United Kingdom said it opposed the resolution because, among other things, it did not include an adequate condemnation of terrorism and it was not sufficiently directed towards the elaboration of measures to combat international terrorism.

Australia and Italy were among those objecting to the operative provision reaffirming the right to self-determination and independence, as well as that condemning the continuation of repressive or terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien régimes in denying peoples that right. They considered these provisions to be inappropriate.

### Communications to the Secretary-General

Several communications from Member States on the question of international terrorism were re-

ceived by the Secretary-General during 1976.

By a letter of 23 August, Israel drew attention to what it termed a criminal attack carried out on 11 August 1976 against the passengers of an El Al Israel Airlines plane in the Istanbul International Airport. It stated that four passengers of various nationalities were killed and 21 were injured in the incident. Israel's letter cited this as only the latest in a series of indiscriminate terrorist attacks, and held that the guiding force behind the attacks was the Libyan Arab Republic. The Government of Israel felt that the time had been reached for the United Nations to take immediate and effective action.

The Libyan Arab Republic responded to Israel's communication on 31 August 1976. Israel's accusations were not only false, it argued, but were part of an attempt to create a climate of anarchy in the hope of covering up the terrorism exercised against the Arab people of Palestine. The Libyan Arab Republic hoped that the United Nations would be able to take effective measures to put an end to the terrorism exercised by all racist régimes in the world, including the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

By a letter dated 18 October 1976, Kuwait drew attention to the escalation of what it called Israeli acts of piracy against Arab civilians on the high seas. Two specific incidents were described. Kuwait asked the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures aimed at putting an end to Israel's piratical acts, which, it said, contravened all norms of international law.

### Documentary references

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 50.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 60-65, 69, 70.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV G. A/C.6/31/L.22. Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Sixth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 70, by roll-call vote of 86 to 8, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru,

Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Central African Empire, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

A/C.5/31/86, A/31/440. Administrative and financial implications of 22-power draft resolution, A/C.6/31/L.22. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee. A/31/429. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/102, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/429, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 99, by 100 votes to 9, with 27 abstentions.

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,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, established under General Assembly resolution 3034(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, has been obliged to suspend its work,

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 régimes 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. Invites States to become 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 under General Assembly resolution 3034(XXVII);

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-second session;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the necessary facilities and services, including summary records;

12. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session.

#### Communications to the Secretary-General

A/31/182 (S/12186). Letter of 23 August from Israel.

A/31/188 (S/12191). Letter of 31 August from Libyan Arab Republic.

A/31/272. Letter of 18 October from Kuwait.

## Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages

By a letter of 28 September 1976, the Federal Republic of Germany asked the General Assembly to consider at its 1976 session the possibility of drafting and adopting a convention on international action against the taking of hostages. In an explanatory memorandum, the Federal Republic of Germany observed that in recent years the number of cases in which persons were taken hostage, deprived of their personal liberty and threatened with death with a view to impelling others to do certain acts against their will had assumed frightening proportions all over the world. Incidents often ended with the deliberate killing of hostages.

These acts normally affected more than one State and nationals of several States simultaneously. It was in the nature of such acts that they could at any time set off an uncontrollable chain of events, endangering international peace and transnational relations. This phenomenon could no longer be accepted by the Member States of the United Nations without reaction.

The General Assembly agreed to place the item on its agenda and allocated it to the Sixth (Legal) Committee, which considered it between 26 November and 10 December 1976.

On 15 December 1976, on the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted a resolu-

tion by which, expressing its grave concern at the increase of hostage-taking, it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, to be composed of 35 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world.

The Ad Hoc Committee was asked to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking of hostages and was authorized to consider suggestions and proposals from any State. The Committee was also asked to present its report, and to make every effort to submit a draft convention, to the Assembly in good time for consideration at its 1977 session.

The Assembly took these actions in adopting, by consensus, resolution 31/103. The Sixth Committee had approved the text, as revised, on 10 December, also by consensus.

The resolution was sponsored in the Committee by the following 38 Member States: Austria, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, the Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece,

Grenada, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Surinam, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

Amendments submitted by the Libyan Arab Republic, which were not pressed to a vote, would have *inter alia* modified the term "hostages" to read "innocent hostages." The Libyan Arab Republic stated that it was motivated by a desire to protect innocent lives.

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

During the debate, many Member States described the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany as constructive and timely. Others felt that the question of hostage-taking had been unnecessarily or improperly removed from the overall topic of international terrorism.

A number of Members, including Japan, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal, the United States and Uruguay, considered that the problem of hostage-taking had become a threat to international peace and security. They held that the taking of hostages was universally condemned and should be treated as a crime under international law: if forbidden in time of war, it should be prohibited without qualification in time of peace.

Commenting on the nature of the convention to be drafted, the Federal Republic of Germany said

it should be based on the principle that States parties to it should either prosecute offenders or extradite them to other States. Australia and others held that non-prosecution of offenders could not be justified by reference to the political character of violations of human rights. Australia suggested that the Ad Hoc Committee might investigate techniques of internationally controlled prosecution, such as an international criminal court.

Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and several other Members stressed that the taking of hostages could not be separated from the wider problem of international terrorism and that any measure designed to solve the problem of terrorism merely by treating its consequences would be vitiated from the outset. In Jordan's view, the real solution to the problem of hostage-taking lay in solving the basic problem of international terrorism and its roots. The USSR believed that attempts to single out only the humanitarian aspect of the hostage-taking problem would not facilitate its solution; it should be considered as part of the problem of combating terrorism.

Many Members—China, Tunisia and the Ukrainian SSR among them—insisted that a convention against the taking of hostages should in no way impair the rights of national liberation movements in their struggles, the right of peoples to self-determination or the territorial integrity of States.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
General Committee, meeting 2.

Fifth Committee, meeting 50.

Sixth Committee, meetings 55-60, 64, 69, 70.

Plenary meetings 99, 107.

A/31/242. Letter of 28 September from Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Federal Republic of Germany (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages").

A/31/250/Add.1. Second report of General Committee, para. 1.

A/C.6/31/3. Letter of 4 October from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Sixth Committee.

A/C.6/31/L.10. Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Surinam, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.6/31/L.10/Rev.1. Austria, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Surinam, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 70.

A/C.6/31/L.11. Libyan Arab Republic: amendments to 35-power draft resolution, A/C.6/31/L.10.

A/C.6/31/L.12. Administrative and financial implications of 35-

power draft resolution, A/C.6/31/L.10. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/87, A/31/441. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/31/430. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/430. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/103, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/430, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Considering that the progressive development of international law and its codification contribute to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter, freedom, justice and peace in the world are inseparable from the recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family,

Having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provide that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security,

Recognizing that the taking of hostages is an act which endangers innocent human lives and violates human dignity, Gravely concerned at the increase of such acts,

Recalling the prohibition of the taking of hostages in articles 3 and 34 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, the

Hague Convention of 1970 for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Montreal Convention of 1971 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention of 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, as well as General Assembly resolution 2645(XXV) of 25 November 1970 condemning aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel,

Recognizing the urgent need for further effective measures to put an end to the taking of hostages,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the taking of hostages,

1. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, composed of thirty-five Member States;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and of representation of the principal legal systems of the world;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking

of hostages and authorizes the Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on this item at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to afford the Ad Hoc Committee any assistance and provide it with all facilities it may require for the performance of its work, to provide the Committee with pertinent information on the taking of hostages and to ensure that summary records of the meetings of the Committee will be drawn up and submitted;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit its report and to make every effort to submit a draft convention to the General Assembly in good time for consideration at its thirty-second session and requests the Secretary-General to communicate the report to Member States;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages."

A/31/479 and Add.1. Appointment of members of Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting of an International Convention against Taking of Hostages. Notes by Secretary-General.

## Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961

By a 1975 decision,<sup>3</sup> the General Assembly invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General comments and observations on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations<sup>4</sup> as well as on the desirability of elaborating provisions concerning the status of the diplomatic courier.

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly, for consideration at its thirty-first (1976) session, containing the comments received during the course of the year from the following States: Austria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Kuwait, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The question was discussed in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee at meetings held on 7, 8 and 9 December 1976. On 13 December, the Assembly adopted, as resolution 31/76, a text recommended by the Sixth Committee.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly urged States which had not done so to become parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and reaffirmed the need for strict implementation of the Convention's provisions in the interest of maintaining normal relations between States, strengthening international peace and security and developing international co-operation.

The Assembly also invited Member States to submit or supplement their comments and observations on the Convention and on the provisions concerning the status of the diplomatic courier, with due regard also to the question of the status

of the diplomatic bag not accompanied by the diplomatic courier. It requested the International Law Commission at the appropriate time to study, in the light of information received from Member States, the proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the unaccompanied diplomatic bag.

The Secretary-General was asked to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third (1978) session—at which time the question would again be taken up—an analytical report on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the Convention based on comments and observations received from Member States and taking into account the results of the study by the International Law Commission.

Resolution 31/76 was adopted by a recorded vote of 92 to 0, with 25 abstentions. The Sixth Committee, which approved the text on 9 December by 72 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions, had rejected, by a vote of 39 against to 23 in favour, with 33 abstentions, a motion by the United States that a separate vote be taken on each paragraph.

The following 22 Members sponsored the resolution in the Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran, Liberia, Mali, Panama, Poland, Senegal, Somalia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

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

The resolution was introduced in the Sixth Com-

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 895, text of resolution 3501(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 511-18.

mittee by the USSR, whose representative pointed out that, since more than 30 States had still not acceded to the Convention, Members should be urged once again to do so with a view to making it truly universal in character. Certain States, he said, continued to violate the terms of the Convention; that was reflected in the difficulties faced by diplomatic couriers. Some States favoured the drafting of a protocol on the status of the diplomatic courier, although others opposed the idea. The USSR representative proposed that the Secretary-General might send a questionnaire to Member States every three or four years regarding their practical experience in applying the Vienna Convention.

Most of the sponsors of the resolution expressed views similar to those of the USSR.

Japan, the Netherlands, the United States and others expressed doubts that a new protocol on the status of the diplomatic courier would increase the likelihood of further ratifications of the Vienna Convention and questioned the advisability of any further study of the question. They noted that only a few States had submitted comments, and their lack of unanimity did not seem to suggest that it would be useful to refer the matter to the International Law Commission.

These and other Members—including Kenya, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom—felt that the Assembly should be seeking a better response from Governments rather than adding this item to the Commission's already heavy programme of work.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 64-70.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV E.

A/31/145 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/31/L.16. Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Liberia, Mali, Panama, Poland, Somalia, USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.6/31/L.16/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran, Liberia, Mali, Panama, Poland, Senegal, Somalia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by Sixth Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 68, by 72 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions.

A/31/403. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/76, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/403, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1976, meeting 97, by recorded vote of 92 to 0, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, 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, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua

New Guinea, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,

Noting that since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 3501(XXX) of 15 December 1975 the number of States parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 has increased,

Concerned at continuing instances of violations of the rules of diplomatic law relating, in particular, to the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier,

Recognizing the advisability of studying the question of the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier in the light of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,

Considering it desirable that the General Assembly should periodically consider at its sessions the question of implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,

1. Urges States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961;

2. Reaffirms the need for strict implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 in the interest of maintaining normal relations between them, strengthening international peace and security and developing international co-operation;

3. Invites Member States to submit or to supplement their comments and observations on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and on the desirability of elaborating provisions concerning the status of the diplomatic courier in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3501(XXX), with due regard also to the question of the status of the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier;

4. Requests the International Law Commission at the appropriate time to study, in the light of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and other information on this question to be received from Member States through the Secretary-General, the proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, which would constitute development and concretization



of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session an analytical report on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 on the basis of comments and observations on this question received from Member States and also taking into account the results, if

available and ready, of the study by the International Law Commission of the proposals on the elaboration of the above-mentioned protocol;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General."

## Relations with the host country

### Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country held nine meetings in 1976. 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; 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 bulk of the Committee's work in 1976 related to complaints by missions of unlawful acts against them, their personnel and their property. The acts in question were directed against the missions of seven Member States: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the USSR. The incidents involved the firing of shots, bombings and attempted bombings, thefts and various acts of harassment and violence. The Committee took specific decisions strongly condemning the shooting incidents.

Some Committee members, including Bulgaria, Iraq and the USSR, drew attention to what they called the dangerous escalation of the hostile campaign waged against the missions of certain States, in which they saw evidence that the repeated assertions and promises of the host country regarding the prevention of criminal acts remained unfulfilled, adding that the possibility of bloodshed could not be ruled out if the trend were not reversed.

In the view of these members, the unlawful acts

in question had taken on a systematic character and were part of an organized campaign. The inaction of the authorities in the face of this situation was not only a violation of the international obligations of the host country but amounted to virtual connivance with the criminal elements responsible for the campaign. The argument that New York was not the only city in which terrorist acts were perpetrated against diplomats was no justification for such acts. Nor could respect for fundamental freedoms be used as an excuse for the inaction of the authorities of the host country.

These members complained of the virtual impunity that, in their view, was enjoyed by the perpetrators of unlawful acts against missions, including organizations which openly claimed credit for attacks. They felt that the attitudes of local officials and of the press encouraged those prone to such actions.

The host country—the United States—categorically rejected charges of connivance with the perpetrators of illegal acts against missions and of inaction on the part of the local authorities. As shown by terrorist acts elsewhere in the world, no Government could give an ironclad guarantee of safety to diplomats.

Pointing out that many persons charged with unlawful activities against missions had been arrested by the authorities, the United States admitted that there had been fewer prosecutions than arrests and fewer convictions than prosecutions, but observed that: wrongdoers were often impossible to find; witnesses were sometimes unavailable, while in some cases diplomats who could have testified refused to do so; in some instances prosecutors deemed the evidence insufficient to warrant action. In the view of the United States, respect for the constitutional right of freedom of speech imposed limits on the possibility of curbing demonstrations against missions.

Some other members, including the United Kingdom, while sympathizing with missions which had been victims of unlawful acts, said that it was wrong to accuse the United States authorities of connivance with the culprits. In a democracy, they said, the preservation of public order presented special problems.

In its recommendations, the Committee noted with satisfaction the host country's assurances re-

garding the safeguarding of the security of missions and recognized the usefulness of the various measures taken towards that end, but expressed deep concern over the serious acts of terrorism and other criminal acts nevertheless committed against several missions. It condemned such acts as being totally incompatible with the norms of international law. The host country was urged to take all necessary measures without delay to prevent unlawful acts against missions, to apprehend, bring to justice and punish all those responsible for such acts, and to prohibit illegal activities of organizations that encouraged or engaged in terrorist or other acts of violence against missions or their personnel.

With a view to facilitating the course of justice, the Committee called on missions to co-operate as fully as possible with the United States authorities in cases affecting their security and emphasized that, without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it was the duty of all members of the diplomatic community to respect local laws and regulations.

The Committee also made recommendations on the problem of parking diplomatic vehicles. Renewing its appeal to New York City authorities to consider terminating the practice of issuing summonses to diplomats with regard to the parking of their vehicles, it noted with pleasure that, in response to its previous recommendations, no diplomatic vehicles were being towed away.

Noting that there had been difficulties concerning the financial responsibilities of certain missions and individual diplomats, the Committee suggested that the Secretariat and all others concerned work together to solve those problems.

The Committee also expressed its appreciation to the New York City Commission for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps and associated bodies for providing hospitality and promoting mutual understanding between the diplomatic community and the local population.

#### **Consideration by General Assembly**

The report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was considered at the 1976 session of the General Assembly by the Sixth (Legal) Committee. On 15 December 1976, the Assembly adopted a resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee, thereby accepting the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and deciding that it should continue its work.

The Assembly adopted this resolution (31/101) by consensus. The text, sponsored by Cyprus, was approved by the Sixth Committee by consensus on 10 December. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Three other draft resolutions, none of which was pressed to a vote, were submitted to the Sixth Committee before it considered the Cyprus draft.

The first draft text, sponsored by Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia and the Ukrainian SSR, would have had the Assembly, among other things: strongly condemn terrorist and other acts of violence against missions and their personnel; urge the host country to take effective measures to guarantee the security of missions and prohibit the unlawful activities of organizations and groups which prepared, instigated, encouraged or participated in such acts; and note with regret that persons guilty of such acts still remained unpunished.

By the second draft, sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, the Netherlands, the Niger, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Zaire, the Assembly would, among other things, have: recognized the usefulness of the measures taken by the host country to provide for the security of missions; expressed its concern over criminal acts committed against several missions, strongly condemning any such acts and urging the host country to take all necessary measures to prevent them; welcomed the apprehension and prosecution by the authorities of the host country of individuals charged with committing criminal acts against missions; and called upon missions to co-operate as fully as possible with the local authorities in cases affecting their security, emphasizing the duty of all members of the diplomatic community to respect local laws and regulations.

The third draft text, sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Spain, would have had the Assembly make the recommendations set forth in the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

Opening the debate in the Sixth Committee, the United States said that, although the situation with regard to the security of missions was generally satisfactory, some problems did exist. Unlawful acts against missions should be condemned and their perpetrators prosecuted and punished. However, it was not always possible to do so because those in a position to present evidence were sometimes unwilling to testify. The United States representative stated that in 1976 federal authorities had apprehended several persons charged with acts of violence against two of the missions and that those persons had pleaded guilty.

The USSR said that the situation in respect of the security of missions had grown worse in the past year and alleged that incidents occurring in 1976 were part of a systematic campaign of harassment and violence against missions. The measures taken

by the United States authorities to protect missions and prosecute the perpetrators of unlawful acts were inadequate. The USSR representative observed that, under international law, members of missions accredited to the United Nations had no obligation to give evidence as witnesses.

Other Members, including the Byelorussian SSR, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic, also emphasized the need for effective measures to ensure the security of missions. Bulgaria believed that the host country could not invoke its domestic law as an excuse for not fulfilling its obligation under

international law in this regard. Yugoslavia called on the host country to ban the activities of organizations engaged in carrying out terrorist acts.

In other statements: the United Kingdom considered that the gravity of the incidents against missions should be balanced against the fact that the host country had taken useful measures to prevent their repetition; Israel protested against insinuations that it condoned acts of terrorism; and India expressed its appreciation of the measures taken by the host country, adding however that such efforts should be intensified.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 62, 65-70.  
Plenary meetings 99, 107.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV K.

A/31/26. Report of Committee on Relations with Host Country.  
A/C.6/31/6. Letter of 21 October from United States (transmitting texts of Proclamations issued by Governor of State of New York and Mayor of City of New York in honour of United Nations Day, 24 October 1976).

A/C.6/31/L.20. Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.6/31/L.21. Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Netherlands, Niger, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.6/31/L.23. Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Spain: draft resolution.

A/C.6/31/L.24. Cyprus: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 10 December 1976, meeting 70.

A/31/418 and Corr.1. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 31/101, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/31/418 and Corr.1, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1976, meeting 99.

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 65 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 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-second session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country."

A/31/471. Letter of 22 December from United Republic of Tanzania.

## Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

During 1976, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee continued 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 8 November 1976, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 31/8, 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: to consider the draft treaty relating to the moon; to consider completing the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broad-

casting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements; and to give detailed consideration to the 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 during its discussions.

The Assembly also recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should pursue its work on questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities in the remaining time available.

By the same resolution, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force on 15 September 1976 of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and invited States that were not parties to that instrument—or 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 As-

tronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space; or the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects—to

give early consideration to ratifying or acceding to those international agreements.

(For further details, see pp. 61-66.)

## 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 1976 in accordance with a General Assembly decision of 15 December 1975.<sup>5</sup>

Under the fellowship scheme jointly administered by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 20 fellowships were awarded to young government officials and university teachers from the following countries: Australia, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Central African Empire, Colombia, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and Turkey.

The fellows attended courses at the Hague Academy of International Law and seminars and talks 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.

Two regional training and refresher courses were organized by UNITAR in 1976: one (in January) in Doha, Qatar, for member countries of the Economic Commission for Western Asia; the other (in December) in Dacca, Bangladesh, for the developing member countries or associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Some 50 government officials and university teachers participated in these courses, and 18 were awarded travel grants under the Programme.

The International Law Commission continued to sponsor the International Law Seminar at Geneva, Switzerland, during its annual sessions. Attending

the Seminar in 1976 were 25 advanced students and junior government officials, each from a different country. Because of the voluntary contributions of six Governments, 14 of the participants received scholarships.

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law continued to give attention to the question of training and assistance in the field of international trade law. Practical training was offered under the United Nations/UNITAR fellowship scheme as well as under other programmes. Preparations were begun for a second international symposium on international trade law, to be held in conjunction with the Commission's 1977 session. The Commission decided that the theme of the symposium would be transport and financing documents used in international trade.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continued to participate in the Programme through various activities, including assistance in the improvement of teaching and research facilities in international law at selected universities and institutions in Asia and Africa, the provision of fellowships, the preparation of teaching materials for use in universities, and financial assistance to non-governmental organizations active in the field of international law.

The Advisory Committee on the Programme met in November 1976 to consider an interim report prepared by the United Nations Secretariat on the conduct of the Programme during 1976 and the prospects for 1977.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 901, text of resolution 3502(XXX).

## Documentary references

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Four, Chapter IV F.  
A/31/10. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 28th session, 3 May-23 July 1976, Chapter VI H.

A/31/14. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR, Chapter I F 1.  
A/31/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 9th session, Headquarters, New York, 12 April-7 May 1976, Chapter VII A.

## United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations

The General Assembly included in the agenda of its 1976 session an item concerning two resolutions adopted by the United Nations Confer-

ence on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna, Austria, in February and March

1975.<sup>6</sup> 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 Universal Character, adopted by the Conference, in future activities of international organizations.

The item was allocated to the Sixth (Legal) Committee, which, on 8 December 1976, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, due to lack of time, consideration of the item be deferred until the Assembly's 1977 session. On 13 December, the Assembly endorsed that recommendation without a vote.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 879-83.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Sixth Committee, meeting 67.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization,  
16 June 1975-15 June Part Four, Chapter IV H.

A/31/397. Report of Sixth Committee (on resolutions adopted by United Nations Conference on Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations).

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/408).

# Administrative and budgetary questions

## Chapter I

### Administrative arrangements

#### The composition of the United Nations Secretariat

After reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat in 1976, the General Assembly decided to change the method of calculating the desirable ranges of Secretariat posts subject to geographical distribution for each Member State (the ranges guide the Secretary-General in determining how to ensure that the staff is recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>1</sup>) and confirmed the major recruitment objectives to be achieved in the composition of the Secretariat. It also requested the Secretary-General to ensure equal opportunity for the promotion of women in the Secretariat and to establish a panel to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment.

#### Report of the Secretary-General

The report of the Secretary-General reviewed the situation of Member States related to their desirable ranges of posts subject to geographical distribution and noted that 22 Members, 12 of which had joined the Organization since 1970, half as recently as 1975, were unrepresented in the Secretariat on 30 June 1976. In addition, there were nine under-represented Member States in the Secretariat. The report also noted that candidates from some of the unrepresented States could not always be attracted to appropriate positions in the Secretariat because opportunities were much greater in their home countries and the national cadres of trained personnel in those countries might still have to increase before they would be released for work in the Secretariat.

The report's statistical data on the composition of the staff at the senior level showed that the groups encompassing developing countries in Africa and Asia and in Latin America were above

the mid-point of their desirable range at the senior level—Principal Officer (D-1) and above—while the group of countries with developed market economies was close to the mid-point and the group of socialist countries of Eastern Europe below the mid-point.

An analysis of the staff by age showed the average age to be 45 years. The report emphasized the need to recruit young candidates, particularly from Asia and the Pacific, North America, and the Caribbean and Latin America, which had the lowest percentages of staff under 40 years of age.

The report reviewed the system of desirable ranges of posts allocated for each Member State, which was applied to gauge equity in the distribution of the staff by nationality. The method followed in calculating those ranges was based on three factors: membership in the Organization, population and contribution to the budget. The lower and the higher figures in the range were intended to show, respectively, the short-term and the long-term objectives of geographical distribution of the staff.

The Secretary-General pointed out, as he had in previous reports, that the method used in computing the desirable ranges, while serving the original purpose for which it was intended, was difficult to understand, unduly complicated and resulted in certain anomalies. He proposed a new method to simplify computation, to remove the anomalies in the sizes of the ranges and in the long- and short-term objectives for different Member States, and to

<sup>1</sup> Article 101 (3) of the Charter states: "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."

provide for a constant flexibility both for individual Member States and for regions.

In the light of the discussions in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee in 1974 and 1975,<sup>2</sup> the Secretary-General considered that a desirable range of 2 to 7 posts for Member States that were assessed the minimum contribution, with 4.5 as the figure representing the mid-point of their desirable range and a flexibility of 15 per cent up or down (with a minimum flexibility of 2.5 posts up or down), might be generally acceptable. Such a change would appear to correspond to the desire of Member States to have some increase in the minimum range of posts, but would not represent any drastic alteration of the desirable range for Member States.

The report showed that women occupied 20.4 per cent of all posts subject to geographical distribution and with special language requirements, and it recorded efforts made to identify women candidates for recruitment and measures taken to improve the status and conditions of work of women in the Secretariat. It noted the revision of the Staff Rules and Staff Regulations to eliminate all differential treatment based on sex, and noted the Secretary-General's intention to issue a policy statement on the importance of equality between men and women and his proposal to appoint an ombudsman or panel to deal with complaints of staff who felt they had been discriminated against by virtue of their sex or any other reason not related to their service. The report also detailed measures taken in the field of career development and training for women.

#### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

During discussion of the item on the composition of the Secretariat, which took place in the Fifth Committee, several representatives expressed the view that, although the privileged position of some countries in the Secretariat had been reduced, there was still much to be done to achieve an equitable geographical composition of the staff.

Some Members, including Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR, stressed that, in spite of the still unsatisfactory situation, 105 of the 292 staff members who had been recruited to posts subject to geographical distribution during the previous year were from over-represented countries. The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic added that 61.4 per cent of all posts subject to geographical distribution were held by staff members with permanent appointments, many of whom were from over-represented Member States. They also noted the extension of the appointments of a number of staff who had reached retirement age. In their view, such practices prevented the employment of many well-qualified candidates

from unrepresented and under-represented Member States from all regions.

The Libyan Arab Republic, Mongolia and the USSR also believed that no extensions of appointments should be granted to staff members who reached retirement age.

While some representatives favoured a simple reduction in recruitment from over-represented countries, those of the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia believed that it should be stopped altogether.

A number of representatives, among whom were those of Czechoslovakia, India, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, felt that the geographical distribution of the Secretariat would be improved by favouring the use of fixed-term rather than permanent appointments; an increase in fixed-term appointments would bring about a continuous inflow of new talent and a better age and sex composition in the Secretariat. Jamaica, Portugal and Tunisia were among those that held the view that a greater use of fixed-term appointments would make it easier for developing countries to release their nationals for service with the Organization, on the understanding that their international experience would benefit their countries upon their return. Some representatives, including those of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, supported the discontinuation of permanent appointments; the representative of Czechoslovakia felt that permanent appointments should constitute only one third of all contracts.

The representatives of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago stressed that with the current emphasis on economic and social development it was essential to have the cultural perceptions of developing countries at the policy-making level, bearing in mind the differences in approaches to developmental problems between developed and developing countries shown by the sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions of the General Assembly.

In this connexion, many States, including Algeria, Barbados, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Romania, Somalia and Trinidad and Tobago, noted that little progress had been made in the implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 8 December 1975,<sup>3</sup> by which the Secretary-General was requested to take steps to increase the number of staff members from developing countries in senior posts in the Secretariat. These Members favoured the use of recruitment and promotion to achieve the objectives of that resolution.

Others, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, had reservations about this

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 878-80; Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 913-16.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 918, text of resolution 3417 A (XXX).

proposal on the grounds that it would run counter to the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the promotion of staff should be based only on merit and not on other considerations. The representative of the United States, while agreeing with the need for appropriate representation of developing countries at all levels, was opposed to the establishment of special rules for any level of posts. Several States, including India, Japan, Kuwait, Nepal, Portugal and Sweden, emphasized the 1974 decision of the Fifth Committee that no post in the Secretariat should be considered as the exclusive preserve of any individual Member State or any region.<sup>4</sup>

The spokesmen for several States, including those for Algeria, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, the United Republic of Cameroon and the USSR, considered that the consent of the Member State should be sought before appointing one of its nationals to a post in the Secretariat. Others, including those of Australia, Brazil, Colombia, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom, believed instead in the need for a truly independent international civil service. They stressed that the system of desirable ranges should not become a more significant criterion for recruitment than professional suitability and considered that seemingly conflicting considerations of geographical distribution and personal competence could and had to be reconciled. They upheld the necessity of a clear career structure in the international civil service to be established with minimum interference by national interests and maximum flexibility of choice for the Secretary-General.

The representative of the United Kingdom expressed the wish to see a reversal of the trend towards filling more and more high-ranking posts in the Secretariat by outside appointments. The representative of the United States emphasized that the fact that a political organization such as the United Nations was subjected to intense pressures from Member States did not excuse the Secretary-General from fully complying with his paramount obligation under Charter Article 101 (3).

The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Secretary-General attached the highest importance to that Article, which he regarded as the primary basis for the establishment and strengthening of a truly independent international civil service. The Secretary-General had never considered that the principle of equitable geographical distribution conflicted with the requirements of efficiency, competence and integrity. As a consequence of the very high standards set for the recruitment of staff, over 98 per cent of all staff in the Professional category recruited during the past year had at least a first-level university education (a Bachelor's degree or equivalent), more than 51 per cent had a second-level degree (a Master's

degree or equivalent) and 34 per cent had a third-level degree (a Ph.D. or equivalent). In addition to professional experience, 73 per cent of the new recruits had at least a good working knowledge of two or more of the official languages of the Organization.

India, Portugal, Tunisia and Turkey were among those that felt that the composition of the Secretariat as regards age should be improved. Japan, the United States and other Member States noted that the average age of appointees to junior posts was excessively high and that the Organization would benefit from the employment of young people, full of ideas and enthusiasm.

A number of representatives, including those of Australia, Colombia, Japan, Poland, the United States and Venezuela, believed that there had been some improvement in the recruitment of women during the previous year, although Afghanistan, Ghana and the United States, among others, considered that the over-all increase of 1 per cent in the number of women in the Professional category of the Secretariat was not sufficient.

Other States, for instance Austria, India and Sweden, held the view that the situation was even less satisfactory with regard to the representation of women in senior and decision-making posts. Iran observed that, according to the General Assembly's resolution of 8 December 1975,<sup>5</sup> the Secretary-General should have made every effort to recruit 65 women to posts subject to geographical distribution during 1976. In the first six months of that year, however, only 18 women had been recruited to those posts.

Australia and others felt that much more determination was needed to achieve a better balance between the sexes in the Secretariat. New Zealand and the United Kingdom suggested that the intention of the Secretary-General to attract more women to the service of the Organization should be further publicized by the United Nations information centres by means of a co-ordinated campaign carried out by the Office of Personnel Services and the Office of Public Information. It was also stressed that Member States should support the efforts of the Secretary-General by submitting more women candidates for recruitment.

Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Japan, among others, believed that measures to increase the number of women in the Secretariat should be taken within the framework of the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The Byelorussian SSR and Kenya indicated that major efforts in this area should be directed towards the recruitment of women from unrepresented and under-represented countries. Algeria, Turkey and

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 881-82.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 919, text of resolution 3416(XXX).



others observed that no mathematical ratio between men and women in the Secretariat should be established.

Australia and others stressed the need for equal opportunities in career and promotion for women in the Secretariat. Some Members, including the United States, expressed their interest in the recommended measures to eliminate all possible discrimination by reason of sex within the Secretariat. Among the States that supported the appointment of an ombudsman or panel to deal with complaints and grievances of this nature were Australia, Austria, Egypt, Jordan and Trinidad and Tobago.

Among the various measures suggested to improve the status of women in the Secretariat were the establishment of day-care centres for children of staff members, supported by Austria and Sweden, and the increased access of women to staff training programmes, welcomed by Australia, Egypt, Peru and Turkey.

The new method for calculating the desirable ranges of posts for Member States suggested by the Secretary-General in his report was generally welcomed. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian SSR, however, felt that the establishment of a single figure, rather than a range, for each Member State would serve even better the aim of achieving an equitable geographical distribution of the staff. The representatives of Japan and Romania, among others, expressed the view that more Secretariat posts should be subject to geographical distribution. Dividing Member States into five rather than seven geographical regions was favoured by the German Democratic Republic and Mexico.

A number of representatives endorsed the increase of the desirable range of posts allocated for Member States with the minimum assessment towards the budget of the Organization. Some, including those of Sweden and the United States, had difficulties with the proposal, because it would raise the relative weight of the membership factor at the expense of the contribution factor. Australia and the United Kingdom were among those that would not oppose the proposal provided that no further increase in the membership factor was foreseen.

It was generally agreed that the population factor should, for the time being, remain unchanged, as recommended in the Secretary-General's report. Nevertheless, some Members, including Egypt and Turkey, were in favour of increasing its importance, while others, among which were Ghana, Romania and the United States, were in favour of decreasing it.

Several States, including Kenya and Pakistan, believed that too much weight was being given to the contribution factor. Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and others suggested that a ceiling of 50

per cent of all posts should be established for that factor. It was also suggested that every Member State should eventually be represented by a minimum of 12 Professional staff members in posts subject to geographical distribution.

The United States noted that the increase of the membership factor from 1 to 6 to 2 to 7, together with the high level of the population factor and the continuous addition of new Members to the Organization, would contribute to the progressive watering-down of the percentage entitlement of the larger contributors.

On 18 November 1976, following the debate, a draft resolution—twice revised to incorporate suggestions by Members and oral amendments by Greece and the Upper Volta and ultimately sponsored by the Bahamas, India, Iran, Nicaragua and Trinidad and Tobago—was approved by the Fifth Committee by 95 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted it on 29 November by 102 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, as its resolution 31/26.

By the resolution, the Assembly noted the efforts of the Secretary-General to achieve an equitable geographical distribution of the staff in the Professional category and above and noted with concern that progress in implementing its 1975 resolutions<sup>6</sup> on the composition of, and employment of women in, the Secretariat had been limited and that personnel policy reforms were proceeding too slowly. Also, among other things, the Assembly reaffirmed that the considerations of efficiency, competence and integrity in the employment of staff, as laid down in the Charter, did not conflict with the principle of an equitable geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat. In addition, no post, department, division or unit should be considered as the exclusive preserve of any State or region. It expressed conviction that to achieve the objectives and goals of the United Nations, especially with regard to the new international economic order, the developing countries should be adequately represented at all levels, and in particular at the senior levels.

The Assembly adopted both the new method of establishing the desirable ranges of posts as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report and the new desirable range of 2 to 7 for Member States with the minimum assessment in the apportionment of United Nations expenses. It asked the Secretary-General to increase, by recruitment or promotion or both, the number of staff from all developing countries in senior and policy-making posts and to give priority to recruitment of candidates from among nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States.

The Assembly urged the Secretary-General to

<sup>6</sup>See footnotes 3 and 5.

increase his efforts to attract younger people to the service of the United Nations and urged Member States to intensify their efforts to put forward qualified women candidates for Professional positions, particularly at the policy-making level, in the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Secretary-General was also asked to ensure equal opportunity for the promotion of women without discrimination based on sex, to appoint as soon as possible a panel to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment and recommend action, and to provide the Assembly in 1978 with precise data showing the results of his efforts to realize the objectives of this resolution.

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

Barbados withdrew an amendment it had submitted by which the Assembly would adopt a new desirable range of 2 to 8, with 5 as the number

representing the mid-point and a flexibility of 15 per cent, for Member States with the minimum budgetary assessment.

The Philippines also withdrew its oral amendment to have the new panel investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment "against women" and to recommend "remedial," rather than "appropriate," action.

At the request of the United States, before approving the resolution in the Fifth Committee, a separate vote was taken on the operative paragraph by which the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to take effective measures to increase staff from all developing countries in senior and policy-making posts to ensure their appropriate representation at those levels. The paragraph was adopted by 80 votes to 7, with 16 abstentions. The paragraph was also adopted by a separate vote in plenary by 85 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 3-6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 28, 30, 32, 37.  
Plenary meeting 81.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter VII A.

A/31/154 and Corr.2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/264 and Corr.1. Report of JIU on implementation of personnel policy reforms approved by General Assembly in 1974 (covering note).

A/C.5/31/9. Report of JIU on personnel problems in United Nations and major recommendations of AMS. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.2. List of staff of United Nations Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General (covering note).

A/C.5/31/L.11 and Rev.1. India, Iran, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.5/31/L.11/Rev.2. Bahamas, India, Iran, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago: revised draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 18 November 1976, meeting 32, by 95 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

A/C.5/31/L.18. Barbados: amendment to 3-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.11/Rev.1.

A/C.5/31/L.22. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions), draft resolution I.

A/31/358. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/26, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/358, adopted by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 81, by 102 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 1852(XVII) of 19 December 1962, 2539(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2736(XXV) of 17 December 1970 and 3417(XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the composition of the Secretariat and resolutions 3009(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3352(XXIX) of 18 December 1974 and 3416(XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the employment of women in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General concerning the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel problems in the United Nations and major recommendations of the Administrative Management Service and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the

personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974, and having heard the statements on these reports by the representative of the Secretary-General,

Noting the efforts of the Secretary-General to achieve an equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat in the Professional category and above,

Noting with concern that the progress achieved in the implementation of resolution 3417(XXX) on the composition of the Secretariat and resolution 3416(XXX) on the employment of women in the Secretariat has been limited,

Reaffirming that the considerations of efficiency, competence and integrity in the employment of staff, as laid down in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, do not conflict with the principle of an equitable geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat,

Concerned that the reforms of personnel policy approved by the General Assembly are proceeding too slowly,

Recognizing that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity are not exclusively restricted to nationals of any particular Member State or group of Member States,

Reaffirming that the principle of equitable geographical distribution should be applied to the Secretariat as a whole and that, to this end, no post, individual department, division or unit in the Secretariat should be considered as the exclusive preserve of any individual Member State or any region,

Desirous of strengthening the role of the Office of Personnel Services of the Secretariat in the implementation of the numerous resolutions adopted on this subject,

Convinced that to achieve the objectives and goals of the United Nations, especially with regard to the new international economic order, the developing countries should be adequately represented at all levels in the Secretariat and, in particular, at the senior levels,

1. Adopts:

(a) The new method of establishing the desirable ranges of posts for Member States as described in paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat;

(b) The new desirable range of 2 to 7, as proposed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 14 of his report, for Member States with the minimum assessment in the apportionment of United Nations expenses, thus providing for a wider distribution of posts in the Secretariat;

2. Reaffirms its resolution 3417 A(XXX) and requests the Secretary-General, in the implementation of that resolution, to

take effective measures, either by recruitment or promotion, or both, to increase the number of staff from all developing countries in senior and policy-making posts in the Secretariat so as to ensure their appropriate representation at those levels;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give priority to the recruitment of candidates from among nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to attract younger people to the service of the United Nations, thus increasing the proportion of youth and achieving a better age balance in the Secretariat;

5. Urges Member States to intensify their efforts to seek and to put forward for consideration qualified women candidates for Professional positions, particularly at the policy-

making level, within the United Nations and specialized agencies, in order to improve the proportion of women in senior positions within the context of equitable geographical distribution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, through all appropriate measures, equal opportunity for the promotion of women in the Secretariat, without any discrimination based on sex;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to appoint as soon as possible a panel to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment and to recommend appropriate action;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its thirty-third session with precise data showing the result of his efforts to realize the objectives of the present resolution.

## The United Nations salary system

### Review of the United Nations salary system

On 18 December 1974, the General Assembly established the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), requesting it to review as a matter of priority the United Nations salary system.<sup>7</sup> The Commission carried out the review at its third and fourth sessions in March and June/July 1976, and submitted its report to the Assembly, where it was discussed in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

In reviewing the report of the Commission, the Fifth Committee also considered comments of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), a report of the Secretary-General and comments of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the financial implications of the Commission's recommendations, and a note by the Secretary-General containing the proposed amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations consequential to the adoption by the Assembly of the recommendations of the Commission.

The review carried out by ICSC covered mainly the salary system for staff in the Professional and higher categories. The Commission concluded that the existing level of United Nations remuneration in relation to that of the United States Federal Civil Service (the comparator civil service) was satisfactory. It proposed that the Assembly instruct the Commission to keep under continual review the United Nations/United States remuneration relationship, having due regard to all the relevant factors. The main recommendations of ICSC are summarized as follows:

- (1) Consolidation of five classes (the bases for cost-of-living adjustments at different duty stations) of post adjustment into base salaries, and change of the base date of the post adjustment system<sup>8</sup> from New York at 100 as at December 1969 (i.e. the cost of living in New York in December 1969 being taken as 100) to New York at 100 as at November 1973.

- (2) Revised scales of staff assessment rates, post adjustment rates and gross and net salaries for the Professional and higher categories.

- (3) Temporary transitional payments in order to avoid any reduction in net or pensionable remuneration for staff members whose remuneration under the revised scales would be less than under the existing ones.

- (4) Change in the definition of "base salary or wage" for purposes of terminal payments (termination indemnities, repatriation grants, payments in lieu of accrued annual leave, death grants) to "pensionable remuneration less staff assessment."

- (5) Abolition of the separate dependent spouse allowance (the amount of the allowance being incorporated in the revised base salary).

- (6) Increase in the allowance for a secondary dependant to \$300 per year.

- (7) Revised scales of amounts of the repatriation grant.

- (8) Change in the percentage of approved costs reimbursable under the provisions of the education grant, as follows:

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Expenses up to \$2,000               | 75 per cent |
| Expenses between \$2,001 and \$3,000 | 50 per cent |
| Expenses between \$3,001 and \$4,000 | 25 per cent |

and an increase in the flat amount for boarding expenses to \$750.

- (9) Revised conditions and rates for the termination indemnity.

- (10) Continuation of existing rates of staff assessment for the General Service category, pending further study by ICSC.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 875-78, text of resolution 3357(XXIX).

<sup>8</sup> 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.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Commission also submitted a number of conclusions relating to different aspects of the salary system. The principal conclusions were the following:

(1) No change should be made in the existing structure of categories or grades. The Commission would, however, study, among other related matters, the policy regarding promotions from the General Service to the Professional category and a possible extension within the common system of the use of a P-6 grade.

(2) No acceptable alternative could be found to the practice of basing the remuneration of the Professional and higher categories on the levels of pay in the highest paying national civil service, which otherwise lent itself to a significant comparison (the *Noblemaire* principle).

(3) There was no evidence to justify changing the United States Civil Service as the comparator civil service.

(4) It was necessary to use the following United Nations/United States grade equivalencies for the current review:

| United Nations | United States |
|----------------|---------------|
| P-3            | GS-12/GS-13   |
| P-4            | GS-14         |
| P-5            | GS-15         |

A comprehensive job evaluation study covering both systems should be carried out as soon as possible with the participation of outside experts. The matching points so obtained should be verified periodically.

(5) Comparison should be made between the remuneration of the comparator civil service at its headquarters (Washington, D.C.) and the remuneration of the United Nations at its headquarters (New York), the difference in the cost of living between the two cities being taken into account. The comparison should be expressed as an average ratio (Washington = 100) over the 12-month period 1 October to 30 September.

(6) In fixing the level of United Nations remuneration in relation to that of the United States Civil Service, due regard should be paid to the predominantly expatriate character of the United Nations service. [A majority of ICSC members were of the view that it would be inappropriate to define a precise optimum margin. Others believed that the advisability of fixing upper and lower limits to the margin should be studied further in 1977.]

(7) Differentiation between the over-all net remuneration of staff with and without dependants should be effected through differentiated rates of net salary (applying a higher rate of staff assessment to those without dependants) rather than, as currently, through the post adjustment system.

(8) The method of adjusting pensionable remuneration by the movement of the weighted average of post adjustments (WAPA) should remain in force pending further study.

(9) The Commission would review at the earliest opportunity the question of the language incentives provided in the United Nations Secretariat.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination commented that it had sought the following broad objectives during the review and that the proposals of ICSC would go some way towards achieving these objectives: (a) to reaffirm the doctrine of an international salary system and to re-define the method of its application; (b) to build into the salary system a rational scheme of social benefits for staff with family responsibilities; and (c) to limit, as far as possible, the effects of inflation and currency instability on emoluments.

As regards the margin between United Nations and United States Civil Service pay, ACC shared ICSC's majority opinion that a precise definition would be inappropriate. It endorsed the new rates of staff assessment, post adjustment and gross base pay, provided that five classes of post adjustment would be incorporated into base salaries with effect from 1 January 1977 (the WAPA index having reached 128.8 on 1 September 1976—that is, a movement of 28.8 per cent from 1 January 1974 to 1 September 1976) and on the understanding that suitable transitional measures designed to avoid reduction in net or pensionable remuneration would be worked out. It also endorsed the Commission's conclusion that, in the future, consolidation of post adjustment should be effected only in conjunction with a major salary review.

The Administrative Committee supported the proposals relating to the education grant but hoped that ICSC would again review at an early date the question of payment of the grant for university education for a full four years. It continued to support an increase in the maximum amount of the termination indemnity (payable to staff whose appointments were prematurely terminated by the organization for reasons of its own, such as abolition of post or reduction of staff) to 18 months pay after 18 years of service, instead of the formula proposed by ICSC, which established the limit at 12 months of pay after 15 years of service.

The Committee supported the other proposed changes relating to payment of the termination indemnity (owing to incapacity, unsatisfactory service or misconduct, or in the interests of good administration); it also welcomed the proposed end-of-service grant (payable to a staff member whose fixed-term appointment was not renewed after six years of continuous service).

The budgetary implications of the proposals of the Commission were stated by ACC to be approximately \$10,575,200 net for 1977 for all the organizations in the United Nations common system as a whole.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions confined its consideration to the financial implications of the proposals of ICSC—summarized in a report by the Secretary-General—and did not review the substance of the Commis-

sion's recommendations. Subject to observations it made, *inter alia* with respect to relative costs of the revised staff assessment and post adjustment schemes and of the change in the basis for calculating terminal payments, ACABQ said it had no reason to disagree with the Secretary-General's estimate of financial implications.

The estimated amount related to the United Nations regular budget was \$1,903,000 net.

The Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission, speaking before the Fifth Committee at the opening of the debate on the Commission's report, said that another general review of the salary system should not be necessary for five or six years, though particular aspects of the system would continue to be studied. The Commission considered that the changes it proposed should enable the organizations to recruit and retain Professional staff of the required calibre. Member States should not seek economies as much in the area of salaries as in the better utilization of staff.

The representative of Japan, while among those accepting that there was no ready alternative to the Noblemaire principle, felt that a more precise comparison between United Nations and United States remuneration was required. Ghana and Venezuela said they were of the view that the possibility of basing United Nations remuneration on that of more than one national civil service should be further studied.

Australia, Ghana and the United States were among those Members expressing reservations with regard to the proposed United Nations/United States grade equivalencies, while the USSR rejected the equivalencies on the grounds that they were based on too narrow a study.

The level of United Nations remuneration attracted several comments. Belgium and the United States favoured a comparison of United Nations remuneration with United States remuneration at New York rather than Washington because there was a large group of United States Government employees, performing duties equivalent to those of the United Nations Professional staff, stationed in New York; using that comparison, the current gap between United Nations and United States salaries was between 31 and 59 per cent, according to the United States representative.

The representative of the USSR, among others, favoured establishing a ceiling for the difference between United Nations and United States salaries. Belgium favoured a maximum margin of 10 per cent; Nigeria was of the view that, in establishing the margin, the average of United Nations remuneration in New York and other headquarters duty stations, such as Geneva (Switzerland) or Vienna (Austria), should be taken into account. Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were

among those that endorsed the Commission's request that it be instructed to keep the relationship of United Nations/United States remuneration under continual review.

Fifth Committee Members that commented on the matter doubted the necessity for a study on the need for an additional P-6 grade. Afghanistan, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom felt that a P-6 grade was not required. Australia was of the view that an additional grade could only be justified if a large number of P-5 incumbents were found to be over-qualified by comparison with United States Civil Service GS-15 officers even then, Australia felt it would be better not to add a new grade but to incorporate it within the existing structure.

Most speakers expressed reservations regarding the continuing suitability of the current post adjustment system. Australia, Canada, Italy and Turkey were among those Members favouring a fundamental review of the system because in many countries there was a move away from salary indexation as a means of controlling inflation, and also because national civil servants did not enjoy complete protection against increases in cost of living. Canada suggested that consideration be given to the feasibility of a system under which a non-movable base of 100, representing the cost of living in Washington, would be established; United Nations staff in countries where the index was higher would be compensated for cost-of-living increases in excess of those at the base. Canada also suggested, as an alternative, that consideration be given to applying increases to a certain portion of the net salary only. Belgium proposed that the increases be regressive in percentage terms in relation to the level of salary. The United States proposed that time-to-time post adjustment changes be eliminated but place-to-place differentials be maintained. The USSR proposed complete elimination of all automatic increases in remuneration. Moreover, if the Commission's recommendation that, in certain cases, it be authorized to take independent action with respect to salaries without waiting for a decision of the General Assembly meant that ICSC could increase Professional staff salaries, then the USSR could not support the recommendation, since those salaries fell within the sole competence of the Assembly.

The representatives of Australia and Japan suggested that a fundamental re-examination of the principle of the education grant be carried out. Historically the provisions of the grant had been continuously liberalized, and therefore Australia said it would have difficulty endorsing payment of the grant for university education in the country of the duty station. Japan pointed out that the original purpose of the grant had been to aid the re-assimilation of children of expatriate parents in the home

country when they returned to it, but it had simply become a means of helping parents with educational expenses. Similar points were made by the representative of the United States, who also pointed out that as current practice did not necessarily aid reassimilation—since the grant was payable for attendance at schools or universities in any country—it discriminated against staff members who were nationals of the country of the duty station. These views were shared in part or wholly by Belgium, Italy, Turkey and Venezuela. France, too, said it had doubts about the desirability of extending the grant. The Canadian spokesman pointed out that outside practice was not to reimburse university education costs. The Netherlands was of the view that the education grant provisions should be compared to those used in the best-paid civil services for reimbursement of educational costs. The USSR was among those that opposed any increase in the amount of the grant.

Argentina and Austria, however, supported the proposals of the Commission in this regard. The former said it believed that the importance of maintaining the family together was justification for reimbursement of costs of university education at the duty station; the latter strongly favoured payment of the grant for a full four years of university education and an increase in the ceiling of the grant.

The Commission's proposals with respect to the repatriation grant, termination indemnity and the introduction of an end-of-service grant were also considered. Austria, Belgium and Canada suggested that consideration be given to establishing a maximum amount for the repatriation grant. Austria and Canada also questioned whether staff returning after a full career and entitled to a pension, or those who do not leave the duty station on retirement, should receive a repatriation grant. The USSR and Belgium opposed basing separation payments on "pensionable remuneration less staff assessment," rather than on base pay, since, as the Belgian representative pointed out, it would no longer be possible to determine future costs because pensionable remuneration was adjusted automatically.

Commenting specifically on proposals concerning the termination indemnity, Afghanistan, Belgium, Ghana and Nigeria, among others, opposed payment of the indemnity for unsatisfactory service or misconduct. The United Kingdom doubted whether an increase in the indemnity was justified, since one of the reasons for consolidating five classes of post adjustment was to maintain the value of certain terminal and other payments. Ghana and Japan stated that the provision for "agreed terminations" (i.e. terminations in the interests of good administration) appeared to be over-generous.

Japan, however, supported the introduction of

the end-of-service grant in view of the increasing use of fixed-term appointments that were renewed repeatedly. This view was supported by, among others, Turkey and Venezuela.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany opposed the end-of-service grant because of its cost and on the grounds that it was structurally not justified, since existing provisions for payment of a termination indemnity provided sufficient protection. The United Kingdom and the United States stressed that the contractual status of fixed-term staff was very clear and they should not be entitled to any indemnity. Moreover, it was noted that seconded staff were to qualify for the indemnity. The United Kingdom, supported by Ghana, suggested that the proposal be deferred and reviewed.

Belgium, France and Italy were also unable to support the proposal for an end-of-service grant. Ghana saw no rationale in paying an indemnity to an official who had completed six years' service and nothing to an official who had served a slightly lesser period. The USSR opposed the principle of the grant.

During the course of the discussion, the Austrian representative proposed that the maximum number of months for which salary should be paid to the survivors of a staff member who died in service should be increased to 12 months, in keeping with the change proposed in the maximum amount of the termination indemnity.

Austria also stressed the importance of day-care facilities for children of staff members and urged that the question be pursued.

Brazil, Italy, Japan and Turkey welcomed the Commission's decision to review the question of the language incentive system, which they considered discriminatory against staff whose mother tongue was not one of the official or working languages of the Organization.

The Fifth Committee approved, on 29 November 1976, by 78 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions, a three-part draft resolution—the final two parts of which concerned the conclusions and recommendations of ICSC—and submitted it to the Assembly for adoption. [The first part, which became General Assembly resolution 31/141 A, is discussed in the section which follows.] The sponsors were Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Japan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

The Assembly adopted all parts of the resolution, together with an annex containing the necessary amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, on 17 December 1976, as its resolutions 31/141 A and B (resolution 31/141 B contained two of the three parts, as sections I and II), by a recorded vote of 119 to 11, with 2 abstentions.

As a result of the adoption of resolution

31/141 B, the Assembly approved, by section I, with effect from 1 January 1977, those recommendations of the Commission having a direct bearing on the salary system (see above, recommendations (1) to (10)). Other recommendations, relating to payment of the education grant for university education in the country of the duty station, and the end-of-service grant, were not approved but left for further study.

In addition to approving the aforementioned recommendations, the Assembly requested the Commission, by section II of resolution 31/141 B:

(a) to carry forward its study of possible further reforms of the international civil service salary system and, in that connexion, report to the Assembly on the feasibility of establishing a modified system of post adjustments;

(b) to pursue studies for the purpose of arriving at a methodology permitting comparison, at all levels, of "total compensation" between the United Nations salary system and the comparator civil service and report to the Assembly not later than at its 1978 session;

(c) to re-examine: (i) the conditions governing terminal payments, in particular for retirement, and the possibility of establishing a ceiling on the total of all such payments; (ii) the possible introduction of an end-of-service grant, with particular attention to the conditions governing payment; and (iii) the need for an allowance for post-secondary education of children of expatriate staff and, in particular, the need to cover such education in a country other than the home country; and

(d) to consider and propose in 1977 measures to align on the revised scale for termination indemnities the amount payable to dependants of a staff member who dies in service.

(For text of resolution 31/141 B, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### **Report of the International Civil Service Commission**

The second annual report of the International Civil Service Commission to the General Assembly, submitted in 1976, covered the following main items: the operation of the post adjustment system; career development and promotions in relation to reclassification of posts; day-care centres for children of staff members; and the programme of work of the Commission, in particular that relating to salaries of staff in the General Service category.

The Commission held two sessions during 1976, its third and fourth in March and June/July 1976, respectively.

The Commission approved the terms of reference and membership for its newly established Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions, set up to provide the requisite technical advice on

the operation of the post adjustment system. The Commission considered a question regarding the post adjustment index for Rome, Italy, brought to its attention in circumstances of heavy devaluation of the local currency in relation to the United States dollar, accompanied by rapid inflation. It decided that no special action in respect of Rome was warranted, but decided to study further the possible need for special measures in such circumstances.

The Commission decided to invite the Secretary-General to provide it with an analysis of the problem of reclassification of posts in the Secretariat and on progress being made towards instituting control through a consistent job classification system, for comparison with the way the problem was handled in other organizations.

In keeping with the principle that remuneration of staff in the General Service category should continue to be established by comparison with the best prevailing conditions at each duty station, the Commission stated that the allowances and other entitlements (which formed a part of the remuneration) should also continue to be established by comparison with local conditions at each duty station. It would examine the appropriate rate of the children's allowance at New York when it studied General Service salaries there.

Pending the submission of further information and proposals, ICSC was unable to express any views on the general problem of day-care centres for children of staff members.

The report also contained indications as to the way in which ICSC intended to undertake, in 1977, its next major task, namely, the assumption of its responsibilities under its statute with respect to the salaries of the General Service category.<sup>9</sup>

The second part of the annual report contained the report of ICSC on the review of the United Nations salary system (see section above).

In adopting resolutions 31/141 A and B on 17 December 1976—adopted together by a recorded vote of 119 to 11, with 2 abstentions—the General Assembly, by resolution 31/141 A, noted with appreciation the report of ICSC and approved the intention of the Commission to assume its functions under its statute relating to salaries of staff in the General Service category. The Assembly asked ICSC to submit its conclusions and recommendations on this matter at the Assembly's 1977 session.

(For text of resolution 31/141 A, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which approved the text on 29 November 1976, by 78 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions, when it approved a three-part draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Argentina,

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 875-78, resolution 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, annexing text of statute, esp. articles 11 and 12.

Austria, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Japan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. [The last two parts were incorporated into General Assembly resolution 31/141 B on the review of the United Nations salary system, discussed in the section above.]

Several comments were made in the Fifth Committee with respect to conditions of service of staff in the General Service category, in particular as regards General Service remuneration in Geneva. Belgium expressed concern at the methods used to establish General Service remuneration. Japan stressed the urgent need—in light of the serious situation with regard to the conditions of service in the General Service category, particularly at Geneva (see below)—for reviewing the guiding principles and methodology determining General Service salaries and allowances and agreed with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, France and others that priority should be given during 1977 to a review of those principles.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany also urged a review of the principles and methodology involved and stated that, in particular, further changes in the salary scales of General Service staff in Geneva should be kept to a minimum pending the outcome of the ICSC review. Belgium and Italy proposed that increases be suspended until the review was completed.

The representatives of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom trusted that ICSC would consider whether the principle of paying the best prevailing rates at each duty station was justified.

#### **Emoluments of the Secretary-General**

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly decided, without a vote, to increase the Secretary-General's salary to \$110,650 gross, with effect from 1 January 1977; his maximum retirement allowance was increased from \$38,800 to \$55,325 a year, pursuant to the provisions of a resolution of 29 November 1971 by which the Assembly decided *inter alia* that his annual retirement allowance was to be one half of the gross salary.<sup>10</sup>

The Assembly also concurred in the recommendation that, effective 1 January 1977, pensions in payment to former Secretaries-General or their surviving spouses be adjusted proportionately whenever a decision was taken affecting the maximum retirement allowance for the Secretary-General.

The Assembly then approved additional appropriations for the above purposes under the relevant section of the 1976-1977 programme budget and approved appropriate adjustments to allow for the concomitant staff assessment increases.

The Assembly's decision was taken on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee—based on an oral suggestion of the Chairman reflecting

the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on this question—and was approved without a vote by the Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976.

The decision was embodied in section IX of an 11-part resolution—31/208—concerning a number of matters related to the programme budget for the 1976-1977 biennium.

(For text of section IX of resolution 31/208, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

(See also pp. 313-14.)

#### **General Service salaries and conditions of service at the United Nations Office at Geneva**

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly—after considering a report by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), with comments by ACC and the Secretary-General, on various aspects of a strike at the United Nations Office at Geneva, Switzerland, from 25 February to 3 March 1976—requested ICSC, as a matter of urgency, to establish the methods by which the principles for determining conditions of service in the General Service category at Geneva should be applied.

The Commission was asked to have a survey made, on the basis of such methodology, of local employment conditions at Geneva, to make recommendations as to salary scales deemed appropriate in the circumstances and to inform the Assembly in 1977 of the actions taken in this regard.

The Assembly also asked ICSC to examine the basis and justification for recent General Service salary adjustments in Geneva and decided that all financial implications of a decision to raise salaries there should be covered by savings in implementing the 1976-1977 United Nations budget, including reductions in General Service posts. It asked for a report on any such reductions.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to develop, in the course of 1977, job classification standards for the General Service category at Geneva, and to introduce a job classification system based on those standards. It urged the Secretary-General, after completing a review and making any upward interim salary adjustments appropriate for General Service staff as at 1 January 1977, to refrain from further upward interim adjustments or commitments as to emoluments of such staff at Geneva until the report and recommendations of ICSC were submitted. The Assembly also decided that no salary would be paid to staff members in respect of periods of unauthorized absence from work except for reasons beyond their control or duly certified medical reasons.

These decisions were among those embodied in

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 633-34, text of resolution 2772(XXVI).



the two sections of resolution 31/193 B, which the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

[General Assembly resolution 31/193 A, which concerned pension coverage for members of the Joint Inspection Unit, is dealt with in CHAPTER III of this section.]

The Fifth Committee approved section I of the draft resolution—which was sponsored by Algeria, Canada, Costa Rica, Nigeria and Pakistan, and twice revised to reflect amendments proposed by Trinidad and Tobago and by the USSR—by a recorded vote of 91 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The sponsors also accepted a Ghanaian oral amendment to the preamble by which the Assembly noted "with satisfaction" the ICSC decision to advance the assumption of its functions under its statute in response to requests by the World Health Organization and the International Labour Office to assume those functions as soon as possible, particularly with respect to the salary scales of General Service staff at Geneva; thus, an operative paragraph by which the Assembly welcomed the same decision was deleted.

The sponsors could not accept a Belgian amendment by which the Assembly would urge the Secretary-General to suspend the upward interim salary adjustments envisaged for 1 January 1977 until the Assembly had been able to appreciate the need for it in the light of the ICSC report. The amendment was rejected by a recorded vote of 42 against to 23 in favour, with 29 abstentions.

Section II of the resolution, which was added to the text as the result of an amendment by Japan, was approved by a recorded vote of 77 to 0, with 16 abstentions. The Fifth Committee then approved the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by a recorded vote of 89 to 0, with 2 abstentions, on 21 December 1976.

The report of JIU on aspects of the February-March 1976 strike at Geneva contained information and observations on the historical background of the procedures followed in determining General Service salaries in Geneva over the years, a detailed examination of the 1975 salary survey, and a review of other problems concerning the General Service staff in Geneva.

The report noted that negotiations following the strike had culminated in an agreement reached on 28 April 1976—between staff representatives and a sole negotiator appointed by the Secretary-General in agreement with the executive heads of the Geneva-based organizations—which provided for salary increases. In addition, the agreement provided increases in dependency allowances. The estimated total cost was \$25 million for all the organizations involved.

The Joint Inspection Unit concluded that the situation in Geneva was marked by: major shortcomings in the application of the methods for determining General Service salaries, with the result that the principle of best prevailing conditions of employment was no longer adhered to; a hierarchy of salaries and pensions for the staff as a whole which in too many cases, was inversely proportional to the level of qualifications and responsibilities; an absence of any rational career or post classification system, and a de facto ranking system which contained serious anomalies; the absence of any definition of responsibilities in respect of the power of decision; and a crisis of confidence between staff and management.

Based on these conclusions, JIU made five main recommendations, relating to: (1) the preparation of a draft regulation on the method of applying the principles of the best prevailing conditions of employment; (2) the acceleration of the implementation of the provisions of article 12, paragraph 1, of the statute of ICSC, by which the Commission was to establish the relevant facts for and make recommendations as to the salary scales of staff in the General Service and other locally recruited categories at designated duty stations, and the improvement of the methods for the negotiation of General Service salaries by instituting a system of a sole negotiator at Geneva; (3) the improvement of the consultation machinery between the administration and the staff at Geneva; (4) the preparation of a rule governing career development for General Service staff in both Geneva and New York; and (5) the establishment of a new structure for the General Service salary scale and the return to a more reasonable relationship between General Service and Professional salaries and pensions.

The comments of ACC on the JIU report deal specifically with the three recommendations that had implications for the entire common system of the United Nations. The Administrative Committee suggested, among other recommendations that the General Assembly: endorse the decision of ICSC to advance the date it would assume its functions under article 12 of its statute; request ICSC to include in its work programme for 1977 both the general questions relating to the methods by which the principles for determining conditions of service for the General Service category should be applied and the specific question of General Service salaries and allowances in Geneva; and refer the JIU report to the Commission for study.

The Secretary-General commented on the JIU recommendations that referred to the staff/management relations at the United Nations Office at Geneva and to the establishment of a career development plan for General Service staff at Geneva and New York.

With regard to the former, the Secretary-General

indicated that he had requested the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva to review, in close consultation with the authorized representatives of the staff, the entire machinery for communication between staff and management, with a view to strengthening channels of communication and consultation procedures.

The Secretary-General also brought to the Assembly's attention a number of changes in the administrative structure and procedures of the United Nations Office at Geneva which he had decided to make in order to strengthen the lines of communication, authority and responsibility within the Office.

With regard to the latter recommendation, the Secretary-General said he had indicated to the General Assembly, in a separate report (see pp. 870-72), his intention to make proposals to permit the immediate implementation of a job classification study of the General Service category in Geneva early in 1977, which was a necessary prerequisite to the inauguration of a sound system of career development. Pending the completion of the study, and as a matter of urgency, an interim set of guidelines for career ranges of General Service posts would be developed, which would define an appropriate

span of grades for the various occupational groups. The question of establishing a system of examinations and training for access to the various grades within and between occupational groups, and its consequent effect on current promotion procedures, would be pursued at the same time.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions referred to the comments and suggestions of ACC as well as those of the Secretary-General on the JIU report. The Advisory Committee pointed out that the Fifth Committee on 29 November 1976 had already approved a draft resolution by which, *inter alia*, the Assembly would note the intention of ICSC to assume forthwith its functions under article 12 of its statute regarding the salaries of the General Service category and would request ICSC to present its conclusions and recommendations in 1977 (see pp. 851-52, resolution 31/141 B, section II). The Advisory Committee also agreed with ACC's suggestions regarding ICSC's programme of work for 1977 and referral of the JIU report to ICSC. Further, the Advisory Committee had no objections to the Secretary-General's estimates of appropriations needed to carry out his proposed actions.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 27, 29, 32, 34, 37, 38.  
Plenary meeting 103.

Review of the United Nations salary system  
A/31/30 and Add.1. Report of ICSC, Part Two.

A/31/239. Comments of ACC. Note by Secretary-General (covering note).

A/C.5/31/26, A/31/8/Add.6 (parts I and II). Financial implications of recommendations contained in report of ICSC, A/31/30. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/48. Amendments to Staff Regulations of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Proposed amendments to Staff Regulations.)

A/C.5/31/L.23. Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Japan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, United Kingdom, Uruguay: draft resolution, sections B and C, annexing amendments to Staff Regulations of United Nations (A/C.5/31/48, Annex, as orally amended by Fifth Committee Secretary), and as orally amended by Turkey and sponsors and by Fifth Committee Secretary, approved (draft resolution as a whole) by Fifth Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 38, by 78 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions.

A/31/449. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution, section B.

Resolution 31/141 B (parts I and II), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/449, adopted (sections A and B together) by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 119 to 11, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, 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, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR  
Abstaining: Benin, China.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 3042(XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 1974 and 3418(XXX) of 8 December 1975 by which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to review, as a matter of priority, the United Nations salary system,

Noting with satisfaction the timely completion by the Commission of the major part of this review,

Having considered the report of the Commission thereon, together with the comments transmitted by the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and those of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Noting the conclusions reached by the Commission as set out in chapter II of its report,

1. Decides that the International Civil Service Commission, as a standing body, should keep under continual review the relationship between the levels of remuneration of the comparator civil service, at present the United States Civil Service, and the United Nations system, having due regard to all relevant factors, including the differences between the two services, and decides that at any time when the Commission considers corrective action is necessary it should either recommend such action to the General Assembly or, if urgent conservatory action is necessary between sessions of the Assembly to prevent an undue widening of the margin of United Nations remuneration over that of the comparator civil service, take appropriate measures itself within the operation of the post adjustment system;

2. Decides that:

(a) The equivalent of five classes of post adjustment shall be consolidated into the base salaries of the Professional and higher categories;

(b) The base of the post adjustment system shall be changed from New York at 100 as at December 1969 to New York at 100 as at November 1973;

3. Approves the revised scales of staff assessment rates, post adjustment rates and gross and net salaries for the Professional and higher categories as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

4. Authorizes temporary transitional payments, which shall not be pensionable, to be made to staff members whose remuneration under the revised scales would be less than under the existing scales, the amounts of these payments and the modalities for their gradual reduction and ultimate elimination to be determined by the Commission;

5. Decides that, in cases where the revised level of pensionable remuneration would be less than the level which would otherwise exist on 1 January 1977, the latter level shall be maintained temporarily until it is overtaken by the revised level;

6. Decides that terminal payments (termination indemnities, repatriation grants, payments in lieu of accrued annual leave, death grants) which are defined in terms of "base salary or wage" shall henceforth be defined in terms of "pensionable remuneration less staff assessment";

7. Decides to abolish for the Professional and higher categories the existing allowance for a dependent spouse, the prevailing amount of the allowance being incorporated into the revised base salary;

8. Decides to increase for the Professional and higher categories the amount of the allowance for a secondary dependant to \$300 per year;

9. Decides to amend the scales of amounts of the repatriation grant for staff members of the Professional and higher categories with and without dependants as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

10. Decides:

(a) To revise the percentage of approved costs reimbursable under the provisions of the education grant as follows:

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Expenses up to \$2,000               | 75 per cent |
| Expenses between \$2,001 and \$3,000 | 50 per cent |
| Expenses between \$3,001 and \$4,000 | 25 per cent |

(b) To increase the flat amount allowable for boarding expenses, in case of attendance at an educational institution outside the duty station where the institution does not provide board, to \$750;

11. Decides to amend the conditions and rates of the termination indemnity as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

12. Decides that, pending the results of further study by the Commission of the remuneration of the General Service category and to avoid in the meanwhile any reduction in the level of General Service pensionable remuneration which might result from the application to General Service salaries of the

revised staff assessment rates established under paragraph 3 above for the Professional and higher categories, the existing rates of staff assessment shall continue, as a temporary measure, to apply to the General Service category;

13. Approves the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations necessary to give effect to the above decisions, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

14. Invites the Secretary-General to make such consequential changes as are necessary in the Staff Rules and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in accordance with the provisions of regulation 12.2 of the Staff Regulations;

15. Decides that the date of entry into effect of the above decisions shall be 1 January 1977;

1. Recommends that the International Civil Service Commission should carry forward its study of possible further reforms in the international civil service salary system and, in that connexion, requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly on the feasibility of establishing a modified system of post adjustments, taking into account the views expressed in paragraph 229 of its report;

2. Notes the intention of the Commission to pursue studies with a view to arriving at a methodology permitting comparison of "total compensation" between the comparator civil service and the United Nations salary system and requests the Commission to carry out this comparison at all levels and to report its findings to the General Assembly no later than at its thirty-third session;

3. Requests the Commission to re-examine, in the light of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the current session:

(a) The conditions for the provision of terminal payments (for example, repatriation grant, termination indemnities), in particular on retirement, and the possibility of establishing a ceiling for the maximum aggregate of entitlements to these payments;

(b) The possible introduction of an "end-of-service" grant with particular attention to the conditions in which such payment might be justified;

(c) The need for an allowance for post-secondary education of children of expatriate staff and, in particular, the need for an allowance to cover education in countries other than the home country of the staff member;

4. Requests the Commission to consider and propose to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session measures by which the maximum amount of the lump sum payable to the dependent spouse or dependent child of a staff member who dies in service would be aligned on the scale for termination indemnities approved under paragraph 11 of section I above.

#### ANNEX

#### Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

##### Regulation 3.2

Replace the second sentence in the present text of the regulation by the following:

"The amount of the grant per scholastic year for each child shall be the sum of 75 per cent of the first \$2,000 of admissible educational expenses, 50 per cent of the next \$1,000 of such expenses and 25 per cent of the next \$1,000, up to a maximum grant of \$2,250."

##### Regulation 3.3

Replace paragraph (b) by the following:

mentioned dollar amounts at the time the salary scales of the staff concerned are approved."

Regulation 3.4  
Replace paragraph (a) by the following:

(i) At \$450 per year for each dependent child, except that the allowance shall not be paid in respect of the first dependent child if the staff member has no dependent spouse, in which case the staff member shall be entitled to the dependency rate of staff assessment under subparagraph (b) (i) of regulation 3.3:

ANNEX I

Replace the present text of paragraph 1 by the following:

Replace the present text of paragraph 3 by the following:

"3. Except as provided in paragraph 6 of the present annex, the salary scales for staff members in the Director and Principal Officer category and in the Professional category shall be as shown in the present annex."

Replace the present text of paragraph 9 by the following:

"9. In order to preserve equivalent standards of living at different offices, the Secretary-General may adjust the basic salaries set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the present annex by the application of non-pensionable post adjustments based on relative costs of living, standards of living and related factors at the office concerned as compared to New York. Such post adjustments shall not be subject to staff assessment. Their amounts shall be as shown in the present annex."

Add, at the end of annex I, the following tables:

Salary scales for Professional and higher categories showing annual gross and the net equivalent after application of staff assessment

(US dollars)

(Effective 1 January 1977)

[illegible]

|       |       | Steps     |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level |       | II        | III       | IV        | V         | VI        | VII       | VIII      | IX        | X         | XI        | XII       | XIII      |
| D-2   | Gross | 52,650    | 54,160    | 55,700    | 57,300    |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|       | Net D | 33,552    | 34,276.80 | 35,002    | 35,738    |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|       | Net S | 30,756.25 | 31,398    | 32,038.50 | 32,686.50 |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| D-1   | Gross | 43,890    | 45,320    | 46,760    | 48,190    | 49,650    | 51,070    | 52,450    |           |           |           |           |           |
|       | Net D | 29,245    | 29,960    | 30,680    | 31,395    | 32,112    | 32,793.60 | 33,456    |           |           |           |           |           |
|       | Net S | 26,931.05 | 27,567.40 | 28,208.20 | 28,844.55 | 29,481.25 | 30,084.75 | 30,671.25 |           |           |           |           |           |
| P-5   | Gross | 38,190    | 39,340    | 40,460    | 41,530    | 42,600    | 43,690    | 44,790    | 45,890    | 47,000    | 48,110    |           |           |
|       | Net D | 26,298.80 | 26,896.80 | 27,479.20 | 28,035.60 | 28,592    | 29,145    | 29,695    | 30,245    | 30,800    | 31,355    |           |           |
|       | Net S | 24,298.35 | 24,833.10 | 25,353.90 | 25,851.45 | 26,349    | 26,842.05 | 27,331.55 | 27,821.05 | 28,315    | 28,808.95 |           |           |
| P-4   | Gross | 29,940    | 30,910    | 31,880    | 32,860    | 33,860    | 34,860    | 35,850    | 36,840    | 37,880    | 38,930    | 39,980    | 40,980    |
|       | Net D | 21,755.80 | 22,308.70 | 22,661.60 | 23,420.20 | 23,964.40 | 24,504.40 | 25,039    | 25,573.60 | 26,135.20 | 26,683.60 | 27,229.60 | 27,749.60 |
|       | Net S | 20,209.10 | 20,708.65 | 21,208.20 | 21,712.90 | 22,202.10 | 22,687.10 | 23,167.25 | 23,647.40 | 24,151.80 | 24,642.45 | 25,130.70 | 25,595.70 |
| P-3   | Gross | 23,910    | 24,760    | 25,620    | 26,460    | 27,300    | 28,170    | 29,060    | 29,940    | 30,760    | 31,580    | 32,400    | 33,230    |
|       | Net D | 18,193.30 | 18,706    | 19,222    | 19,726    | 20,230    | 20,746.90 | 21,254.20 | 21,755.80 | 22,223.20 | 22,690.60 | 23,158    | 23,624.20 |
|       | Net S | 16,978.25 | 17,444.20 | 17,912.90 | 18,370.70 | 18,828.50 | 19,297.55 | 19,755.90 | 20,209.10 | 20,631.40 | 21,053.70 | 21,476    | 21,896.55 |
| P-2   | Gross | 19,040    | 19,710    | 20,390    | 21,070    | 21,760    | 22,440    | 23,130    | 23,820    | 24,530    | 25,250    | 25,970    |           |
|       | Net D | 15,096.40 | 15,538.60 | 15,975.70 | 16,404.10 | 16,838.80 | 17,267.20 | 17,701.90 | 18,136.60 | 18,568    | 19,000    | 19,432    |           |
|       | Net S | 14,149.20 | 14,554.55 | 14,954.25 | 15,345.25 | 15,742    | 16,133    | 16,529.75 | 16,926.50 | 17,318.85 | 17,711.25 | 18,103.65 |           |
| P-1   | Gross | 14,300    | 14,900    | 15,510    | 16,120    | 16,750    | 17,380    | 18,020    | 18,640    | 19,260    | 19,860    |           |           |
|       | Net D | 11,917    | 12,331    | 12,751.90 | 13,169.20 | 13,585    | 14,000.80 | 14,423.20 | 14,832.40 | 15,241.60 | 15,637.60 |           |           |
|       | Net S | 11,215.20 | 11,601.60 | 11,994.44 | 12,382.60 | 12,763.75 | 13,144.90 | 13,532.10 | 13,907.20 | 14,282.30 | 14,645.30 |           |           |

D=Salary rates applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S=Salary rates applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

### Schedules of post adjustments (amount per class in US dollars)

(Effective 1 January 1977)

(i) Additions (where cost of living is higher than at the base)

|       |   | Steps |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Level |   | II    | III   | IV    | V     | VI    | VII   | VIII  | IX    | X     | XI    | XII   | XIII  |
| USG   | D | 1,810 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|       | S | 1,642 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| ASG   | D | 1,661 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|       | S | 1,512 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| D-2   | D | 1,384 | 1,414 | 1,444 | 1,474 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|       | S | 1,269 | 1,295 | 1,322 | 1,348 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| D-1   | D | 1,249 | 1,272 | 1,294 | 1,317 | 1,339 | 1,362 | 1,384 |       |       |       |       |       |
|       | S | 1,150 | 1,171 | 1,190 | 1,210 | 1,229 | 1,249 | 1,269 |       |       |       |       |       |
| P-5   | D | 1,144 | 1,163 | 1,181 | 1,199 | 1,219 | 1,236 | 1,256 | 1,275 | 1,294 | 1,312 |       |       |
|       | S | 1,057 | 1,074 | 1,090 | 1,106 | 1,124 | 1,138 | 1,156 | 1,173 | 1,189 | 1,206 |       |       |
| P-4   | D | 957   | 979   | 1,001 | 1,022 | 1,046 | 1,065 | 1,084 | 1,103 | 1,123 | 1,147 | 1,170 | 1,192 |
|       | S | 889   | 909   | 929   | 948   | 969   | 986   | 1,003 | 1,020 | 1,038 | 1,059 | 1,080 | 1,100 |
| P-3   | D | 803   | 826   | 847   | 867   | 889   | 911   | 934   | 956   | 975   | 993   | 1,012 | 1,030 |
|       | S | 749   | 770   | 789   | 807   | 827   | 847   | 868   | 888   | 905   | 921   | 939   | 955   |
| P-2   | D | 667   | 687   | 705   | 724   | 743   | 762   | 781   | 799   | 818   | 837   | 855   |       |
|       | S | 626   | 643   | 660   | 677   | 695   | 712   | 729   | 746   | 763   | 780   | 797   |       |
| P-1   | D | 531   | 549   | 567   | 585   | 603   | 621   | 640   | 656   | 673   | 690   |       |       |
|       | S | 499   | 516   | 533   | 550   | 567   | 583   | 600   | 615   | 631   | 646   |       |       |

(ii) Deductions (where cost of living is lower than at the base)

|       |   | Steps |       |       |       |    |     |      |    |   |    |     |      |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-----|------|----|---|----|-----|------|
| Level |   | II    | III   | IV    | V     | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | XI | XII | XIII |
| USG   | D | 1,755 |       |       |       |    |     |      |    |   |    |     |      |
|       | S | 1,592 |       |       |       |    |     |      |    |   |    |     |      |
| ASG   | D | 1,611 |       |       |       |    |     |      |    |   |    |     |      |
|       | S | 1,466 |       |       |       |    |     |      |    |   |    |     |      |
| D-2   | D | 1,342 | 1,371 | 1,400 | 1,430 |    |     |      |    |   |    |     |      |
|       | S | 1,230 | 1,256 | 1,282 | 1,307 |    |     |      |    |   |    |     |      |

|       |   | Steps |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Level |   | I     | II    | III   | IV    | V     | VI    | VII   | VIII  | IX    | X     | XI    | XII   | XIII |
| D-1   | D | 1,170 | 1,198 | 1,227 | 1,256 | 1,284 | 1,312 | 1,338 |       |       |       |       |       |      |
|       | S | 1,077 | 1,103 | 1,128 | 1,154 | 1,179 | 1,203 | 1,227 |       |       |       |       |       |      |
| P-5   | D | 1,052 | 1,076 | 1,099 | 1,121 | 1,144 | 1,166 | 1,188 | 1,210 | 1,232 | 1,254 |       |       |      |
|       | S | 972   | 993   | 1,014 | 1,034 | 1,054 | 1,074 | 1,093 | 1,113 | 1,133 | 1,152 |       |       |      |
| P-4   | D | 870   | 892   | 914   | 937   | 959   | 980   | 1,002 | 1,023 | 1,045 | 1,067 | 1,089 | 1,110 |      |
|       | S | 808   | 828   | 848   | 869   | 888   | 907   | 927   | 946   | 966   | 986   | 1,005 | 1,024 |      |
| P-3   | D | 728   | 748   | 769   | 789   | 809   | 830   | 850   | 870   | 889   | 908   | 926   | 945   | 963  |
|       | S | 679   | 698   | 717   | 735   | 753   | 772   | 790   | 808   | 825   | 842   | 859   | 876   | 892  |
| P-2   | D | 604   | 622   | 639   | 656   | 674   | 691   | 708   | 725   | 743   | 760   | 777   |       |      |
|       | S | 566   | 582   | 598   | 614   | 630   | 645   | 661   | 677   | 693   | 708   | 724   |       |      |
| P-1   | D | 477   | 493   | 510   | 527   | 543   | 560   | 577   | 593   | 610   | 626   |       |       |      |
|       | S | 449   | 464   | 480   | 495   | 511   | 526   | 541   | 556   | 571   | 586   |       |       |      |

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.

### ANNEX III

#### Termination indemnity

Replace the present text of annex III by the following:

"Staff members whose appointments are terminated shall be paid an indemnity in accordance with the following provisions:

"(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) below and in regulation 9.3 (b), the termination indemnity shall be paid in accordance with the following schedule:

| Months of pensionable remuneration less staff assessment, where applicable |                        |   |   |
|--|------------------------|---|---|
| Completed years of service   | Permanent appointments | Temporary appointments which are not for a fixed term | Temporary appointments for a fixed term exceeding six months                                    |
| Less than 1  | Not applicable         | Nil   | One week for each month of uncompleted service subject to a minimum of six weeks' indemnity pay |
| 1  | Not applicable         | 1   |   |
| 2  | 3                      | 1   |   |
| 3  | 3                      | 2   |   |
| 4  | 4                      | 3   |   |
| 5  | 5                      | 4   |   |
| 6  | 6                      | 5   |   |
| 7  | 7                      | 6   |   |
| 8  | 8                      | 7   |   |
| 9  | 9                      | 9   |   |
| 10   | 9.5                    | 9.5   |   |
| 11   | 10                     | 10  |   |
| 12   | 10.5                   | 10.5  |   |
| 13   | 11                     | 11  |   |
| 14   | 11.5                   | 11.5  |   |
| 15 or more   | 12                     | 12  |   |

"(b) A staff member whose appointment is terminated for reasons of health shall receive an indemnity equal to the indemnity provided under paragraph (a) of this annex reduced by the amount of any disability benefit that the staff member may receive under the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the number of months to which the indemnity rate corresponds.

"(c) A staff member whose appointment is terminated for unsatisfactory services or who for disciplinary reasons is dismissed for misconduct other than by summary dismissal may be paid, at the discretion of the Secretary-General, an indemnity not exceeding one half of the indemnity provided under paragraph (a) of this annex.

"(d) No indemnity payments shall be made to:

"A staff member who resigns, except where termination notice has been given and the termination date agreed upon;

"A staff member who has a temporary appointment which

is not for a fixed term and which is terminated during the first year of service;

"A staff member who has a temporary appointment for a fixed term which is completed on the expiration date specified in the letter of appointment;

"A staff member who is summarily dismissed;

"A staff member who abandons his post;

"A staff member who is retired under the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

"(e) Staff members specifically engaged for conference and other short-term service or for service with a mission, as consultants or as experts, and staff members who are locally recruited for service in established offices away from Headquarters may be paid termination indemnity if and as provided in their letters of appointment."

### ANNEX IV

#### Repatriation grant

Replace the last sentence of the annex and the schedule of rates by the following:

"The amount of the grant shall be proportional to the length of service with the United Nations, as follows:

| Years of continuous service away from home country | Staff member with a spouse or dependent child at time of separation<br>(Weeks of pensionable remuneration less staff assessment where applicable) | Staff member with neither a spouse nor a dependent child at time of separation |                          |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|
|  |   | Professional and higher categories   | General Service category |
| 1  | 4   | 3  | 2                        |
| 2  | 8   | 5  | 4                        |
| 3  | 10  | 6  | 5                        |
| 4  | 12  | 7  | 6                        |
| 5  | 14  | 8  | 7                        |
| 6  | 16  | 9  | 8                        |
| 7  | 18  | 10   | 9                        |
| 8  | 20  | 11   | 10                       |
| 9  | 22  | 13   | 11                       |
| 10   | 24  | 14   | 12                       |
| 11   | 26  | 15   | 13                       |
| 12 or more   | 28  | 16   | 14 "                     |

Report of the International Civil Service Commission A/31/30 and Add.1. Report of ICSC.

A/C.5/31/L.23. Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Japan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, United Kingdom, Uruguay: draft resolution, section A, approved (draft resolution as a whole) by Fifth Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 38, by 78 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions.

A/31/449. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution, section A.

Resolution 31/141 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/449, adopted (sections A and B together) by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 119 to 11, with 2 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see section above, Assembly resolution 31/141 B.]

The General Assembly

1. Takes note with appreciation of the second annual report of the International Civil Service Commission;
2. Approves the intention of the Commission to assume forthwith its functions under article 12 of its statute regarding the salaries of the General Service category and requests it to submit its conclusions and recommendations in time to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

#### Emoluments of the Secretary-General

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 61, 62.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/31/8/Add.24. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 90-94.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, section IX, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 101.

Resolution 31/208, section IX, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

...

#### IX

1. Concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the emoluments of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of its report;
2. Approves net additional appropriations of \$12,000 under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, and an increase of \$21,000 for staff assessment under section 25, offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1;

...

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VIII, X and XI of resolution 31/208.]

General Service salaries and conditions of service at the United Nations Office at Geneva

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 56, 60.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/31/8/Add.20. Report of ACABQ.

A/31/30 and Add.1. Report of ICSC, Part Two, Chapter VI. A/31/137 and Add.1.2. Report on some aspects of strike at United Nations Office at Geneva from 25 February to 3 March 1976. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report, comments of ACC and of Secretary-General).

A/C.5/31/47. Financial implications of implementation of proposals by Secretary-General for establishment of classification systems for posts in Professional category in Secretariat and for General Service posts in Geneva.

A/C.5/31/L.36. Canada: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/L.36/Rev.1.2. Algeria, Canada, Costa Rica, Nigeria, Pakistan: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Ghana and sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 60, as follows:

section I, by recorded vote of 91 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire  
Against: None  
Abstaining: Benin, Gabon;

section II, by recorded vote of 77 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire  
Against: None  
Abstaining: Benin, Burundi, China, France, Gabon, Liberia, Malaysia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia;

draft resolution as a whole, by recorded vote of 89 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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 Tan-

zania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire  
 Against: None  
 Abstaining: Benin, Gabon.

A/C.5/31/L.52. Japan: amendment to Canadian draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.36.

A/C.5/31/L.54. USSR: amendments to 5-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.36/Rev.1.

A/C.5/31/L.56. Trinidad and Tobago: amendment to 5-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.36/Rev.1.

A/C.5/31/L.61. Belgium: amendment to 5-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.36/Rev.2.

A/31/457/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II) (on JIU), draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/193 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/457/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on some aspects of the strike at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 25 February to 3 March 1976, the joint comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the comments of the Secretary-General on recommendations 3 and 4 in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Convinced of the need to re-examine the methodology for salary surveys and the system of job classification of the General Service category at Geneva,

Noting the requests of the World Health Organization and the International Labour Office to the International Civil Service Commission to assume as soon as possible the functions described in paragraph 1 of article 12 of its statute, particularly with respect to the salary scales of the staff in the General Service category at Geneva,

Further noting with satisfaction the decision by the International Civil Service Commission to advance the assumption of its functions under article 12, paragraph 1, of its statute in response to these requests,

Recognizing the importance of maintaining harmony with the agencies and organizations located at Geneva in the management of personnel services,

Observing that the degree of responsibility and authority delegated by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Office at Geneva should be sufficient to ensure the satisfactory management of personnel services and conduct of staff relations in that Office in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations,

1. Requests the International Civil Service Commission, as a matter of urgency, to establish, under the authority of article 11 (a) of its statute, the methods by which the principles for determining conditions of service in the General Service category at Geneva should be applied and, on the basis of such methodology and under the authority of article 12, paragraph 1, of its statute, to have a survey made of local

employment conditions at Geneva, to make recommendations as to the salary scales deemed appropriate in the circumstances and to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-second session of the actions taken in this regard;

2. Further requests the International Civil Service Commission, in its examination of conditions of service of the General Service category at Geneva, to examine the basis on which recent substantial salary adjustments of staff in that category were determined and to take them fully into account in its consideration of the salaries of that category of staff and the methodology for future salary adjustments, in so far as they affect General Service staff at Geneva;

3. Urges the International Civil Service Commission, in carrying out these tasks, to take into account all aspects, especially paragraph 29 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on some aspects of the strike at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 25 February to 3 March 1976, the joint comments on the report received from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the comments of the Secretary-General on recommendations 3 and 4 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, and invites its comments;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the International Civil Service Commission in the first half of 1977 with job descriptions for the General Service category at Geneva, grouped according to common job functions, in order to enable the Commission to carry out its survey task;

5. Decides 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 requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on such reductions as may have been made;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to develop, in the course of 1977, job classification standards for the General Service category at Geneva and, based upon them, to introduce a job classification system, including a structure of occupational groups and a classification of posts;

7. Urges the Secretary-General, after completing the current review of relevant factors and making any upward interim salary adjustments appropriate for General Service category employees as at 1 January 1977, to refrain from making any further upward interim adjustments and from entering into any further commitments as to emoluments of General Service category employees at Geneva until the report and recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission requested in paragraph 3 above have been submitted;

8. Reaffirms its expectation that the Secretary-General will fully exercise his authority to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of administrative instructions concerning the delegation of responsibility and commensurate authority to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Decides that no salary shall be paid to staff members in respect of periods of unauthorized absence from work unless such absence was caused by reasons beyond their control or duly certified medical reasons.

## The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Eleven organizations were members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in 1976. 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 Orga-

nization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the International Telecommunication Union; the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

During the year ending 31 December 1976, the



number of participants in the Fund increased from 42,592 to 42,917.

The principal of the Fund increased during the year from \$1,079,391,114 to \$1,243,267,659. The income of the Fund from interest and dividends during the year, less investment management costs, was \$49,161,000.

As at 31 December 1976, 3,576 retirement benefits, 3,036 early and deferred retirement benefits, 1,289 widow's and widower's benefits, 245 disability benefits, 2,342 children's benefits, and 27 secondary dependant's benefits were in payment by the Fund.

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held both its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, in July and November 1976. Its report to the General Assembly contained: the audited accounts of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 1975, 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; and various statistical tables reflecting the operation of the Fund during the year. It also contained recommendations for action by the General Assembly with respect to a new system for the adjustment of pensions, an increase in the maximum length of contributory service, provision by the Fund of increased survivors' and disability benefits, future operation of the Emergency Fund established in 1973, size and composition of the Investments Committee, removal of age 60 as a bar to entry into the Fund, administrative expenses for 1977 (including supplementary expenses for 1976), participation in the Fund of members of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), admission of the World Intellectual Property Organization to membership in the Fund, transfer of pension rights between the Fund and the Commission of the European Communities and consequential amendments to the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund relating to the foregoing items.

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 and Rules of the Fund, including those relating to the annual review of the Fund's investment position and investment policy, the methodology and assumptions for the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1976, and the introduction of a change in the Administrative Rules.

The report annexed a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly containing provisions relating to: (i) adjustment of benefits in respect of cost-of-living changes, (ii) amendments to the Pension Fund Regulations, (iii) admission to membership of the World Intellectual Property Organization, (iv) continuation of the Emergency Fund, and (v) approval of the ad-

ministrative expenses of the Staff Pension Fund.

The Joint Staff Pension Board's text was subsequently modified to incorporate recommendations of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), and resubmitted by the Secretariat to facilitate consideration of the subject by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

With a number of amendments adopted during the discussion of the pension system in the Fifth Committee, the text emerged as a draft resolution with seven operative parts, relating to the five matters on which the Board submitted a draft text, to endorsement of the observations of ACABQ concerning matters to be taken into account in the Board's study of adjustment proposals, and to temporary measures to apply to existing pensioners in respect of the loss of purchasing power of their pensions.

The Fifth Committee approved the consolidated text, as amended, on 17 December 1976 by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions. The Assembly approved the text as a whole without objection on 22 December 1976 as its resolution 31/196. (For details, see below.)

A resolution on the investments of the Pension Fund was also approved by the Fifth Committee, relating to investments in transnational corporations and developing countries. This resolution, as amended in the plenary, was adopted by the Assembly on 22 December 1976 as resolution 31/197. (For details, see below.)

#### **Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board**

Adjustments to counter erosion of purchasing power of benefits

As requested by the General Assembly in 1975,<sup>11</sup> the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board continued its search for a system of adjusting pensions to compensate pensioners for losses in purchasing power sustained through inflation and exchange-rate fluctuations. In its report, it proposed a new system, endorsed by the majority of the Board's members (but which did not have the support of the members representing the United Nations), which sought to achieve that objective by, inter alia, the establishment of the initial pension, under a special formula, in the currency of the pensioner's country of residence, to be adjusted subsequently in the light of the cost-of-living movements in that country. However, if the base pension, calculated in United States dollars, adjusted by the United States consumer price index and converted into local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 932, text of resolution 3526(XXX) of 16 December 1975, section I.

the time of payment, would be higher, that amount would be payable instead.

The Advisory Committee was unable to endorse the Board's proposals for several reasons, among them the likelihood that the various alternatives for calculating payable benefits would increase the cost of the pension adjustment scheme. It believed that the actuarial impact of the current dual system (under which a beneficiary could choose to have his pension adjusted on the basis of movements of either the index of weighted average of post adjustments (WAPA) or the local consumer price index (CPI))<sup>12</sup> would become clear only after the next actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1976 had been carried out, and that this information should be before the General Assembly when it took a decision on any change to the pension system. In view also of the fact that the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) had recognized the need for an in-depth study of the value of pension benefits as part of the total package of compensation for staff in both the Professional and General Service categories and intended to undertake such a study, preferably in conjunction with the Pension Board, ACABQ considered that it might be more prudent for the Assembly to postpone a decision on the question of adjustment of pensions until its 1978 session. A postponement would also enable further study to be made of a number of anomalies in the proposed new system and might provide solutions to others which might arise.

The Advisory Committee also recommended a number of issues which might be considered in order to give some guidelines to the Board in its future deliberations. Among them were: the question of principle raised by the proposal of a special formula for an initial adjustment to compensate in part for country-to-country differences in the cost of living, the question of whether any adjustment system at all could be institutionalized, and the possibility of devising less costly alternatives to the Board's proposals.

After considerable discussion in the Fifth Committee, during which various views were expressed on the need for a scheme which would help to maintain the purchasing power of pensions, it was decided to recommend postponement of action until the Assembly's 1978 session; meanwhile the current dual WAPA/CPI adjustment system would be continued, although some Members favoured deferment only until 1977 and others regretted the need for postponement at all in view of the hardship situations in which some pensioners found themselves. Still others, including Italy and Trinidad and Tobago, expressed doubts concerning, *inter alia*, what appeared to be the concepts underlying the proposed adjustment scheme. France stressed the need for a much simpler system. The USSR considered that the task of developing a sys-

tem of adjustment of pensions should be entrusted to ICSC.

On 17 December 1976, the Fifth Committee approved—by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions—and the Assembly subsequently adopted a seven-part resolution based on a consolidated text containing proposals by the Board and amendments by ACABQ. By sections I and VI the Assembly requested the Board to continue its study of the system of adjustment of benefits with respect to cost-of-living changes in the light of the views expressed during the current session and the results of the forthcoming actuarial valuation as at 31 December 1976, and also bearing in mind the question of principle referred to by ACABQ as well as its observations relating *inter alia* to the findings of ICSC and pertinent aspects of national taxation. The Assembly also decided that the current system of adjustment should remain in force until 31 December 1978.

In accordance with an oral amendment by the United Kingdom approved by consensus in the Fifth Committee—which added a paragraph to section I, subamending a proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany—the Assembly decided that the deliberations of the Board should be guided by the principle that compensating for country-to-country differences in the cost of living should be given limited recognition falling short of equality of purchasing power so as to ensure that the new scheme would not require an increase in the current or future financial liabilities of Member States.

The Board's recommendations were to be submitted to the General Assembly at its 1978 regular session.

(For texts of preamble and sections I and VI of resolution 31/196, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 20 December, the Fifth Committee approved by consensus a draft resolution submitted by Belgium and France aimed at providing, as an interim measure, relief from hardship suffered by those on a small pension. Belgium explained that the proposal would be implemented for one year only and would affect approximately 1,000 pensioners.

The proposal in essence was that the Fund would be authorized to make payments in 1977, under specified guidelines and conditions, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$500,000, to those pensioners whose pensions in the country of residence had decreased in purchasing power by more than 20 per cent. The Board was to report on the expenditures thus made to the Assembly at its 1977 session.

The resolution was incorporated into resolution 31/196 as section VII, and approved by the Assem-

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 925-27; and Y.U.N., 1974, p. 897, text of resolution 3354(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, section I.

bly when it adopted the text as a whole without objection on 22 December.

(For text of section VII of resolution 31/196, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

#### Amendments to Pension Fund Regulations

The Joint Staff Pension Board submitted in its report to the Assembly proposals for amendments to the Regulations of the Fund relating to: (a) an increase of two years in the maximum period of reckonable contributory service so that after 30 years of service an additional two years could be counted as contributory, though at an accumulation rate of 1/100 of the final average remuneration rather than the normal 1/50; (b) a change in the calculation formula to increase survivors' and disability benefits as well as to increase the minimum benefit; (c) an increase from six to nine in the number of members of the Investments Committee, in order to provide for a wider geographical distribution of membership in that body; (d) clarification of the text relating to early retirement benefits by specifying the precise amount of the reduction factor applied to benefits where the participant had had less than 25 years of service; and (e) removal of the age of 60 as a bar to entry into participation in the Fund and provision for members of JIU to become members of the Fund if the Assembly should so decide.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions did not concur in the proposal to remove the age-limit for participation in the Fund and recommended postponement of a decision on the other amendments with the exception of that relating to the increase in the membership of the Investments Committee. Its views on the question of pension coverage for members of JIU were contained in a separate report (see p. 919).

The Fifth Committee, however, on a proposal by Algeria, Austria and Colombia, decided to recommend to the General Assembly adoption of the Board's proposed amendments to the Regulations relating to contributory service, improvement of disability and survivors' benefits, membership of the Investments Committee and early retirement benefits. It expressed agreement with ACABQ's recommendation to reject the proposal that staff members recruited after the age of 60 should be permitted to enter the Fund.

The amendments to the Regulations were voted on by the Fifth Committee on 17 December as follows: the amendments to the articles proposing to increase the membership of the Investments Committee, to clarify the reduction factor to be applied in calculating early retirement benefits and to increase the minimum amount of a disability benefit were adopted by consensus; the amendment to the article containing a change in the maximum num-

ber of years of reckonable contributory service was adopted by 72 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions; that containing an increase in the disability benefit was adopted by 68 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions; and that containing an increase in the widow's benefit was adopted by 82 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

The text relating to acceptance of these changes became section II of resolution 31/196, adopted by the Assembly on 22 December. A United Kingdom amendment to accept ACABQ's proposals, as well as the Board's recommendation, on the question of the maximum length of contributory service was not put to a vote, having been superseded by adoption of the three-power proposals.

(For text of section II of resolution 31/196, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

On 17 December, the Fifth Committee also took note without objection of a report by the Secretary-General concurring in the Board's recommendations regarding an increase in the membership of the Investments Committee and outlining proposed action to accord with whatever decision was taken on the matter.

#### Emergency Fund

The Emergency Fund had been established in 1973<sup>13</sup> to alleviate individual hardships among pensioners. It was initially used to relieve distress caused to small pensioners as a group by currency fluctuations and cost-of-living increases, but had subsequently reverted to its original purpose of providing aid in individual hardship cases where there was a proved need for relief due to illness, infirmity or other like cause. The Board recommended that its authority 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 and the Fifth Committee both agreed with that recommendation, which was contained in section IV of the Assembly's resolution 31/19.6. (For text of section IV of resolution 31/196, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

#### Admission of the World Intellectual Property Organization to the Pension Fund

The Board reported on an application from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to become a member organization of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The organization had become a specialized agency of the United Nations system on 17 December 1974,<sup>14</sup> had accepted the Fund's Regulations and had reached agreement with the Board on the conditions which would govern its admission.

The Board recommended that WIPO should be

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 823.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 715-22.

admitted to membership in the Fund with effect from 1 January 1977. The Advisory Committee concurred in the Board's recommendation. The Fifth Committee endorsed the Board's recommendation, which was embodied in section III of Assembly resolution 31/196. (For text of section III of resolution 31/196, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Administrative expenses

The Board, in its report, estimated expenses for the administration of the Fund (including those chargeable to investments) at \$3,144,400 (net) for 1977 and supplementary expenses at \$14,200 (net) for 1976. The supplementary expenses for 1976 were attributable in the main to higher actuarial costs, which had been to a large extent offset by savings owing to delayed recruitment.

The Advisory Committee drew attention to the considerable over-expenditure for actuarial services already experienced in 1975 and reiterated its previous observation that decisions of the Board having financial implications should be taken only after such implications had been presented and considered. Subject to that observation it recommended acceptance of the supplementary estimates.

As far as the estimates for 1977 were concerned, ACABQ noted that the estimates for investment reference services, hospitality and communication services corresponded to the revised estimates for 1976. The Board's proposals on staffing, after taking account of various reclassifications and conversions of posts from temporary to established, related essentially to the addition of three Professional and two General Service posts.

While ACABQ had no objection to the staff changes proposed, it recommended that, in view of the experience in 1976 and in line with United Nations practice, a delayed recruitment factor be applied to the cost of the new posts which would entail a reduction of \$15,000 in the estimates for staff costs for 1977. The Fifth Committee agreed with the recommendation of ACABQ that the estimate of administrative expenses for 1977 be reduced to \$3,129,400 (net) and approved an amended version of section V of the text which became Assembly resolution 31/196.

(For text of section V of resolution 31/196, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

In response to a request from the General Assembly of 16 December 1975,<sup>15</sup> a report was submitted by the Secretary-General in 1976 on pension investments in developing countries. This report, together with the observations contained in the report of the Joint Staff Pension Board, were

noted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Discussion of the report in the Fifth Committee led to the introduction by Cuba of a draft resolution on the subject. By the Cuban text, the Assembly would note with concern the large amount of long-term investments held by the Fund in transnational corporations and would take into account that the financing by the Fund of transnational corporations contradicted the objectives and purposes of the organizations of the United Nations system. Considering that the investments made directly by the Fund in developing countries were extremely small, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General (1) to ensure that the resources of the Fund invested in shares of transnational corporations were invested directly in developing countries on safe and profitable terms, and (2) to inform the Assembly in 1977 on the implementation of the resolution.

The Cuban draft resolution was approved by the Fifth Committee on 17 December 1976 by 34 votes to 26, with 22 abstentions.

The Fifth Committee, at the same meeting, decided—by 33 votes against to 29 in favour, with 22 abstentions—not to consider a draft resolution submitted by Nicaragua by which, *inter alia*, the Assembly would have noted with concern that direct investment by the Fund in developing countries was very small and considered that the percentage allocated by the Fund to developing countries was disproportionate to other allocations. The Assembly would have asked the Secretary-General to take suitable measures to achieve better and greater direct investments of the Fund's resources in developing countries, on safe and profitable terms, and to report in 1977 on progress achieved.

In discussing the draft submitted by Cuba, Algeria and Egypt were among the Members which pointed out that, although efforts had been made to increase investments in developing countries during the past year, the amount invested was still only a small portion of the Fund's total resources and therefore further efforts would have to be made.

Several representatives agreed with the United Kingdom that the method proposed was a drastic one which might lead to considerable losses in the value of the Fund's assets by reason of the fact that it failed to provide discretionary authority to the Secretary-General. Australia, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States were among those which stressed that the assets of the Fund were legally the property of the participants, whose interests were paramount. France considered that the pensioners should be consulted on such an important matter.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 933, text of resolution 3527(XXX).

Ghana, Greece, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago and others, however, believed that the words "on safe and profitable terms" provided an adequate safeguard and gave the Secretary-General the necessary freedom of movement and discretion.

Amendments to the text recommended by the Fifth Committee were submitted in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly jointly by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay and approved.

By the first of these amendments, the Assembly took into account that investments in shares of (rather than "financing of) transnational corporations by the Fund might contradict (rather than "contradicted") the objectives of the United Nations system. On this point, the sponsors and others, including the Netherlands and the United States, felt that the Pension Fund was not, nor should it be, used for financing; they believed that investments in transnational corporations did not always necessarily contradict the purposes and aims of the United Nations system.

The second change inserted a reference to a slight increase in investments in developing countries by the Pension Fund.

The final change was to the first operative paragraph. The Secretary-General was asked, in consultation with the Investments Committee, to ensure that the Fund's resources invested in transnational corporations were invested on safe and profitable terms and, to the greatest extent practicable, in sound investments in developing countries.

The sponsors of the amendments said they considered it prudent that the Secretary-General should consult with the Investments Committee in order to reflect the interests of all Member States and so achieve their objectives. They also consid-

ered it desirable that the investments in developing countries should have their profitability and security guaranteed as far as possible while at the same time ensuring that such countries should receive an equitable share of investments.

The amendments were approved without a vote. The resolution was then adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 24 abstentions, on 22 December 1976 as resolution 31/197.

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

#### **Other questions relating to participation in the Pension Fund**

In response to a 1975 request for 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 (UNRWA) during the period 1950 through 1960 to certain former staff members who would have been eligible for coverage under a 1975 decision<sup>16</sup> had they not recently retired, the Secretary-General said he was unable to submit a definitive report to the 1976 session of the Assembly, the principal reason being the difficulties which continued to surround UNRWA and its records. Assuming improved access to UNRWA's records, and assuming that those records were intact, the Secretary-General believed a reliable report could be prepared and presented in 1977.

The Fifth Committee decided without a vote on 20 December, on a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR, to postpone consideration of the question to 1977, and so informed the General Assembly in its report on the programme budget for 1976-1977.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., 1975, pp. 930-31.

#### **Documentary references**

Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 52-55, 58.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/31/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board. (Annex VI: Draft resolution proposed by Board for adoption by General Assembly.)

A/31/409. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/L.44. Draft resolution prepared by Secretariat consolidating recommendation in annex VI of report of Board (A/31/9) and amendments in paragraph 56 of report of ACABQ (A/31/409).

ADJUSTMENTS TO COUNTER EROSION  
OF PURCHASING POWER OF BENEFITS

A/C.5/31/35. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting statement of ACC).

A/C.5/31/L.41. Germany, Federal Republic of: amendment to section I of consolidated draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.44.

A/C.5/31/L.44. Draft resolution, preamble and sections I, VI and VII, as proposed by Board (A/31/9, Annex VI) and as amended on recommendations of ACABQ (A/31/409, para. 56 (a)), as further amended by Federal Republic of Germany (A/C.5/31/L.41, as orally subamended by United Kingdom and by Chairman of ACABQ) (section I) and by Belgium and France (A/C.5/31/L.53) (section VII), approved by Fifth Committee as follows: preamble and sections I and VI, approved, as part of draft resolution as a whole, on 17 December 1976, meeting 54, by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions; section VII, approved by consensus on 20 December 1976, meeting 58.

A/C.5/31/L.47. Belgium: draft decision.

A/C.5/31/L.53. Belgium and France: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/L.60. Note by Secretary-General (circulating telegram dated 20 December 1976 from Secretary-General of ITU).

A/31/455. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I (preamble and sections I, VI and VII).

Resolution 31/196 (preamble and sections I, VI and VII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/455, adopted (draft

resolution as a whole) without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

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 1976 and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

### I

Adjustment of benefits in respect of cost-of-living changes

1. Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to continue its study of the system of adjustment of benefits in respect of cost-of-living changes, bearing in mind the views expressed on this question at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly and in the light of the actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1976, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-third session;

2. Decides that the system of adjustment of benefits approved pursuant to section I of General Assembly resolution 3354(XXIX) of 18 December 1974 shall remain in force until 31 December 1978;

3. Further decides that one of the guidelines for the future deliberations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board should be that the principle of compensating by whatever means for country-to-country differences in the cost of living should be given limited recognition falling short of equality of purchasing power so as to ensure that the new scheme does not require an increase in the present or future financial liabilities of Member States;

...

### VI

Observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. Endorses the view of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, in the study of adjustment proposals to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board should take into account not only the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1976, but also all relevant findings of the International Civil Service Commission, as referred to in paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, together with all aspects of national taxation which may be pertinent;

2. Also endorses the view of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, in making its proposals on adjustment at that time, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board should take account of the questions of principle referred to in paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee and of the alternatives referred to in paragraph 28 thereof;

### VII

Temporary measures to apply to existing pensioners in respect of the loss of purchasing power of their pensions

Decides to authorize payments during 1977, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$500,000, to be made by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to compensate those pensioners whose pensions in the country of their residence have decreased in purchasing power to a significant extent; the guidelines to be followed for such payments are that they shall be made only in respect of that part of the loss which exceeds 20 per cent and only with respect to pensions which, after such adjustment, do not exceed 50 per cent of the net base salary of a Professional staff member in the P-1, step 1, category, and a report on the expenditures thus made in pursuance of the present resolution shall be submitted by

the Board to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

[For texts of sections II-V of resolution 31/196, see below.]

### AMENDMENTS TO PENSION FUND REGULATIONS

A/31/9, Annex VII. Recommendations to General Assembly for amendment of Regulations of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

A/C.5/31/28. Membership of Investments Committee. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.39. Algeria, Austria, Colombia: amendment to section II of consolidated draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.44.

A/C.5/31/L.40. United Kingdom: amendment to section II of consolidated draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.44.

A/C.5/31/L.44. Draft resolution, section II, as proposed by Board (A/31/9, Annex VI) and as amended on recommendation of ACABQ (A/31/409, para. 56 (b)) and as further amended by 3 powers (A/C.5/31/L.39; amendments to each article approved in separate votes), approved by Fifth Committee as part of draft resolution as a whole approved on 17 December 1976, meeting 54, by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/31/455. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I (section II).

Resolution 31/196 (section II), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/455, adopted (draft resolution as a whole) without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

...

### II

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Decides that articles 20, 29 (b) (i), 30 (b), 34 (c), 34 (d) and 35 (d) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended, without retroactive effect, from 1 January 1977, as set forth in annex VII to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

...

[For texts of preamble and sections I, VI and VII of resolution 31/196, see above; for texts of sections III-V, see below.]

### EMERGENCY FUND

A/C.5/31/L.44. Draft resolution, section IV, as proposed by Board (A/31/9, Annex VI), approved by Fifth Committee, as part of draft resolution as a whole approved on 17 December 1976, meeting 54, by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/31/455. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I (section IV).

Resolution 31/196 (section IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/455, adopted (draft resolution as a whole) without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

...

### IV 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;

...

[For texts of preamble and sections I, II, VI and VII of resolution 31/196, see above; for texts of sections III and V, see below.]

ADMISSION OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY ORGANIZATION TO THE PENSION FUND

A/C.5/31/L.44. Draft resolution, section III, as proposed by Board (A/31/9, Annex VI), approved by Fifth Committee, as part of draft resolution as a whole approved on 17 December 1976, meeting 54, by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/31/455. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I (section III).

Resolution 31/196 (section III), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/455, adopted (draft resolution as a whole) without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

...

III

Admission to membership of the World Intellectual  
Property Organization

Decides to admit the World Intellectual Property Organization to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund with effect from 1 January 1977, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund;

...

[For texts of preamble and sections I, II, IV, VI and VII of resolution 31/196, see above; for text of section V, see below.]

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

A/31/9, Annex III. Estimate of administrative expenses.

A/C.5/31/L.44. Draft resolution, section V, as proposed by Board (A/31/9, Annex VI) and as amended on recommendation of ACABQ (A/31/409, para. 56 (c)), approved by Fifth Committee, as part of draft resolution as a whole approved, on 17 December 1976, meeting 54, by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/31/455. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I (section V).

Resolution 31/196 (section V), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/455, adopted (draft resolution as a whole) without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

...

V

Administrative expenses

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$3,129,400 (net) for 1977 and supplementary expenses totalling \$14,200 (net) for 1976 for the administration of the Fund, as estimated in annex III to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, except that the provisions for staff costs for 1977 shall be reduced by \$15,000;

[For texts of preamble and sections IV, VI and VII of resolution 31/196, see above.]

Investments of the United  
Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 52-55.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.5/31/16. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund investments in developing countries. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/L.38. Cuba: draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 17 December 1976, meeting 55, by 34 votes to 26, with 22 abstentions.

A/C.5/31/L.48. Nicaragua: draft resolution.

A/31/L.36. Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay: amendments to draft resolution II recommended by Fifth Committee in A/31/455.

A/31/455. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/197, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/455, and as amended by 9 powers, A/31/L.36, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Upper Volta.

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund has long-term investments in transnational corporations amounting to approximately \$600 million,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations concerning the new international economic order and the transnational corporations,

Taking into account that investments by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in shares of transnational corporations may contradict the objectives and purposes of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Considering that the investments made by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund directly in the developing countries, while increasing, are extremely small,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Investments Committee, which is being enlarged at the current session to reflect wider and more equitable geographical distribution, 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;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Other questions relating to participation in the Pension Fund

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 53, 55-57, 62.

A/C.5/31/71. Implications of extending Pension Fund coverage to certain former staff members for service with

UNRWA during period 1950 through 1960. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) XI).

A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (XI)).

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 100 (g).

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (g).

## Emoluments of members of the International Court of Justice

On 22 December 1976 the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, adopted a resolution concerning the emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Netherlands.

A report of the Secretary-General, which was before the Fifth Committee when it considered this question, had been submitted in response to the Committee's recommendation at the 1975 session of the Assembly<sup>17</sup> that he explore various options and formulate proposals which would assure adequate remuneration for the members of the Court, which was not in the common system, and eliminate the need for frequent review while preserving the sui generis nature of the judges' situation.

In his report, the Secretary-General dealt primarily with the question of interim adjustments to compensate for cost-of-living movements that affected the purchasing power of the salaries of the judges and proposed several options in this regard.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the Assembly approve, with effect from 1 January 1977, the payment to the members of the Court of an interim cost-of-living supplement. The supplement would become payable as of 1 January of any calendar year in which the simple arithmetic average of the post adjustment classifications for headquarters cities and cities in which regional offices of the organizations in the United Nations common system were located exceeded by 5 points or more the corresponding average calculated for the effective date of the most recent Assembly decision on members' salaries; the amount of the supplement would be equal to the corresponding percentage of a member's annual salary. Thereafter, and until the

next periodic review, the amount of the supplement would be recalculated as of 1 January of each year, and would be adjusted proportionately, upwards or downwards, if the aforesaid arithmetic average moved by 5 points or more in either direction since the amount was last determined.

The Advisory Committee also recommended that a review of judicial salaries should take place once every five years (the next one to take place in 1980) unless the Assembly decided otherwise. It attached a draft resolution to its report which embodied the above recommendations as well as another recommendation that the system of interim adjustments would not apply to allowances and compensation provided for in Article 32 of the Statute of the Court,<sup>18</sup> dealing with special allowances for the President and Vice-President and compensation to ad hoc judges, nor would it apply to members' retirement pensions, which would be reviewed concurrently with the periodic review of their annual salary.

After the Fifth Committee accepted a drafting amendment to the text, orally proposed by the Philippines, it approved the resolution by 61 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions, on 22 October 1976. A second Philippine oral amendment, by which the Assembly would take into account the views expressed by members of the Fifth Committee, was withdrawn.

On 22 December, the Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 114 to 11, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 31/204.

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

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 934.

<sup>18</sup> For text of Article 32 of the Statute, see APPENDIX II.

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 10, 12-14, 62. Plenary meeting 107.

A/31/8/Add.3. Report of ACABQ, annexing draft resolution as orally amended by Philippines, approved by Fifth Committee on 22 October 1976, meeting 14, by 61 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions.

A/C.5/31/13. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 6-11.  
A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 31/204, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 114 to 11, with 3 abstentions, as follows:



In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, 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, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

Abstaining: Cuba, Madagascar, New Zealand.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision in resolution 3537 B (XXX) of 17 December 1975 to fix the annual salary of the members of the International Court of Justice at \$US 50,000 with effect from 1 January 1976,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Decides that the annual salaries of members of the International Court of Justice shall next be reviewed at its thirty-fifth session and thereafter normally every five years;

2. Decides further, with effect from 1 January 1977, that in between such periodic reviews the members of the International Court of Justice may also receive, in addition to their annual salary as defined in Article 32, paragraphs 1 and 5, of the Statute of the Court, an interim cost-of-living supplement, which shall not be deemed to form part of the said salary and the amount of which shall be governed by the provisions set out in paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

3. Decides that the allowances and compensation provided for in Article 32, paragraphs 2 to 4, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the retirement pensions given to members of the Court shall be reviewed concurrently with the periodic review of their annual salary, and that the system of interim adjustments shall not apply to them.

## Other administrative and personnel questions

### Implementation of personnel policy reforms

In 1976, the General Assembly had before it two reports—one prepared by the Secretary-General and the other by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)—concerning progress made in the implementation of the proposals for reforms in the personnel policy of the Secretariat that it had approved in 1974.<sup>19</sup>

The report of the Secretary-General examined the implementation of these proposals with respect to the basic staff structure of the Secretariat, recruitment and staff management.

The Secretary-General had accepted recommendations of both JIU and the Administrative Management Service (AMS) to manage the staff of the Secretariat on the basis of occupational groups, and reported that an occupational-group structure, consisting of nine main groups of staff performing related functions (Administrative, Economic, Information, Legal, Library, Linguistic, Political and Publishing, Printing and Reproduction, Social), was being used both in recruitment and in the planning of the assignments of staff members.

A team of outside experts had been recruited to plan and develop a job classification system covering all Professional category posts in the Secretariat, with the aim of providing equitable grading by ensuring that there would be a consistent relationship between the complexity of the duties of a post and the grade to which it was allocated. The development of the system was expected to be completed in 1977 with respect to posts subject to geographical distribution and those with special language requirements.

With regard to restructuring the General Service

category, a seven-grade structure had been proposed to replace the existing five grades. The proposals had been drawn up for the United Nations Headquarters by a working group of representatives of the Secretary-General and the staff. The group had not been able, however, to reach agreement on all points and the Secretary-General proposed to refer the matter to the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). Taking into account events in the previous year with respect to the salaries of General Service staff in Geneva, Switzerland, which had led up to a strike at the United Nations Office at Geneva (see above), the Secretary-General was making proposals to permit the immediate implementation of a job-classification study of the General Service category in Geneva, which would eventually be broadened to all other duty stations.

The report reviewed the implementation of various recommendations of JIU and AMS relating to recruitment, including those concerning a long-term recruitment plan, the roster of candidates and the use of competitive examinations and selection procedures. The report indicated that a long-term recruitment plan had been prepared to serve as a tool for estimating the annual recruitment needs for bringing the number of nationals of each Member State, in posts subject to geographical distribution, within its desirable range within a five-year period. Its utility, however, had been limited because of political and technical reasons: many over-represented States continued to seek the recruit-

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 900-1.

ment of their nationals, and some circumstances to be taken into account had proved to be difficult to predict, e.g. the number of posts needed over the succeeding five years could not be forecast accurately because budget size, scale-of-assessments changes and increases in membership were uncertain. The plan therefore did little more than highlight obvious recruitment needs.

The roster of candidates contained, as at 30 June 1976, information on over 5,000 candidates from nearly all Member States. During 1975, approximately 19 per cent of recruitment for the regular staff had been done on the basis of the roster. The report also stated that, by mid-year 1976, 26 staff members had been appointed after succeeding in competitive examinations held in 1974 and 1975 for candidates from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Among the subjects reported on concerning staff management were career development, performance evaluation, training and reorganization of personnel services. Studies were to be completed in 1977 prior to the establishment of an experimental career-planning committee for one of the main occupational groups in the Secretariat. Such systems would be tested before being instituted generally for the Secretariat to replace or supplement the Appointment and Promotion Committee.

The possibility of competitive examinations for qualified General Service staff as a prerequisite to their promotion to Professional posts was being studied.

A new system for evaluating the work of staff members had been established.

In the year ending 30 June 1976, 807 staff members at Headquarters had attended in-service training programmes. Similar programmes had been or were being established in other duty stations.

Both JIU and AMS had advocated the further delegation of authority by the Secretary-General under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules. During the year, as much authority as possible had been delegated to the officers directly involved in the administration of the staff and only those decisions which had broad policy implications were retained centrally. The assumption of the delegated authority by offices away from Headquarters had been completed; at Headquarters, where it was being assumed by stages, it was expected to be completed by the end of 1976. The remaining personnel functions had been restructured to complete the planned reorganization of the Office of Personnel Services along substantive functional lines.

The Secretary-General concluded in his report that, while a large number of the steps recommended had already been taken, much further action was needed to apply fully all the approved recommendations.

The report of JIU briefly reviewed the implemen-

tation of the approved reforms, commented on the general character of the reforms recommended by the General Assembly in 1974, gave a tentative evaluation of the state of implementation, and recommended methods to be adopted to accelerate implementation of the reforms.

The Joint Inspection Unit concluded in its report that, while the effort already made was by no means negligible, and while preliminary studies or experiments were perhaps essential in order to carry out a set of reforms of such importance, the pace of implementation of the reforms was excessively slow. It suggested that, wherever possible, provisional measures aiming at the desired direction should be adopted, on the understanding that those measures would be adjusted and improved when, upon completion of a certain step in another sector, the final answers became clear. The adoption of new methods of implementation was suggested, particularly a detailed plan of execution of the reforms which were put forward in the report, with a view to their completion by the end of 1978.

In discussing the implementation of personnel policy reforms in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee of the General Assembly, several representatives, including those of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States, expressed concern about the slow pace of the implementation of the reforms. Belgium, Japan and others endorsed the plan of execution of the reforms proposed by JIU in its report, subject to minor reservations. Canada and the United States urged the Secretary-General to issue a specific time-table for action which could follow the format suggested by JIU, although the content did not necessarily have to be the same.

A number of representatives, including those of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, were in favour of proceeding immediately with the job-classification programme. Belgium and Canada, among others, believed that a sound job-classification structure was essential for good staff/management relations. They noted, however, that several efforts to restructure the General Service category had been frustrated because of disagreement on the part of the staff. They pointed out that the right of the staff to be consulted on those reforms did not convey with it any power to make decisions, which rested with the Secretary-General. The representative of Japan felt that if the job-classification programme had been completed it would perhaps have been possible to avert the strike of staff at Geneva in February-March 1976. Belgium, Canada, France and the United States were among those Members that believed that the restructuring of the General Service category at all duty stations deserved absolute priority.

The representative of the Secretary-General said

that the problems accumulated over 30 years could not be solved as simply and speedily as JIU appeared to believe. With respect to the restructuring of the General Service category, the Secretary-General believed that to have tried to carry out such a major reform without at least the acquiescence of the staff could have provoked a direct confrontation, which would have been contrary to the interests of the Organization. In the Secretary-General's view, the current difficulties stemmed from the lack of a satisfactory foundation for the policy concerning General Service salaries at the various duty stations, and that was why he had proposed to refer the matter to ICSC.

A number of representatives, including those of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, believed that the recruitment process was too slow, sometimes prompting qualified people to withdraw their applications, as had happened with some candidates who had been successful in recent competitive examinations for junior Professional posts. Japan held the view that, as the Office of Personnel Services appeared to have difficulties in finding posts for those people, there was need for a change in the relationship between the substantive departments and the Office of Personnel Services, which should be strengthened. The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan indicated they would welcome an increase in the use of the roster of candidates.

The representatives of the Upper Volta and the United States emphasized that information about vacancies should receive the widest possible circulation, especially with a view to safeguarding the interests of unrepresented or under-represented Member States.

With respect to staff management, Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany felt that the General Assembly should be fully informed of the major management problems which the Administration was facing and of the obstacles which it had encountered in carrying out personnel reforms.

Japan and others observed that no drastic changes had taken place in the practice of promoting General Service staff to the Professional category towards the end of their careers. In Japan's view, junior grades in the Professional category should be reserved for qualified young applicants from the universities and elsewhere. While agreeing that General Service staff should not be promoted to the Professional category merely as a reward for long service, the Philippines said that General Service staff members should be allowed to take competitive exams and those who passed should be included in the roster of candidates and taken into consideration for Professional posts if no other qualified candidates were available to fill specific vacancies.

Japan noted the delay in developing a system of

assignment planning, including a scheme for rotation of the staff between duty stations.

The representative of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that most of the General Service staff promoted to the Professional category in 1975 had pursued studies at the university level and were below 45 years of age. The Secretariat was undertaking a survey of the capabilities and experience of all General Service staff who had pursued higher studies and was preparing competitive examinations to identify those with appropriate qualifications for advancement to the Professional category.

The United States said it would have liked to have seen greater efforts undertaken to train staff in the principles and methods of modern management. Other States had reservations with regard to the JIU proposal to establish by the end of 1977 a preliminary project for pre-recruitment training for countries interested in a particular occupational group; the Federal Republic of Germany believed that that task should be entrusted to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

On 19 November 1976, the Fifth Committee approved by consensus a resolution sponsored by Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States and Yugoslavia. On 29 November, the General Assembly adopted the text by consensus as resolution 31/27.

By this resolution, the Assembly expressed concern at the slow pace of implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved in 1974 and asked the Secretary-General to take all steps to accelerate their implementation. It invited him to report to it in 1978 on the application of his proposals, drawing attention in particular to any of those proposals that might not have been fully implemented by that time.

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

(For additional information, see section on THE COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT above.)

### **Administrative Management Service**

Acting on a 1975 recommendation of its Fifth Committee,<sup>20</sup> the General Assembly considered at its 1976 session the action taken over the previous five years on the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service and the results achieved, with a view to taking remedial measures if necessary.

For this review, the Fifth Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General, as well as comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). The Secre-

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 988.

tary-General also presented a report on a proposed merger of the Administrative Management Service and the Internal Audit Service, consideration of which ACABQ proposed to defer to 1977 on the understanding that the question would be dealt with in the context of the programme budget proposals for 1978-1979.

The report of the Secretary-General divided the work performed to date by AMS into five categories: (1) survey of management and manpower utilization in the Secretariat; (2) productivity improvement projects; (3) special organizational studies; (4) other management improvement studies; and (5) advice and comments on specific management questions. It provided a description of the recommendations, the action taken thereon and the results achieved, and it contained the Secretary-General's over-all assessment of the actions taken and the benefits derived.

Among the steps needed to create and sustain a management climate that would have the necessary support of the staff were: more in-house management training; inclusion of each supervisor's management-improvement achievements in his performance evaluation report; closer examination of budget proposals to determine management-improvement efforts and implementation of AMS proposals; and the requirement that the Internal Audit Service monitor implementation of AMS recommendations.

The report concluded that implementation of the AMS recommendations had been achieved in varying degrees and, taken together, a large proportion of the important recommendations had been implemented. This, the report stated, represented an acceptable degree of success in an organization like the United Nations, although this should not imply that a better degree of implementation could not have been achieved or that the process of implementation had come to an end.

The Advisory Committee observed that often recommendations were implemented in form rather than substance, the results achieved were uneven and the full potential of the Service had not been utilized. The Advisory Committee also stated that, when the recommendations of AMS were in support of a demand for additional resources, they were embraced enthusiastically, but when the surveys found that the resources already available were adequate or that there was spare capacity, departments resisted its findings. The report concluded that if AMS was to fulfil its main task, which was to recommend improved methods, techniques and procedures for the best use of available resources, it must have the necessary independence, it should be staffed with a small cadre of individuals possessing the highest possible competence in the field of management, it should be made clear to staff at all levels that management-improvement

efforts had the full support of the Secretary-General and, once it was decided that an AMS recommendation was in the Organization's interest, it should be implemented in full.

During consideration of the matter in the Fifth Committee, where it was discussed in the context of the programme budget of the United Nations for the 1976-1977 biennium, Belgium observed that the question of the future of AMS was only one aspect of the over-all question of machinery for administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination. The Committee approved, without objection, a proposal by its Chairman to the effect that the question of the future of the Service should be dealt with when the Committee considered the agenda item on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Addressing the Fifth Committee, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management suggested several possibilities for action to ensure that recommendations received the attention they deserved and to enhance the authority of AMS: e.g., departments might be required to answer recommendations in writing; progress reports could be made biannually; negotiations should continue on unaccepted important recommendations and perhaps arbitrated; a post of Inspector-General to oversee implementation might be established; and a system of annual reports of results to an authority outside the Secretariat, perhaps to ACABQ, might be instituted.

On 8 November 1976, the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the question of the future of AMS would be dealt with separately under the item on over-all administrative and budgetary co-ordination, decided without objection, on an oral proposal by its Chairman, to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ on the review of AMS recommendations and concur with the latter's observations and recommendations. The Fifth Committee's recommendation was subsequently approved without a vote by the Assembly on 22 December 1976, as section IV of its resolution 31/208.

(For text of section IV of resolution 31/208, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

On 29 November 1976, India, Japan, Jordan, the Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Uruguay introduced a resolution in the Fifth Committee on the future activities of AMS which they said was intended to provide guidelines to strengthen AMS in its existing role and functions. The eight-power proposal, which was approved on the same date by the Fifth Committee and on 14 December by the General Assembly, both by consensus, became resolution 31/94 C.

Thereby the Assembly, noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ; (a) reiterated its conviction that an effective and continuing management-improvement programme was essential to the efficient working of the Organization; (b) noted the view expressed by the Secretary-General that, despite an acceptable degree of success, further measures were needed throughout the Secretariat for securing better results; (c) noted the statement made in the Fifth Committee by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management; and (d) agreed with the observations of ACABQ.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to put into effect the measures mentioned in his report to create and sustain an effective management climate, and asked him to implement a number of detailed instructions to strengthen the existing functions of the Service. He was also asked: to inform the Secretariat staff of his strong support for the Service; to give special attention to staffing AMS with individuals of the highest competence; to submit annually to ACABQ a report on management-improvement projects and other advisory services rendered; to ensure that the programme budget proposals reflected all benefits derived from the management-improvement efforts; and to report to the Assembly at its regular 1978 session on the results achieved.

The Advisory Committee was requested to draw the Assembly's notice to any problem requiring its attention and to submit views and recommendations on the report that had been requested of the Secretary-General for 1978, at which time the Assembly would review the question of administrative and management control of the United Nations.

(For text of resolution 31/94 C, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For text of resolution 31/94 A, concerning administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA, see pp. 929-30; for resolution 31/94 B, on electronic data-processing and information systems, see pp. 930-31.)

#### **Proposed changes in the level of top echelon posts of the Secretariat**

The Fifth Committee, in its report to the General Assembly on 22 December 1976 on the pro-

gramme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, informed the Assembly that it had taken note of a suggestion by the ACABQ Chairman that the proposals of the Secretary-General in a report on proposed reclassification of certain posts in the top echelon of the Secretariat not be considered at the Assembly's current session, but that they should instead be included in the Secretary-General's programme budget proposals for the 1978-1979 biennium.

The Secretary-General had proposed in the report to reclassify the posts of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions and the head of the Office of Public Information from the level of Assistant Secretary-General to that of Under-Secretary-General, and the post of the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees from the Director (D-2) level to that of Assistant Secretary-General.

#### **Official air travel**

On 22 December 1976 the General Assembly on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee took note of the annual report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for official travel of United Nations staff by air for the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976. It decided that in future the Secretary-General should report to ACABQ on implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 18 December 1973,<sup>21</sup> which restricted first-class air travel. Should ACABQ consider it necessary, it was to bring relevant information to the Assembly's attention.

The recommendation to the Assembly was approved by the Fifth Committee without objection on 8 October 1976. The Assembly adopted it, without a vote, as section XI of its 11-part resolution 31/208, when it considered the Fifth Committee's report on the programme budget for 1976-1977. (For text of section XI of resolution 31/208, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The report of the Secretary-General cited six instances in which staff below the grade of Assistant Secretary-General were permitted to travel first-class by air instead of economy-class as called for in the 1973 resolution.

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 831, text of resolution 3198(XXVIII).

#### **Documentary references**

##### **Implementation of personnel policy reforms**

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 15, 22, 28, 33, 37.  
Plenary meeting 81.

A/31/264 and Corr.1. Report of JIU on implementation of personnel policy reforms approved by General Assembly in 1974 (covering note).

A/C.5/31/9. Report of JIU on personnel problems in United Nations and major recommendations of AMS. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.14. Algeria, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 19 November 1976, meeting 33.

A/C.5/31/L.22. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions).

A/31/358. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 31/27, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/358, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 81.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision at the twenty-ninth session authorizing the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the proposals for the improvement of the personnel policies and practices of the United Nations contained in his report and requesting him to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of those proposals,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made up to 30 June 1976 and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974,

Concerned about the slow pace of the implementation of those reforms,

Taking note of the statement that, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, the reforms should be substantially put into effect in 1977 and 1978,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to accelerate the implementation of the above-mentioned reforms;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the application of his proposals, drawing attention in particular to any of those proposals that may not yet have been fully implemented.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF RULES

A/C.5/31/4. Amendments to Staff Rules. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.22. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions), draft decision, para. 53.

A/31/358. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 53.

A/31/40. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/405)

#### Administrative Management Service

General Assembly—31st session

Fifth Committee, meetings 21, 24, 25, 38, 46, 62.

Plenary meetings 98, 107.

A/31/8/Add.5. Review of action taken on recommendations of AMS. Sixth report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/6. Review of action taken on recommendations of AMS. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 36-42.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, section IV, as suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 8 November 1976, meeting 25.

Resolution 31/208, section IV, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

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#### IV

#### Recommendations of the Administrative Management Service

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of action taken on the recommendations made by the Administrative Management Service and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Concurs with the observations and recommendations of

the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 12 to 19 of its report,

...

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-III and V-XI of resolution 31/208.]

A/31/38. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976, para. 369.

A/C.5/31/29. Merger of AMS and Internal Audit Service. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.21 and Rev.1. India, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay: draft resolution and revision, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 29 November 1976, meeting 38.

A/C.5/31/L.25. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA).

A/31/401. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 31/94 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/401, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the review of action taken on the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Convinced that an effective and continuing management improvement programme is essential for the efficient and economical functioning of the Organization and that this, in turn, requires a competent central internal machinery endowed with the necessary mandate and the maximum support of the Secretary-General,

Noting the view of the Secretary-General that, while "an acceptable degree of success" has been achieved in implementing the past recommendations of the Administrative Management Service, further measures are needed throughout the Secretariat for securing better results from management improvement efforts,

Noting also the statement made by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management before the Fifth Committee on this matter, in particular paragraph 17 of the summary record containing that statement,

Agreeing with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in paragraphs 12 to 19 of its report, particularly those in paragraph 14,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To put into effect promptly the measures mentioned in paragraph 67 of his report;

(b) To strengthen the existing role and functions of the Administrative Management Service by:

(i) Authorizing the Service to identify management problems or areas requiring management improvement and to examine and report thereon with specific recommendations as to action required;

(ii) Reviewing the reports and recommendations when received and by taking the necessary steps to ensure the prompt and effective implementation by the offices or departments concerned of those recommendations which he has approved;

(iii) Empowering the Service to monitor and, whenever necessary, assist in the implementation of recommendations which he has approved;

(iv) Calling upon the offices or departments responsible to report at six-monthly intervals on the progress being made in implementing the approved recommendations,

together with any problems and difficulties encountered in the process;

(c) To inform all staff of the Secretariat of the revised role and functions of the Administrative Management Service and of his strongest support for the Service, and to call upon them to extend to it full co-operation and assistance;

(d) To give special attention to the matter of staffing of the Administrative Management Service so as to ensure that the Service is staffed at all times by individuals possessing the highest degree of technical competence;

(e) To submit annually to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions a report in summary form on the management improvement projects and other advisory services rendered by the Administrative Management Service during the preceding twelve months; such reports should also include:

(i) A complete list of all reports and recommendations made by the Administrative Management Service during the year, with an indication of the recommendations, or parts thereof, not approved by the Secretary-General;

(ii) A summary of the progress reports submitted during the past year in accordance with subparagraph (b) (iv) above, together with an evaluation by the Secretary-General of the benefits derived to date or expected to be derived in the future from the implementation of the approved recommendations dealt with in these reports;

(f) To ensure that the programme budget proposals, beginning with those for the biennium 1978-1979, reflect all the benefits derived from the management improvement efforts referred to in subparagraph (e) (ii) above;

(g) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the results obtained through the application of the measures mentioned in paragraph 67 of his report and the procedure set out in the present resolution;

2. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(a) To draw the attention of the General Assembly to any situation or problem requiring its attention which may arise from the annual reports mentioned in paragraph 1(e) above;

(b) To submit its views and recommendations on the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 1 (g) above;

3. Decides to review, at its thirty-third session, the question of administrative and management control of the United Nations, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 1 (g) above and the views and recommendations submitted thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of resolutions 31/94 A and B.]

Proposed changes in the level of top echelon posts of the Secretariat

General Assembly—31st session

Fifth Committee, meetings 57, 62.

A/C.5/31/95. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 100.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100, last sentence.

Official air travel

General Assembly—31st session

Fifth Committee, meetings 5, 62.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.5/31/5. Standards of accommodation for official travel of United Nations staff by air. Report of Secretary-General. A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), draft resolution V (section XI).

Resolution 31/208, section XI, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

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XI

Standards of accommodation for official travel

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the standards of accommodation for official travel of United Nations staff by air for the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976;

2. Decides that, in future, the Secretary-General shall report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3198 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and, should it consider it necessary, the Advisory Committee shall bring to the attention of the Assembly any relevant part of the information provided by the Secretary-General.

. . .

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-X of resolution 31/208.]

## Chapter II

**Budgetary arrangements****The United Nations programme budget****Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977**

On 22 December 1976, at its thirty-first session, the General Assembly voted revised budget appropriations totalling \$783,932,900 for the biennium 1976-1977. It also approved revised estimates of income in the amount of \$126,887,300 (which included \$110,149,800 to be derived from staff assessment on salaries and wages).

In accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the gross amount to be contributed by Member States for 1977 was set by the Assembly at \$397,588,829; this amount included additional appropriations for the biennium 1976-1977 totalling \$38,119,100 and took into account the balance available in the surplus account, certain revisions in the income estimates for the biennium 1976-1977 and contributions receivable from new Member States for 1975 and 1976. The gross assessment on Member States was to be offset by their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$59,553,727.

These decisions were embodied in a three-part Assembly resolution (31/207 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 Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

On 17 December 1975, the General Assembly had approved an appropriation of \$745,813,800 for the biennium 1976-1977 and estimates of income from various sources during the same period in a total amount of \$118,292,300, or a total net appropriation of \$627,521,500.<sup>1</sup>

On the basis of expenditure trends during the first six months of 1976 and the best available projection in respect of the rest of the financial period, the Secretary-General, in his report on the budget and programme performance for the biennium 1976-1977, submitted to the Assembly at its 1976 session supplementary estimates of expenditure in an amount of \$13,300,500 and a reduction in the estimates of income in an amount of \$282,800, or

a total revised net appropriation for the biennium of \$641,104,800. Changes in the rates of exchange, inflation, decisions of policy-making organs and other programme changes were indicated as contributory factors for the increased estimates.

The Advisory Committee recommended supplementary expenditure estimates of \$11,169,600 and acceptance of the Secretary-General's revised estimate of income, or a total net revised appropriation for the biennium in the amount of \$638,973,900, a reduction of \$2,130,900 in the total supplementary estimates submitted by the Secretary-General.

The final figures approved by the Assembly—\$783,932,900 for expenditures and \$126,887,300 for income—were the consequence of additional revisions arising from financial implications of decisions taken during the Assembly's 1976 session on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ, subsequent to the submission of the supplementary estimates. (For list of documents particularizing financial implications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The revised estimates for 1976-1977 were voted on separately, section by section, in the Fifth Committee. The total additional appropriation of \$38,119,100 for 1976-1977 was approved on 22 December by a recorded vote of 71 to 10, with 2 abstentions. The total additional income estimate of \$8,595,000 was approved without objection.

China said it had not participated in the vote on the 1976-1977 programme budget in the Fifth Committee because it made reference to some expenditures to which it was opposed.

The USSR said it had voted against the revised appropriations because it was totally opposed to the practice of requesting additional appropriations in the middle of the budget period and because some of the funds requested would be used to finance illegal activities that contravened provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan expressed concern over the sizable growth of the budget at mid-point; Japan considered it im-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 946-48, texts of resolutions 3539 A and B (XXX).



prudent to keep adding resources without having a clear-cut perception of over-all priorities and without terminating obsolete programmes. Of particular concern was the growing trend whereby many intergovernmental organs, including the Main Committees, made recommendations which in effect pre-empted the responsibility of the Fifth Committee. Belgium said it had abstained in the sectional votes on the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

When the revised estimates for 1976-1977 were considered by the Assembly, the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine countries of the European Communities, stated that the Communities' members would vote in favour of the revised estimates in spite of their concern over the practice by the Secretariat and Member States of disregarding programme budget practices and submitting proposals leading to revised or supplementary estimates half way through the biennium. Moreover, the revised programme budget for the 1976-1977 biennium represented an increase of approximately 28 per cent over the final appropriations for the previous (1974-1975) biennium and would probably continue to increase at a time when many Governments were actively pursuing a policy of budgetary austerity. The nine countries would therefore expect the Secretary-General whenever possible to absorb cost increases in the coming year. In explanation of its abstention in the vote, the United States expressed similar concern.

The USSR explained its negative vote with the same concerns and also reiterated its objection to the inclusion in the programme budget of an appropriation for the financing of the amortization of the United Nations bond issue, which it considered to be in contravention of the United Nations Charter. It also confirmed its position of principle with regard to expenditure for technical assistance, which it believed should be met through voluntary contributions rather than by the programme budget which, it maintained, should cover only administrative expenditures.

#### **Machinery for formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets**

Pursuant to a resolution it adopted on 20 November 1975,<sup>2</sup> the Assembly referred to the Economic and Social Council the recommendations of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery for strengthening the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) on an experimental basis for 1976, and also recommended that the rest of the Working Group's recommendations be considered along with the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United

Nations System (see pp. 374-75 for details).

At its organizational session in 1976, the Economic and Social Council decided, on 15 January, to implement certain recommendations of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery, among which were:

- the terms of reference of CPC should be amended;

- in performing its functions, CPC should endeavour, in particular, to review the medium-term plan in off-budget years and the programme budget in budget years, recommend an order of priorities among programmes, interpret legislative intent, develop programme evaluation procedures and their use, co-ordinate activities within the system, and co-operate with ACABQ;

- CPC should be asked to undertake reviews and appraisals of the implementation of important legislative decisions to evaluate the extent of system-wide co-ordinated effort;

- procedures for joint consultations between CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) should be strengthened;

- immediately after Assembly and Council sessions, CPC should co-operate with Secretariat departments to integrate new legislation into programmes;

- functional and regional commissions and committees should eventually formulate their medium-term work programmes between January and June of the year preceding the Assembly's consideration of the medium-term plan, co-ordinate their planning periods and make their programme categories identical or comparable.

These provisions were among those embodied in Council decision 139(ORG-76), proposed by the Council President and adopted without objection. Greece had orally amended the President's proposed text by adding a Council request that reports on system-wide co-ordination of economic co-operation among developing countries and on strengthening CPC/ACC consultation procedures be submitted to the Council's second 1976 session.

Other provisions of the decision concerned CPC's consideration of medium-term plans (see below).

On 14 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2008(LX) by which it approved consolidated terms of reference for CPC acting as the Council's and the Assembly's main subsidiary organ for planning, programming and co-ordination. The Council also decided that it would review the new terms of reference, including the composition of CPC, in the light of the forthcoming recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System. (For text of resolution, see pp. 646-47.)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 950, text of resolution 3392(XXX), section III.

At its second 1976 session, on 5 August 1976, the Council adopted resolution 2039(LXI) dealing with the question of the review of the machinery of the United Nations and of its system for administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination. In the second section of the resolution, on programme evaluation, the Council *inter alia* requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its 1976 session a report which would describe possible changes in the terms of reference of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to enable it to assist CPC and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies in carrying out their responsibilities for external evaluation. It recommended also that the Assembly take into account the Secretary-General's report, together with the relevant discussion in CPC and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, when, at its 1976 session, it considered developing appropriate methods of external evaluation.

(For text of section II of resolution 2039(LXI), see pp. 644-45. Section I of this resolution concerned JIU; for text, see pp. 919-20.)

The Fifth Committee, on 20 December 1976, decided without a vote to recommend to the Assembly that it postpone consideration of the item on the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets until its 1977 session. On 22 December, the Assembly endorsed the Fifth Committee's recommendation, also without a vote, as decision 31/423.

### Medium-term plan

When, on 15 January 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 139(ORG-76) on intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets, it amended the terms of reference of CPC in certain respects relating to medium-term plans (see section above). In addition, it asked the Secretary-General to submit the medium-term plan for 1978-1981, including the revised plan for 1977, to CPC for review at an extended May/June 1976 session of CPC and authorized that Committee to transmit its report on the proposed plan to ACABQ at the same time it submitted it to the Council.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination met in mid-year, for the first time under its new terms of reference, and was able to consider in depth the totality of the Organization's four-year medium-term plan for 1978-1981, which covered the 25 major programmes of the United Nations and involved some \$2,000 million.

Following that consideration, CPC formulated a number of conclusions, recommendations and observations relating among other things to: the structure and presentation of the medium-term plan including the need for more information on

system-wide activities and more-detailed financial background and the preferability of constructing the next plan solely on programme lines; unsatisfactory presentations, the reasons therefor and possible means of rectification; programme content; relative priorities and growth rates; programme co-ordination; substantive matters referred to CPC in the fields of human rights, international drug control, and the review of machinery for administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination (on which subject it submitted a draft resolution for consideration by the Council—see pp. 643-45); expansion of the sale of statistical publications; the future work plan of CPC; and other matters, including *inter alia* public information activities, public administration and finance, information systems and CPC/ACC consultation procedures.

After its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had discussed CPC's report and the four-year medium-term plan, during the Economic and Social Council's session in July-August 1976, the Council adopted resolution 2019(XLI), without a vote, on 3 August. Among other things, the Council thereby endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of CPC and commended them to the attention of the organs and institutions of the United Nations system, requesting those organs to support CPC fully as it investigated means of promoting the joint planning of programmes of common interest within the system.

The Council expressed confidence that the Secretariat would continue to do its utmost to improve the structure of the medium-term plan, taking into account CPC's and the Council's comments, conclusions and recommendations; the Assembly was also asked to take these into account in considering the medium-term plan for 1978-1981. The Secretary-General was asked to prepare an introduction to the plan outlining the directions United Nations activities should take in the medium term. Sufficient time and assistance for CPC to fulfil its tasks were also recommended.

The text was sponsored in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Austria, Belgium, Kenya and Pakistan, where it was approved without a vote on 29 July 1976. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the Fifth Committee considered the Secretary-General's proposed medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981, it also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as well as reports by the Secretary-General and ACABQ, on implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of 17 December 1975<sup>3</sup> on presentation of the United Nations programme budget. In accordance with the

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 951, text of resolution 3534(XXX).

provisions of that resolution, the Secretary-General reported on information he was requested to submit—and to take into account when considering the medium-term plan for 1978-1981—regarding programmes, projects or activities within the United Nations that were completed, nearly completed or considered to be obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, as well as on steps taken towards reorganizing, merging or eliminating units within the Secretariat established for those programmes, projects or activities.

Commenting on the Secretary-General's report, ACABQ said the report had not been completely responsive to the Assembly's wish to identify areas where savings could be effected without detriment to the work of the Organization; however, as the report had been submitted halfway through a biennium, it would have been unrealistic to expect that large areas of potential savings would have been identified. The Advisory Committee recommended that a further review be carried out in 1977 and its results reflected in the programme budget proposals for 1978-1979. The Controller, in a statement to the Fifth Committee, said that the Secretariat would provide more information on this subject in the interim performance report on the programme budget; to provide detailed information in the medium-term plan on the completion or usefulness of all the programmes would have resulted in documentation that would have been too voluminous.

Another report before the Committee was a report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the major recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on medium-term planning in the United Nations system, on which ACABQ had not found it necessary to present a written report. The Secretary-General's report dealt with the response of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the JIU report and with implementation of ACC decisions by the United Nations.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions did not consider the medium-term plan in depth, since that had been done by CPC, and made no specific recommendations, but confined itself to drawing the attention of the Fifth Committee to a few broad areas, including the nature and status of the plan, indicative budgetary projections, rates of growth, co-operation between CPC and ACABQ and programme evaluation. While CPC had regarded the structure and degree of detail of the plan as generally satisfactory and had concluded that the plan had the status of a proposal that intergovernmental bodies could request to be amended before it was approved, ACABQ felt the plan should be a briefer and more synthetic document which the Secretary-General should not be asked to amend; it should reflect his own appreciation of the situation, on the basis of deliberations, decisions, discussions and advice, and should pro-

pose directions in which United Nations activities might develop over the medium term, concentrating on changes in emphasis. It should also provide indicative budgetary projections, including the likelihood of availability of extrabudgetary resources.

On 24 November, Australia, Belgium, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey presented a draft resolution on the medium-term plan—twice revised to take into account, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General's report on implementation of the Assembly's 1975 resolution on outdated activities, amendments by Greece, the Philippines, Poland, the USSR and the Upper Volta, and other suggestions of representatives in the course of consultations and discussions.

On 26 November 1976, the Fifth Committee approved the nine-power resolution by consensus.

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted the Fifth Committee's recommended text as its resolution 31/93.

The Assembly thereby expressed awareness of the need for further harmonization of programmes throughout the United Nations system, of the usefulness of the medium-term plan as an instrument for effective co-ordination of the system's activities, and of the roles of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in co-ordination, policy determination and priority selection. It took note with appreciation of the medium-term plan for 1978-1981 and accepted it, in the light of the recommendations and conclusions of CPC and ACABQ, as the framework for preparation of the programme budget for the 1978-1979 biennium. Each organization in the system was urged to plan its activities bearing in mind the planned programmes of the other organizations.

By other provisions of the resolution, the Assembly set forth an outline of the procedure according to which future medium-term plans should be prepared, indicating the organs which were to consider the plan and the basis on which they were to consider it, and stating that it was to become the principal policy directive of the United Nations. The remaining recommendations of CPC not embodied in the outline of procedures were also endorsed and appreciation was expressed for ACABQ's comments thereon.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to involve sectoral, functional and regional programme-formulating organs more closely in the planning and programming process, and urged those organs to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the budget unless the Assembly determined they were urgently necessary. Supplementary estimates to expand or initiate activities would also need specific approval from the General Assembly.

The Assembly reaffirmed its 17 December 1975 resolution,<sup>4</sup> stressing in this connexion the Secretary-General's responsibility to draw to the attention of intergovernmental bodies obsolete, marginally useful or ineffective activities.

It decided that CPC was to function as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination, and approved the terms of reference set out by the Council in resolution 2008(LX) (see pp. 646-47). It instructed CPC to recommend remedial action after it had reviewed in depth the major programmes of the medium-term plan, had determined programmes and programme elements that were obsolete, only marginally useful or ineffective, and had assessed the degree of co-ordination of selected programmes in the system.

In order to encourage Member States to be represented at a high level of expertise and to ensure the continuity of their representation in CPC, the Assembly decided that the Organization would bear, from 1978, the travel (on the basis of economy class) and subsistence (at standard rates applicable to Secretariat officials plus 15 per cent) expenses of one representative of each Member State on the Committee. This provision was a special exception to the Assembly's basic principles concerning the payment of such expenses from United Nations funds to members of United Nations organs. It was to apply for an experimental period subject to review at the Assembly's 1979 session.

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

The sponsors had further orally amended their last written version of the text to add parenthetically the specific travel and subsistence allowances authorized.

The Fifth Committee rejected—by a vote of 36 against to 19 in favour, with 37 abstentions—an oral amendment by Algeria to delete reference to payment of subsistence expenses. It then approved the paragraph relating to provision of expenses by 53 votes to 22, with 19 abstentions, in a separate vote requested by the Upper Volta. At the plenary meeting, the Assembly also approved the paragraph by a separate recorded vote of 81 to 21, with 22 abstentions, before approving the resolution, as a whole, by consensus.

#### **Other matters pertaining to the United Nations budget**

Costs of United Nations services to activities financed from extrabudgetary funds

A report on services provided by the United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources, which was before the Fifth Committee in

1976, was submitted by the Secretary-General in response to a number of interrelated decisions of the Assembly, mainly pursuant to decisions taken on 17 December 1975. By one decision, the Assembly had endorsed ACABQ's view on the establishment of posts previously financed from extrabudgetary resources;<sup>5</sup> by another it asked the Secretary-General to study, in consultation with the organizations concerned, the question of a more equitable distribution of the costs of services provided by several Secretariat services to activities financed from extrabudgetary funds, and to report on this to the Assembly in 1976.<sup>6</sup> A third decision related to JIU reports on the utilization of office accommodation.<sup>7</sup>

The Fifth Committee decided without objection, on 20 December 1976, on a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR, to postpone consideration of the item to the 1977 session and so informed the Assembly when, on 22 December, it submitted its report on the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977.

#### **Allocation of expenses between the United Nations budget and the UNEP Fund**

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, took note of a report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a rationale for the allocation of expenses between the regular budget and the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It also took note of the related report of ACABQ, and endorsed the conclusions therein.

The Advisory Committee had not recommended acceptance of a proposal by the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNEP that the Assembly and the UNEP Governing Council approve a 40:60 ratio as theoretically appropriate for the distribution of staff costs between the United Nations budget and the UNEP Fund. At the same time, it felt that the current policy, under which no posts were to be added to the regular-budget establishment of UNEP, need not be extended automatically beyond 1977. However, any proposals to increase the regular-budget establishment during the biennium 1978-1979, or subsequently, should be accompanied by full justification in terms of functions and grading and be consistent with Assembly decisions regarding current and future medium-term plans.

The Fifth Committee's recommendation to endorse ACABQ's conclusions was made on the basis of

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 941-42.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., pp. 942-43.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 980-81.

an oral suggestion by its Chairman, approved without objection on 9 December 1976.

The Assembly, without a vote, adopted and incorporated the decision into its resolution 31/208, as section V, when it considered the Fifth Commit-

tee's report on the programme budget for 1976-1977.

(For text of section V of resolution 31/208, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below; see also pp. 433-40.)

### Documentary references

#### Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977

General Assembly—31st session  
General Committee, meeting 1.  
Fifth Committee, meetings 10-13, 15, 18, 21, 23-25, 27, 34-36, 38, 39, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50-53, 55-62.  
Plenary meetings 56-59, 76, 77, 81, 85, 96-107.

#### DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter VII C.  
A/31/1/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, August 1976, Section XII.  
A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VIII H.  
A/31/8 and Add.1-26. First to 27th reports of ACABQ on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977.  
A/31/466. Report of Economic and Social Council (Chapters III D-J, IV F, VI B-D, VII A, C, D and F and VIII G and H). Report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/51 and Corr.1. Performance report on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977: joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Note by Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/57. Establishment of United Nations Industrial Development Fund. Note by Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/58. Revision of Financial Regulations of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/72. UNDRO. Financing of emergency relief assistance and technical co-operation activities. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Administrative and financial implications of Assembly decisions and recommendations of its Main Committees

A/C.5/31/26, A/31/8/Add.6 (parts I and II) (Fifth Committee). Report of ICSC. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.  
A/C.5/31/36, A/31/319. International co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/42, A/C.5/31/43, A/31/321 and Add.1. Policies of apartheid of Government of South Africa (Plenary). Statements by Secretary-General and reports of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/44 and Corr.1, A/31/8/Add.8, A/31/344. Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Succession of States in respect of Treaties (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/47, A/31/8/Add.20. Personnel questions: establishment of classification systems for posts in Professional category in Secretariat and for General Service posts in Geneva (Fifth Committee). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.  
A/C.5/31/50, A/31/8/Add.11, A/31/396 and Corr.1. Third United Nations Conference on Law of Sea (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/52, A/31/366. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: question of Timor (Fourth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/53, A/31/341. UNRWA (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/55, A/31/346. Question of Palestine (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/56, A/31/350. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening of Role of Organization (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/59, A/31/366. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: question of French Somaliland (Fourth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/61, A/31/8/Add.13, A/31/404. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/62, A/31/427. Scale of assessments for apportionment of expenses of United Nations (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/63, A/31/8/Add.14, A/31/422. Implementation of Declaration of Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace: report of Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/64, A/31/8/Add.14, A/31/421. Reduction of military budgets (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/65, A/31/8/Add.14, A/31/426. Strengthening of role of United Nations in field of disarmament (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/66, A/31/8/Add.14, A/31/425. Conclusion of treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/67, A/31/8/Add.14, A/31/424. World disarmament conference (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/68, A/31/8/Add.14, A/31/423. General and complete disarmament. Convening of a special session of General Assembly devoted to disarmament (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/70. Report of Economic and Social Council. Statement by Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/73, A/31/8/Add.17, A/31/456. UNDRO (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/74, A/31/442/Rev.1. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/76, A/31/439. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 28th session (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/78. JIU (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.  
A/C.5/31/79, A/C.5/31/80, A/31/446. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human

Rights of Population of Occupied Territories (Special Political Committee). Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/81, A/31/8/Add.18, A/31/454. Question of Namibia (Fourth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/82, A/31/363. Report of Economic and Social Council (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/83, A/31/402. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 9th session. United Nations Conference on Carriage of Goods by Sea (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/84, A/31/402. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 9th session. UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/85, A/31/445. Comprehensive review of whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/86, A/31/440. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/87, A/31/441. Drafting of an international convention against taking of hostages (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/88. Report of Economic and Social Council (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/89, A/31/8/Add.21, A/31/363. Report of Economic and Social Council. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/90, A/31/459. UNIDO: report of Industrial Development Board (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/91, A/C.5/31/92, A/31/460. Development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session (Second Committee). Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/93, A/31/8/Add.22, A/31/463. Technical co-operation among developing countries (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/31/94 and Add.1. Consolidated statement of administrative and financial implications in respect of conference-servicing costs (Fifth Committee). Statements by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/96, A/31/442. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

#### Revised estimates

A/31/8/Add.24. Emoluments of Secretary-General. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/3, A/31/8/Add.19, A/31/255. Electronic data-processing and information systems in United Nations. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/11 and Corr.1, A/31/8/Add.7. Revised programme and budget proposals under section 12: UNIDO. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/12, A/31/8/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Yearbook of United Nations. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ. A/C.5/31/22 and Corr.1, A/31/8/Add.23. Expansion of meet-

ing rooms and improvement of conference-servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/23 and Corr.1, A/31/8/Add.15. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 60th and 61st sessions. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/25 and Corr.1, A/31/8/Add.19. Revised programme and budget proposals under sections 4 (Policy-making organs), 5B (United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations), 22 (Administration, management and general services), 25 (Staff assessment) and income section 1. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/31, A/31/8/Add.9. Revised estimates under section 4 in respect of United Nations Conference on Desertification. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/37 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/31/8/Add.25 and Add.25/Corr.1. Budget and programme performance for United Nations for biennium 1976-1977. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/49, A/31/8/Add.12. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Trade and Development Board arising from UNCTAD at its 4th session. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/60 and Corr.1, A/31/8/Add.26. Arabic language services in United Nations. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

#### Other documents

E/5888. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 60th and 61st sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

#### DECISIONS ON BUDGET FOR 1976-1977

A/C.5/31/L.46/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution IV A, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General as modified by ACABQ and Fifth Committee, approved by Fifth Committee on 22 December 1976, meeting 62, as follows:

part A, by recorded vote of 71 to 10, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: United States;

draft resolutions A, B and C together, by 72 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV A.

Resolution 31/207 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 119 to 10, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, 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, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New

Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, 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, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR  
Abstaining: United States.

#### A. REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1976-1977

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1976-1977:

1. The amount of \$US 745,813,800, appropriated by its resolution 3539 A (XXX) of 17 December 1975, shall be increased by \$US 38,119,100 as follows:

| Section   | Amount appropriated<br>by resolution<br>3539 A (XXX) | Increase<br>or<br>(decrease)<br>(US dollars) | Revised<br>appropriation |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| <b>PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination</b>    |  |  |                          |
| 1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination                | 20,674,800   | 514,100                                      | 21,188,900               |
| Total, PART I   | 20,674,800   | 514,100                                      | 21,188,900               |
| <b>PART II. Political and peace-keeping activities</b>                |  |  |                          |
| 2. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities   | 41,730,600   | 5,355,800                                    | 47,086,400               |
| Total, PART II  | 41,730,600   | 5,355,800                                    | 47,086,400               |
| <b>PART III. Political, trusteeship and decolonization activities</b> |  |  |                          |
| 3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization activities       | 8,057,000  | 103,000                                      | 8,160,000                |
| Total, PART III   | 8,057,000  | 103,000                                      | 8,160,000                |
| <b>PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities</b>          |  |  |                          |
| 4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)              | 1,816,200  | 1,647,900                                    | 3,464,100                |
| 5A. Department of Economic and Social Affairs                         | 41,728,100   | (213,600)                                    | 41,514,500               |
| 5B. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations               | 1,215,500  | 1,778,300                                    | 2,993,800                |
| 6. Economic Commission for Europe                                     | 14,855,800   | 346,300                                      | 15,202,100               |
| 7. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific            | 15,478,900   | (240,400)                                    | 15,238,500               |
| 8. Economic Commission for Latin America                              | 17,979,300   | 356,900                                      | 18,336,200               |
| 9. Economic Commission for Africa                                     | 18,243,000   | 732,500                                      | 18,975,500               |
| 10. Economic Commission for Western Asia                              | 8,674,800  | 1,151,400                                    | 9,826,200                |
| 11. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development                | 45,211,900   | 3,237,400                                    | 48,449,300               |
| 12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization                | 45,157,000   | 930,100                                      | 46,087,100               |
| 13A. United Nations Environment Programme                             | 6,078,000  | (31,000)                                     | 6,047,000                |
| 13B. Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements          | 1,002,500  | (45,000)                                     | 957,500                  |
| 14. International narcotics control                                   | 4,317,100  | 44,800                                       | 4,361,900                |
| 15. Regular programme of technical assistance                         | 20,092,900   | —  | 20,092,900               |
| 16. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees       | 15,509,100   | 436,300                                      | 15,945,400               |
| 17. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator          | 1,563,000  | (12,000)                                     | 1,551,000                |
| Total, PART IV  | 258,923,100  | 10,119,900                                   | 269,043,000              |

## Budgetary arrangements

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| Section  | Amount appropriated<br>by resolution<br>3539 A (XXX) | Increase<br>or<br>(decrease)<br>(US dollars) | Revised<br>appropriation |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| PART V. Human rights   |  |  |                          |
| 18. Human rights   | 5,943,600  | 478,400                                      | 6,422,000                |
| Total, PART V  | 5,943,600  | 478,400                                      | 6,422,000                |
| PART VI. International Court of Justice  |  |  |                          |
| 19. International Court of Justice   | 5,229,100  | (49,400)                                     | 5,179,700                |
| Total, PART VI   | 5,229,100  | (49,400)                                     | 5,179,700                |
| PART VII. Legal activities   |  |  |                          |
| 20. Legal activities   | 7,866,500  | 164,500                                      | 8,031,000                |
| Total, PART VII  | 7,866,500  | 164,500                                      | 8,031,000                |
| PART VIII. Common services   |  |  |                          |
| 21. Public information   | 30,619,400   | (378,300)                                    | 30,241,100               |
| 22. Administration, management and general services                            | 128,534,400  | 7,694,700                                    | 136,229,100              |
| 23. Conference and library services  | 107,247,700  | 1,286,900                                    | 108,534,600              |
| Total, PART VIII   | 266,401,500  | 8,603,300                                    | 275,004,800              |
| PART IX. Special expenses  |  |  |                          |
| 24. United Nations bond issue  | 17,297,000   | (98,000)                                     | 17,199,000               |
| Total, PART IX   | 17,297,000   | (98,000)                                     | 17,199,000               |
| PART X. Staff assessment   |  |  |                          |
| 25. Staff assessment   | 99,973,100   | 8,597,800                                    | 108,570,900              |
| Total, PART X  | 99,973,100   | 8,597,800                                    | 108,570,900              |
| PART XI. Capital expenditures  |  |  |                          |
| 26. Construction, alteration, improvement and major<br>maintenance of premises | 13,717,500   | 4,329,700                                    | 18,047,200               |
| Total, PART XI   | 13,717,500   | 4,329,700                                    | 18,047,200               |
| GRAND TOTAL  | 745,813,800  | 38,119,100                                   | 783,932,900              |

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.

A/C.5/31/L.46/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution IV B, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee, approved by Fifth Committee on 22 December 1976, meeting 62, as follows: part B, by 83 votes to 0; draft resolutions A, B and C together, by 72 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV B.

Resolution 31/207 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 131 to 0, 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, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger,



Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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: None.

#### B. REVISED 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 3539 B (XXX) of 17 December 1975 shall be increased by \$US 8,595,000 as follows:

| Income section                       | Amount approved<br>by resolution<br>3539 B (XXX) | Increase<br>or<br>(decrease)<br>(US dollars) | Revised<br>estimates |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| PART I. Income from staff assessment |  |  |                      |
| 1. Income from staff assessment      | 101,552,000                                      | 8,597,800                                    | 110,149,800          |
| Total, PART I                        | 101,552,000                                      | 8,597,800                                    | 110,149,800          |
| PART II. Other income                |  |  |                      |
| 2. General income                    | 9,953,000  | 235,500                                      | 10,188,500           |
| 3. Revenue-producing activities      | 6,787,300  | (238,300)                                    | 6,549,000            |
| Total, PART II                       | 16,740,300                                       | (2,800)                                      | 16,737,500           |
| GRAND TOTAL                          | 118,292,300                                      | 8,595,000                                    | 126,887,300          |

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.5/31/L.46/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution IV C, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee, approved by Fifth Committee on 22 November 1976, meeting 63, as follows: part C, by 72 votes to 10; draft resolutions A, B and C together, by 72 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV C.

Resolution 31/207 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 119 to 10, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, 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, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR  
Abstaining: Cuba.

#### C. FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1977

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1977:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 411,026,000 consisting of \$US 372,906,900, being one half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1976-1977 under General Assembly resolution 3539 A (XXX), and \$US 38,119,100, being the additional appropriation approved for the same biennium under resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$8,370,150 being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1976-1977 under General Assembly resolution 3539 B (XXX);

(b) Less \$2,800 being the estimated decrease in income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1976-1977 under resolution B above;

(c) \$4,648,537 being the balance available of the 31 December 1975 surplus account of \$6,256,439 inasmuch as \$1,607,902 was applied as a credit against contributions of Member States for the year 1976;

(d) \$421,284 being the contributions of new Member States for 1975 and 1976;

(e) \$397,588,829 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/95 B of 14 December 1976 on the scale of assessments for the year 1977;

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

of the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$US 59,553,727 consisting of

(a) \$50,776,000 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1976-1977 under General Assembly resolution 3539 B (XXX);

(b) \$8,597,800 being the estimated additional income from staff assessment approved for the biennium 1976-1977 under resolution B above;

(c) \$179,927 being the excess of actual income from staff assessment over the revised estimates for the biennium 1974-1975 approved under General Assembly resolution 3531 B (XXX).

#### Machinery for formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat, part I, section A 12.

E/L.1692. Draft decision proposed by Council President.  
E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th sessions (decision 139(ORG-76)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 53, 55-57, 62.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3 Organization of work. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (Annex I, item 95).  
A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 95).  
A/31/468 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee.  
A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/423).

#### Medium-term plan

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 592-595, 598, 601.  
Plenary meeting 2030.

A/31/6/Add.1 and Corr.2-5. Medium-term plan for period 1978-1981, Vols. I and II.  
A/31/38. Report of CPC on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976, Chapter III.  
E/AC.24/L.530 and Rev.1. Austria, Belgium, Kenya, Pakistan: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 601.  
E/5881. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2019(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5881, and as orally amended by Council Secretary, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1976, meeting 2030.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Noting with satisfaction that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination has considered in depth the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981,

Noting the intention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to continue this in-depth consideration, on a selective basis, in connexion with its consideration of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 and in the context of its review of the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983,

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations arrived at by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and commends them to the attention of the organs and institutions of the United Nations system that are concerned;

2. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to investigate means of promoting the joint planning of programmes of common interest within the United Nations system and requests the organs and institutions concerned to give their full support in that task;

3. Expresses its confidence that the Secretariat will continue to do its utmost to improve the structure of the medium-term plan, taking into consideration the comments and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Council, and requests the Secretary-General, while keeping the existing presentation and range, to prepare as an introduction to the medium-term plan a short statement on the directions that United Nations activities should take in the medium term;

4. Invites the General Assembly, in considering the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981, to take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the debates at the sixty-first session of the Council;

5. Recommends the General Assembly to allow the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, whose terms of reference have been broadened by the Council in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3392(XXX) of 20 November 1975, sufficient time to enable it to fulfil its task and to ensure that the Committee is given adequate assistance to this end by all organs of the United Nations system.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 3-7, 9, 10, 17, 23, 28, 30, 36, 37, 46.  
Plenary meeting 98.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VII A.  
A/31/6/Add.1 and Corr.2-5. Medium-term plan for period 1978-1981, Vols. I and II.  
A/31/38. Report of CPC on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976, Chapter III.  
A/31/139. Report of ACABQ.  
A/31/326, A/C.5/31/27. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3534 (XXX). Reports of ACABQ and Secretary-General.  
A/31/357. Administrative and financial implications of 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.9/Rev.2. Report of ACABQ.  
A/C.5/31/15. Implementation of major recommendations of JIU on medium-term planning in United Nations system. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/54. Administrative and financial implications of Greek amendment (A/C.5/31/L.17) to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.9/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/L.9. Belgium, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution.  
A/C.5/31/L.9/Rev.1. Belgium, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey: revised draft resolution.  
A/C.5/31/L.9/Rev.2. Australia, Belgium, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 26 November 1976, meeting 37.  
A/C.5/31/L.15. USSR: amendments to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.9/Rev.1.  
A/C.5/31/L.16. Philippines: amendment to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.9/Rev.1.  
A/C.5/31/L.17. Greece: amendment to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.9/Rev.1.

A/C.5/31/L.19. Note by Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/L.27. Draft report of Fifth Committee.  
A/31/400. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/93, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/400, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,

Recalling also its resolutions 3199(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3392(XXX) of 20 November 1975 and 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976 and 2019(LXI) of 3 August 1976,

Having considered the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981, chapter III, section H, and chapter VII, section A, of the report of the Economic and Social Council, the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its sixteenth session, the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the medium-term plan, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the major recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on medium-term planning in the United Nations system, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3534(XXX) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Conscious of the need for further harmonization of programmes throughout the United Nations system,

Aware of the usefulness of the medium-term plan as an instrument for effective co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system,

Aware also of the respective roles of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in co-ordinating decisions taken by sectoral and regional bodies, while providing over-all guidance, determining policy lines and indicating areas of priority,

Recalling that the need to improve and strengthen the evaluation process as part of planning, programming and budgeting has been recognized since the issue of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 and accepts it in the light of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as the framework for the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979;

2. Urges each organization within the United Nations system to plan its activities, bearing in mind the related programmes planned or being carried out in other parts of the system;

3. Decides that the future medium-term plans of the United Nations should be prepared according to the following procedure:

(a) The draft medium-term plans proposed by the Secretary-General should embody:

- (i) A short statement on directions that United Nations activities should take in the medium term;
- (ii) A set of documents in which each major programme, developed in accordance with legislative decisions, is presented in a consolidated manner;
- (iii) The following financial information:
  - a. Any approved allocations in the current regular budget;
  - b. The actual extrabudgetary expenditure for the preceding year or biennium;
  - c. Estimates, in percentage terms only, of the proportion of each programme's allocations during the

planning period that the Secretary-General intends to devote to each subprogramme;

d. Indications of the time-phasing of planned activities as far as practicable, by programme, subprogramme and programme element;

e. As appropriate and in so far as possible, approximate amounts allocated or expended (as in a. and b. above) on related activities by other organs of the United Nations system;

(iv) Preliminary and approximate indications of future costs under the regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources for the plan as a whole and by major programmes which would neither constitute ceilings nor be binding upon Member States;

(v) Appropriate information on how proposed United Nations programmes would relate to activities of other organizations of the United Nations system;

(b) The medium-term plan will be considered by the General Assembly in the light of the comments and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions following the procedures adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 139(ORG-76) of 15 January 1976;

(c) After approval by the General Assembly, the medium-term plan will constitute the principal policy directive of the United Nations which:

- (i) States the medium-term objectives to be attained in a four-year period;
- (ii) Describes the strategy to be followed to that effect and the means of action to be used;
- (iii) Gives an indicative estimate of the necessary resources in over-all terms and by major programme;

4. Endorses the remaining recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination not covered in paragraph 3 above and expresses appreciation for the comments thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take measures to involve more closely the sectoral, functional and regional programme-formulating organs in the planning and programming process;

6. Urges those 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;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the planning and programme-budgeting procedure referred to above;

8. Reaffirms that supplementary estimates for expansion of existing activities or initiation of new programmes will be considered only after specific approval of the General Assembly;

9. Reaffirms its resolution 3534(XXX) and stresses 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;

10. Decides that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination shall function as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination and approves the consolidated terms of reference as set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 2008(LX);

11. Instructs the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in particular:

(a) To review in depth, on a selective basis, the major programmes of the plan and to recommend any necessary amendments to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(b) To determine which programmes, subprogrammes or

programme elements are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective and to recommend, as appropriate, their curtailment or termination;

(c) To assess the degree of substantive co-ordination of selected programmes within the United Nations system and to recommend the appropriate action thereon;

12. Further decides that, in order to encourage Member States to be represented at a high level of expertise and to ensure the continuity of their representation in the body whose central role and over-all responsibilities are recognized, the Organization shall bear from 1978 onwards, for an experimental period and subject to review by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, as a special exception to the basic principles set out in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 1798(XVII) of 11 December 1962 concerning the payment out of United Nations funds of travel and subsistence expenses to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, the travel (on the basis of economy class) and subsistence expenses (at standard rates applicable to officials of the Secretariat plus 15 per cent) of one representative of each Member State on the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

#### Other matters pertaining to the United Nations budget

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 45, 53, 55-57, 62.  
Plenary meeting 107.

COSTS OF UNITED NATIONS SERVICES TO  
ACTIVITIES FINANCED FROM EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS  
A/C.5/31/33 and Corr.1. Services provided by United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Notes by Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) II).  
A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (III)).  
A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee

(part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 100 (b).  
A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (b).

ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES BETWEEN THE  
UNITED NATIONS BUDGET AND THE UNEP FUND  
A/C.5/31/39 and Corr.1,2, A/31/8/Add.10. Establishment of rationale for allocation of expenses between regular budget and Fund of UNEP. Report by Secretary-General and Executive Director of UNEP and report of ACABQ.  
A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 52-55.  
A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, section V, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 45.

Resolution 31/208, section V, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

V  
Establishment of a rationale for the allocation of expenses between the regular budget and the fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a rationale for the allocation of expenses between the regular budget and the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Endorses the conclusions of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 16 of its report;

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections HV and VI-XI of resolution 31/208.]

## Financial emergency of the United Nations

The Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, established by the Assembly on 17 December 1975,<sup>8</sup> met in April and May and between September and December 1976 to attempt to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and recommend steps that should be taken to solve the financial problems of the Organization. Under its mandate, the Committee was also to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund and the financial regulations governing its operation.

The Negotiating Committee organized its work under three general headings, dealing with the financial problem as it related to the past, the present and the future. It recognized in its report that this procedure did not necessarily mean that separate agreements would be sought under each of three broad headings; the issues involved were interrelated and any settlement would need to embrace all aspects of the problem. It was agreed that

any partial or interim solution of parts of the problem that could facilitate further progress towards a comprehensive settlement should not be precluded, and the need for reaching solutions by consensus in an atmosphere of compromise and conciliation rather than confrontation was stressed.

The Committee conducted its discussions and negotiations based on guidelines for a financial accord proposed by its Chairman. The guidelines recognized as a basic principle to guide the Committee's work the collective responsibility of Member States for the financial security of the United Nations in accordance with relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, and contained possible elements of a comprehensive "package" solution.

As far as the future was concerned, the guidelines stressed the necessity for all Member States to make full and prompt payment of their assessed

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 957, text of resolution 3538(XXX).

contributions to the regular budget in order to ease the existing cash liquidity crisis. In this connexion, it was recognized that the most important and politically sensitive issue in the Committee's negotiations was the question of eliminating the withholding by certain Member States, for reasons of principle, of their share of certain of the expenses provided for under the United Nations regular budget. The main item involved the amortization of the United Nations bond issue, and one of the key elements of the guidelines was a proposal that such costs be removed from the expenditure sections of the budget and be financed instead, to the largest extent possible, from unspent appropriations balances and from the income sections of the budget. The Financial Regulations of the United Nations, which require unspent balances to be credited proportionately to the assessments of Member States, would have to be suspended until the bond issue was fully amortized.

The need to meet the obligation to repay bond holders, opposition to the use of budgetary savings for financing the bond issue, meeting the costs through voluntary contributions, voluntary forfeiture of repayment by developed countries holding bonds and repayment of developing countries by voluntary contributions were among the views expressed in the Committee.

The Committee's report noted that issues of contention and discussion in the Committee concerned inclusion in the regular budget of expenditures related to the regular programme of technical assistance, opposed by some States as incompatible with the administrative function of the budget; meeting such expenditures entirely by voluntary contributions; assurances that removal of technical assistance expenditure from the budget would be compensated by increased contributions to the United Nations Development Programme; and payment of assessed shares for the regular programme in national currencies instead of United States dollars.

The report stated that the Secretary-General had not been able to accept non-convertible national currencies tendered in respect of assessments for the regular programme and had had limited success in utilizing them. As a result, \$15.2 million remained unaccepted as at 31 December 1975.

One of the elements in the plan submitted by the Committee's Chairman was that the assessed contributions used for financing the programme should be paid in a form acceptable to the Secretary-General in accordance with the relevant Financial Regulations of the United Nations and decisions of the General Assembly.

The proposals included under the heading of "present" in the plan submitted by the Chairman reflected members' views regarding strict budgetary discipline, stressing: the importance of con-

trolled budgetary growth; the need to economize and ensure optimum use of available financial resources and to curb waste, inefficiency and duplication of activities within the Secretariat; and the need for the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts with regard to identifying programmes, projects or activities completed, almost completed or obsolete and, accordingly, to reorganize, merge or eliminate units of the Secretariat.

Under the heading of "past," the Negotiating Committee was concerned with the "short-term" deficit of the United Nations, which was estimated at \$109.1 million as at 31 December 1976, and was comprised of:

(a) amounts outstanding as a result of withholdings by some Member States, for stated reasons of principle, of their shares of assessed contributions in respect of certain items of the regular budget;

(b) amounts equivalent to the unused national currencies tendered in respect of financing technical assistance under the regular budget;

(c) unpaid assessments which were transferred to a special account pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1972 relating to assessed contributions of China;<sup>9</sup>

(d) assessments in respect of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) (1973), including the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, to which certain Member States announced they would not contribute for reasons of stated principle;

(e) obligations incurred in excess of available funds in respect of UNEF (1956) and the United Nations Operation in the Congo; and

(f) amounts due to certain Member States for reimbursable costs in connexion with peace-keeping operations.

The Chairman's guidelines proposed that the short-term deficit might be liquidated by means of a pledging conference, to be convened at the earliest possible date and open to all Member and non-member States. The aim of the conference would be to enable States to make voluntary contributions in cash and/or through cancellation of debts owed to them by the United Nations.

The Chairman of the Negotiating Committee pointed out that the question of the Working Capital Fund had not been included in his plan. He reported that during informal consultations many members had expressed the view that replenishment of the Fund would not in itself solve the financial problem and, in any event, if agreement could be reached on a package solution, the reasons for replenishing or increasing the Fund would need to be further examined.

The Negotiating Committee concluded that it was unable to reach a consensus on a solution to

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 720, text of resolution 3049 C (XXVII).

the financial difficulties of the Organization and, in its report to the Assembly, stated that it was not able to put forward recommendations for an agreed solution to those difficulties.

In submitting the report to the Fifth Committee, the Negotiating Committee Chairman said that one fact which had emerged was that the Committee had perhaps been established on the mistaken assumption that there had been a considerable improvement in the international climate since the events which had caused the financial emergency. The statements made and the negotiations and consultations which had taken place indicated, however, that the positions of Member countries had not changed and, unless they became more flexible, no agreement could be reached.

When the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Negotiating Committee on 21 December 1976, Argentina, Canada, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Nicaragua and Pakistan proposed that the Assembly: defer consideration of the report until 1977; ask the Negotiating Committee to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review in order to promote a lasting solution to its financial problems and submit a supplementary report on further developments, if necessary; and include the item on the agenda of its 1977 session.

The Fifth Committee approved the eight-power proposal by consensus on the same day and the Assembly adopted it as its resolution 31/191

on 22 December, also by consensus. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The representative of Saudi Arabia also introduced a draft resolution in the Fifth Committee which he said he was proposing as a way of resolving the emergency. He requested that it be referred to the Negotiating Committee when it continued its efforts towards solving the financial difficulties of the Organization.

By this text the Assembly—inter alia noting that the problem of the chronic budgetary deficits afflicting the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be solved on a permanent basis to enhance efforts to maintain world peace and security, and considering the stupendous amounts spent on replenishing military arsenals with weapons, some of which, if used, might poison the biosphere and pave the way for the extinction of the human species—would reaffirm that there was no alternative to the United Nations for the deterrence of an apocalyptic world war. It would urge Member States to consider creating a special fund to save the United Nations and the specialized agencies from financial stringency, and appeal to Member States with armament industries to levy a tax of one half of 1 per cent on the value of their arms production and to remit the proceeds to the special fund, to be managed by unpaid trustees appointed by the United Nations.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 60.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/31/1/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, August 1976, Section XII.  
A/31/37. Report of Negotiating Committee on Financial Emergency of United Nations.  
A/C.5/31/L.4. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution.  
A/C.5/31/L.57. Canada, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Pakistan: draft resolution.  
A/C.5/31/L.57/Rev.1. Argentina, Canada, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Nicaragua, Pakistan: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 60.  
A/31/467. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/191, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/467, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 3538(XXX) of 17 December 1975, by which it established the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations,  
Reaffirming its determination to bring about a lasting solution to the financial problems of the Organization,  
Considering that the Committee was unable to complete its report in time for adequate consideration by Member States at the current session of the General Assembly,  
1. Decides to defer to its thirty-second session consideration of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;  
2. Requests the Committee to keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review in order to promote a lasting solution to the financial problems of the Organization;  
3. Further requests the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments;  
4. Further decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations."

### Scale of assessments for apportionment of United Nations expenses

On 14 December 1976, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, adopted two resolutions relating to the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United

Nations for the year 1977 (the Committee on Contributions in its report to the Assembly had recommended a scale for three years: 1977-1979) and to the criteria used by the Committee on Contributions in its review of scales of assessment. In addi-

tion, the Assembly adopted a resolution whereby it enlarged the membership of the Committee on Contributions from 13 to 18. At the same time, the Assembly rejected a draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee which would have had the effect of maintaining the rates of assessment at the levels approved for 1974-1976 for those developing countries whose principal commodities had suffered sharp price declines since 1974.

#### **Adjustments in calculating the scale of assessments**

Introducing his Committee's report in the Fifth Committee, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions recalled that at the Assembly's 1974 and 1975 sessions some representatives had expressed concern at the use of per capita income as the principal measure of capacity to pay.<sup>10</sup> The Chairman stated that in accordance with the terms of reference of his Committee it was the net national income of a Member State that was the principal measure of capacity to pay and that per capita income was used solely in calculating the relief to which Members might be entitled under the low-per-capita-income allowance formula (for the 1974-1976 scale, this formula had taken into account allowances—a maximum 60 per cent deduction—to countries with a per capita income of under \$1,500). Nevertheless, the Committee had appreciated that national income expressed in monetary terms might not of itself fully reflect economic realities and had therefore examined at length possible alternatives. It had concluded, however, that there was no acceptable single comprehensive indicator which could substitute for national income as the principal measure of capacity to pay. Moreover, even if it were possible to develop such an across-the-board indicator, statistics for the purpose would be available on very few Member States.

The task devolving upon the Committee in its review of the scale of assessments for the triennium 1977-1979, continued the Chairman, had been an exceedingly difficult one. In previous reports to the General Assembly the Committee had warned that, despite the limited statistics available to it in 1974 and in 1975, it was discernible that the national economies of many developed and developing States had changed to such an extent that steep increases would be called for in the next scale, despite the Committee's practice of mitigating drastic shifts between scales. The years 1972-1974, the base years for the review of the scale, had been marked by profound changes in the world economy and the net national products of Member States had mirrored those unprecedented changes.

Turning to the low-per-capita-income allowance formula, in recognition of the rapid advance of per capita income and the lessened relief afforded many developing countries through the operation of the

formula, the Committee had adopted, for the recommended 1977-1979 scale, a new upper limit of per capita income of \$1,800 and a new maximum deduction of 70 per cent.

The base years (1972-1974) for the formulation of the new scale had been a period of substantial relative movements in domestic price levels, which had affected the current value of national income when expressed in dollars. The limitations of official exchange-rate conversions for purposes of international comparison were widely recognized, particularly in view of the growing instability of international money markets. While no suitable methods had been developed for a sufficient number of countries to reflect correctly the real purchasing power of individual currencies, the Committee had exercised every precaution to ensure that the interaction of relative price movements and exchange rates did not result in the over-assessment or under-assessment of any Member State. Similarly, where a substantial portion of the foreign-exchange earnings of a developing country was required for the servicing of external public debt, downward adjustments had been made in individual assessments to the extent possible.

The Chairman emphasized that it had been the unanimous view of his Committee that any modifications beyond those made by the Committee not only would have widened differences in the statistical and actual rate of assessment in the forthcoming and in future scales but would have been incompatible with the principle of capacity to pay.

Concluding, the Chairman drew attention to the fact that, following the Committee's 1976 session, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam had been unified as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Consequently, the rates of assessment recommended for the two countries as non-member States were no longer valid. The matter would be reconsidered by the Committee at its next session.

Included in the Committee's report was a draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Contributions for adoption by the Assembly proposing a new scale of assessments for the triennium 1977-1979.

The Committee had also considered other matters at its 1976 meetings, including collection of contributions, payment of contributions in currencies other than United States dollars, and theoretical rates recommended for specialized agencies that had so requested them.

During the debate on the scale of assessments in the Fifth Committee, Member States expressed widely differing views regarding the recommended scale for 1977-1979. Several Members shared Iraq's opinion that the recommendations of the

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 910-13, and Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 965-69

Committee on Contributions were highly anomalous and fraught with dangerous contradictions. They agreed with Iran, Kuwait and Yugoslavia that the criteria laid down by the General Assembly for the apportionment of the expenses of the Organization were outdated, ran counter to economic realities and should be redefined. China added that the criteria deserved criticism since, at a time when the gap between developed and developing countries continued to widen, sudden increases, some of which were substantial, were proposed in the assessment rates of developing countries. Saudi Arabia considered—and the Libyan Arab Republic and Qatar, among others, agreed—that such increases were all the more arbitrary when viewed in the light of considerable reductions recommended in the assessments of some developed countries. These developed countries included permanent members of the Security Council with special privileges under the Charter of the United Nations; those countries' special financial obligations arising from their special powers, according to Iraq, Japan and Uruguay, should be reflected in the scale of assessments for the regular budget as they were in the case of peace-keeping assessments.

Argentina and China, supported by many Members, insisted that contributions of developed countries should not decrease at the expense of developing countries. Cuba, Iran, the Libyan Arab Republic and Yugoslavia pointed out that developing countries' economies and capacity to pay were dependent on exports of non-renewable resources or on a limited number of commodities which were subject to price fluctuations. Their earnings, Nigeria added, were often eroded by the price of imports essential to development.

Iraq and Jordan pointed out that capacity to pay based on national income did not always correspond to the actual revenues of a State, especially in countries that needed increased revenues to develop their economies.

Algeria, Kuwait, Nigeria and Venezuela considered that too much attention was given to the recent acquisition of foreign currency by some developing countries and not enough to their domestic commitments for the development of infrastructure; this placed heavy demands on their resources.

Many of these States agreed with Iraq that implementation of the recommended scale be deferred for perhaps two years pending agreement on new criteria for the formulation of future scales. Kenya and Spain were among those that supported the inclusion of a fixed-percentage limitation on increases between scales. Japan suggested that the Committee on Contributions be requested to undertake an urgent study of the possibility of formulating new criteria and recommending a new scale based on data for 1973-1975, such a scale possibly being applied

progressively over a three-year period of time.

A majority of those States taking part in the debate recognized the need for continued study of methods of measuring relative capacity to pay in order to reflect economic realities more adequately; they also recognized the need for better and more precise criteria for applying those methods. China felt greater emphasis should be placed on such mitigating factors as natural disasters. The Netherlands suggested placing more emphasis on such phenomena as economic recession, unemployment and fluctuations in domestic price levels; Nigeria, on the real value of the dollar, considering that countries that had to acquire a foreign currency sometimes paid more in real terms than the face value of their contributions; Argentina and Kenya, on external public debt; and India, on military expenditures. Kuwait proposed including industrial and agricultural capacity, infrastructure, rate of literacy, and assistance given to developing countries; the Libyan Arab Republic added demographic factors, inflation, technological problems, labour force, and availability of resources; Egypt and Iran proposed including in the criteria access to foreign exchange, economic and social status, national wealth pattern, per capita consumption of energy, primary commodities produced and consumed, structure of foreign trade, and effects of aggression and/or occupation.

Spain said there was no justification for allowing a scale of assessments to remain in force for three years; Belgium and Egypt said a new scale every year might be considered in order to avoid sharp fluctuations; India and Mexico thought the scale should correspond to the biennial budgetary cycle; the USSR said the duration of the scale should remain unchanged; while Canada contended that, when the world economic situation stabilized, the Committee should consider the possibility of using scales of even longer duration.

The Libyan Arab Republic and Yugoslavia were among those which suggested that the membership of the Committee on Contributions be expanded to provide for more adequate representation of developing countries and a greater degree of objectivity.

Referring to the statistics used by the Committee on Contributions, Members variously maintained that: superficial reliance on statistics could lead to meaningless and unjust conclusions; it was unrealistic for 1972-1974 to form the base years for a scale for 1977-1979—consideration should have been given to longer-term economic trends; the documentation of the Committee should be available to the membership at large; large increases in assessments should not be imposed without prior consultations with the States concerned and there should be more consultations between Governments and the Committee when drawing up the



scale; and proposed increases or reductions should be explained in detail in the report of the Committee on Contributions.

On the other hand, a number of other Member States—including Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Kenya, Mongolia, Norway, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States—endorsed the recommended scale, pointing to the fact that it had been based on criteria and guidelines laid down by the General Assembly. An organization could not survive, Ghana stated, if its established procedures were attacked whenever they seemed to work against the interest of some members.

While expressing sympathy with a formal Nepalese proposal (see below) that the floor of the percentage assessment (0.02 per cent) be lowered in keeping with the principle of capacity to pay, the Federal Republic of Germany and others were opposed to a suggestion put forward by Iraq that the total percentage of the budget borne by the developing countries be reduced or remain stable as long as the gap between developed and developing countries continued to widen.

Australia, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ivory Coast and the Netherlands were among States that did not agree with the idea that United Nations expenses should be distributed among groups of States. The economies of individual countries varied greatly within any one group, the Federal Republic of Germany stated, and defining the various groups posed problems. Group assessment was incompatible with the individual responsibility of Member States to share the financial burden of the United Nations and with the principle of capacity to pay, as Belgium, France, Italy and others saw it.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland and India were among those that believed that the principle of collective financial responsibility also placed a limit on the level of the minimum contribution.

It was generally the opinion of those Members supporting the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions that the new scale was a realistic reflection of the economies of Member States and, most importantly, of their capacity to pay. Nor could it be overlooked, Canada stated, that the criteria established for the formulation of some 20 scales had withstood the test of time and had survived a change in membership from predominantly developed to predominantly developing countries. If new criteria were to be developed, they should not be drawn up hastily.

In referring to a proposal variously stated by Chile, Iran, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic and Spain to limit increases between scales, the Chair-

man of the Committee on Contributions recalled that the Committee had imposed a limit of 10 per cent on such increases at one time. However, in 1950 the Fifth Committee had decided that the retention of such limitation would require that some States would for many years pay a contribution much lower than would be equitable in accordance with their capacity to pay.

In addition to the draft text proposing a new three-year scale of assessments for apportioning the expenses of Members that was submitted by the Committee on Contributions, three draft resolutions were also submitted by Member States in connexion with adjusting the scale of assessments. [For disposition of the text recommended by the Committee on Contributions, see p. 897.]

The Fifth Committee agreed without objection to a proposal by Kuwait that voting priority be given to draft resolutions of Member States over the draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Contributions.

The first resolution, submitted by Nepal, was twice revised and ultimately sponsored also by Afghanistan.

By this text, as amended and subsequently approved by the Fifth Committee and recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, the Assembly would recall earlier resolutions relating to recognition to be given to the low-per-capita-income countries in calculating their rates of assessment. Recalling that the capacity to pay of the least developed countries and those most seriously affected by economic crisis was being adversely affected by inflation and currency instability, the Assembly would recognize the need for reconsideration of the scale of assessments of those countries. Since the existing floor level was believed to be incompatible with the principle of capacity to pay, yet collective financial responsibility implied payment of at least a minimum percentage of the Organization's expenses, the Assembly—reaffirming capacity to pay as the fundamental criterion on which scales were based—would lower the floor for formulating and establishing the rates, with a minimum payment of no less than 0.01 per cent of the total expenses.

The Committee on Contributions would be asked to reflect this decision in formulating the next scale.

Provisions of the resolution later adopted by the Assembly went beyond those proposed by the sponsors of the draft as the result of amendments.

Thus, the Committee was asked to study, urgently and in depth, ways to increase the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments: by seeking improvements in the statistical measurement of the relative capacity to pay; by considering the possibility of mitigating extreme variations in assessments between scales, without departing essentially from

the capacity-to-pay principle; by increasing the length of the statistical base period or by some other appropriate method; and by bearing in mind that capacity to pay might be subject to severe fluctuations in economic activity for a variety of reasons.

The Committee was also asked to justify in its reports any significant increases between scales, and to report in depth in 1977 on its findings so that the Assembly could consider action on a new scale.

Finally, the Committee's membership was to be enlarged by five members, as from 1 January 1977.

Although the sponsors had originally left it to the Committee on Contributions to decide on the effective date of the new floor, they had accepted an oral amendment by New Zealand that the decision would be reflected in formulating the coming (1980-1982) scale.

A Canadian amendment added the provisions calling upon the Committee on Contributions to study ways of increasing the fairness of the scale of assessments, providing guidelines for that purpose, requesting justification for increases between scales, and asking the Committee to report on its findings in 1977. Canada accepted an oral drafting proposal by Trinidad and Tobago and the Canadian amendments were adopted by the Fifth Committee by a roll-call vote of 50 to 33, with 39 abstentions.

The provision to increase the membership of the Committee resulted from an amendment by the Federal Republic of Germany approved in the Fifth Committee by 50 votes to 36, with 33 abstentions.

The sponsors, as well as Indonesia and Nigeria, stated that they were not able to accept the amendments submitted by Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany since they introduced new elements into the draft resolution. The sponsors said they had intended that the resolution deal solely with the question of lowering the floor, not membership and not such a controversial problem as that of criteria for establishing a scale.

The Fifth Committee then, on 3 December 1976, approved the 2-power text, as amended, by 74 votes to 0, with 47 abstentions. On 14 December, the General Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as its resolution 31/95 A. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The second draft resolution was submitted by Cuba. Although it was approved on 3 December 1976 by the Fifth Committee—by 34 votes to 26, with 62 abstentions—the General Assembly rejected it on 14 December by a recorded vote of 29 in favour to 29 against, with 66 abstentions.

By this text the Assembly, considering that the new triennial scale increased the rates of assess-

ment of 27 Members, including 16 developing countries, would have taken account of the fact that inflation and currency instability during the base period (1972-1974) used for the formulation of the scale made it difficult to determine, or distorted, true capacity to pay. The Assembly would also have borne in mind that developing countries' capacity to pay was subject to strong cyclical variations and that the prices of various commodities had fallen sharply since 1974; it would have recognized that a substantial part of developing countries' capacity to pay in currency had to be devoted to importing, at increasing prices, the goods and services needed to promote their development.

The Assembly would have decided to maintain for 1977-1979 the current rates of assessment of the developing countries whose principal export commodities had undergone a sharp decline since 1974, in cases where the Committee on Contributions had recommended an increase; in addition, the corresponding readjustment was not adversely to have affected the developing countries' recommended rates.

While the operative provisions of the resolution would at that time have affected only two States, Cuba and Malaysia, whose rates would be thus maintained, Cuba contended that in the longer term any developing country in a similar situation would stand to benefit.

Kenya and several others expressed concern that adoption of the Cuban draft resolution would change the scale of assessments as recommended by the Committee on Contributions, pointing out that it was too restrictive in its approach and, as France and the Ivory Coast said, its implementation would be difficult in practice.

The third draft resolution was sponsored by Bahrain, Grenada, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. The draft resolution, a revised text of which incorporated oral amendments by Japan, would have had the Assembly defer a decision on the new scale until its 1978 session and maintain the 1974-1976 scale for 1977 and 1978 pending a further review by the Committee on Contributions based on the debate in the Fifth Committee and taking into account additional criteria and guidelines for the formulation of a scale, including for this purpose: the gap between developed and developing countries; a decrease, especially for the least developed of the developing countries, in the floor assessment from the current 0.02 per cent; and the limitation of increases in individual rates of assessment between scales to 30 per cent. A progress report in 1977 and a final report with a new scale in 1978 would be requested. In addition, the Committee on Contributions was to be enlarged

by three members from the developing countries.

A number of representatives opposed maintaining the 1974-1976 scale for a further two years, arguing that the percentage increases recommended by the Committee on Contributions were not so large in absolute terms and that perpetuation of the existing scale would impose inequities on many Governments.

It was further argued by Australia—as well as by Ghana, which said its view was shared by a number of countries in the Group of 77 developing Member States—that if the scale for 1974-1976 were to be maintained for two years, as called for by the 15-power text, the interests of developing countries whose economies had suffered reverses and whose assessments would be reduced under the proposed new scale would be sacrificed in favour of developing countries whose economies had improved and whose assessments would be increased accordingly.

Canada said it had serious difficulties and problems of principle with the draft, particularly regarding a 30 per cent limitation on rate increases. Its amendment to the Afghan/Nepalese draft had been submitted to propose a solution to mitigate extreme variation between scales, it said. Canada also proposed to amend the 15-power draft resolution. This amendment would call for adoption of the new scale of assessments recommended by the Committee on Contributions for two years—1977 and 1978.

The Federal Republic of Germany also proposed amendments to the 15-power text: (a) to call upon the Committee on Contributions to take account of the gap between "individual" developing and developed countries rather than between the two groups (withdrawn on the understanding that the capacity-to-pay principle applied to individual rather than groups of countries); (b) to delete reference to the 30 per cent ceiling; and (c) to call for the enlargement of the Committee by five members, omitting reference to the requirement that those members be from developing countries (superseded by approval of a similar amendment to the Afghan/Nepalese text).

The Upper Volta pointed out that for countries at the floor, whether it be at 0.02 or 0.01 per cent, an increase of a minimum of only 0.01 per cent in the scale percentage would represent a scale-to-scale increase of 50 or 100 per cent respectively. Ghana agreed that there was the danger, therefore, that with a limitation of 30 per cent some countries would never rise above the floor level, whatever their national income. In supporting the amendments proposed by Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Iceland were among those that said they could not endorse any proposal that de-

ferred a decision on the new scale, that imposed restrictions on increases, that detracted from the principles of collective responsibility and capacity to pay or that replaced a system for the formulation of scales of assessment by impartial experts with one based on political considerations.

Iran said the sponsors of the draft resolution could not accept the Canadian amendment, which would deprive their resolution of its whole purpose. Nor could they accept the amendments of the Federal Republic of Germany, which would negate a generally accepted concept that the situation of developing countries was very different from that of developed countries. Furthermore, deletion of a fixed-percentage limitation on increases in any Member's contribution would negate the intent of one of the provisions of the 15-power draft resolution, which was to ensure that future increases would be gradual.

Iraq pointed out that the Canadian amendment—which among other things proposed that the new scale of assessments recommended by the Committee on Contributions be adopted for two years—had already been implicitly rejected by the Fifth Committee when it had approved the Cuban draft resolution, since that resolution provided that the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions were not valid for two countries (Cuba and Malaysia) for three years. Algeria, Greece, Kuwait and Spain said they considered the Canadian amendment to be a device to overturn the Fifth Committee's decision to give priority to Members' draft resolutions in that it echoed provisions, only slightly altered, of the draft resolution proposed by the Committee on Contributions.

In response to a request by Canada for a legal opinion on the validity of its amendment, the Legal Counsel indicated that it did constitute an amendment under the rules of procedure, and should be read in the light of the draft resolution that Cuba had sponsored. Thus the Legal Counsel interpreted the amendment as calling for the approval of the scale recommended by the Committee on Contributions for two years, except—in the light of the Cuban-sponsored text—for two States whose rates for that period (as well as for an additional year) would be maintained at the 1974-1976 level (0.02 per cent) and except for a consequential readjustment in the rates for a few developed countries to redistribute the 0.04 per cent difference. According to the Counsel, reconsideration of the decision already taken on the Cuban text would not be required if either the Canadian amendment or the 15-power draft resolution were approved; neither would the amendment or the 15-power text require a two-thirds majority for approval.

Algeria, Iraq and Kuwait were among those that

raised strong objections to the opinion delivered by the Legal Counsel. It was for the Committee on Contributions, they maintained, to make such consequential adjustments as were required following the approval of the draft resolution that Cuba had proposed. Japan and Saudi Arabia also questioned the validity of the amendment.

Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, the Federal Republic of Germany, Kenya and the Ukrainian SSR considered that the Canadian amendment, which provided for adoption of the new scale for two years, represented an acceptable compromise with the Committee on Contributions' three-year scale.

In view of the disagreement on the Legal Counsel's opinion, Canada requested that a vote be taken on the opinion. At the suggestion of Spain, however, the Committee instead, on 6 December 1976, adopted a motion by a roll-call vote of 46 to 45, with 36 abstentions, that the Canadian amendment would require a simple majority for approval. The Fifth Committee then adopted the amendment by a roll-call vote of 56 to 46, with 29 abstentions.

In addition, on 6 December the Fifth Committee rejected, by a roll-call vote of 50 against to 36 in favour, with 44 abstentions, the amendment of the Federal Republic of Germany to delete reference to the 30 per cent rate-increase ceiling.

Following a procedural debate on whether a separate vote, requested by Algeria and Iran, could be taken on the paragraph of the 15-power resolution amended by Canada or whether that would entail reconsidering a decision already taken, the Committee approved the request for a separate vote by 52 to 46, with 25 abstentions. The Committee then proceeded to adopt the amended operative paragraph by a roll-call vote, requested by the Byelorussian SSR, of 55 to 47, with 26 abstentions.

The sponsors of the 15-power draft resolution, in explanation of vote, then said that since the draft resolution as amended was in direct conflict with the original purpose of their draft resolution—to defer the adoption of a new scale for two years—they would vote against it.

The Fifth Committee rejected the amended draft resolution on 6 December by 62 votes against to 26 in favour, with 34 abstentions.

#### **Scale of assessments for the financial year 1977**

The Committee on Contributions included in its 1976 report to the General Assembly a draft

resolution for adoption by the Assembly proposing a new scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the triennium 1977-1979. It also included proposed assessments for new Members as well as for non-member States that participated in certain United Nations activities and conferences.

Algeria and India proposed an amendment to the draft text, which the sponsors said had the agreement of the Group of 77 developing Member States and other regional groups, by which the Assembly would adopt the scale recommended by the Committee on Contributions for the year 1977 only, and would have that Committee re-examine the scale in 1977 (rather than 1979) and report to the Assembly that year. In addition, the Committee would be required, by the provisions of an added paragraph, to draw up future scales on the basis of: the criteria laid down in the Afghan/Nepalese resolution, approved on 3 December (see section immediately preceding), as well as the criteria contained in the Committee's report; the continuing disparity between the economies of developed and developing countries; the possibility of avoiding excessive variations of individual rates between successive scales; and the current debate in the Fifth Committee.

The amendment was adopted by consensus and the draft resolution was approved by the Fifth Committee without objection on 14 December 1976. On the same day the Assembly adopted the text by consensus as its resolution 31/95 B. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A table showing the percentage scale of assessments and net contributions payable for 1977, with comparable percentage amounts for 1976, appears below.

#### **Enlargement of the Committee on Contributions**

On 14 December 1976, in connexion with its earlier approval of the Afghan/Nepalese draft resolution (see above)—which *inter alia* called for the enlargement of the membership of the Committee on Contributions to 18—the Fifth Committee, on an oral proposal of its Chairman approved without a vote, recommended that the Assembly amend its rules of procedure to read accordingly, with effect from 1 January 1977. On the same date the Assembly adopted the text without objection as its resolution 31/96. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESSMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS FOR 1976  
AND 1977 AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE BY  
MEMBER STATES FOR 1976 AND 1977  
(Contribution amounts in US dollars)

| MEMBER STATE                     | FOR CALENDAR<br>YEAR 1976                                 |   | FOR CALENDAR<br>YEAR 1977                                 |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
|                                  | Percent-<br>age scale<br>of assess-<br>ments <sup>a</sup> | Net con-<br>tributions to<br>United<br>Nations regular<br>budget <sup>b</sup> | Percent-<br>age scale<br>of assess-<br>ments <sup>c</sup> | Net con-<br>tributions to<br>United<br>Nations regular<br>budget <sup>d</sup> |
| Afghanistan                      | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Albania                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Algeria                          | 0.08  | 255,949   | 0.10  | 346,035   |
| Argentina                        | 0.83  | 2,655,476   | 0.83  | 2,805,691   |
| Australia                        | 1.44  | 4,607,091   | 1.52  | 5,170,134   |
| Austria                          | 0.56  | 1,791,647   | 0.63  | 2,157,621   |
| Bahamas                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Bahrain                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Bangladesh                       | 0.08  | 255,949   | 0.04  | 119,214   |
| Barbados                         | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Belgium                          | 1.05  | 3,359,338   | 1.07  | 3,624,976   |
| Benin                            | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Bhutan                           | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Bolivia                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Botswana                         | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Brazil                           | 0.77  | 2,463,514   | 1.04  | 3,623,565   |
| Bulgaria                         | 0.14  | 447,911   | 0.13  | 435,446   |
| Burma                            | 0.03  | 95,980  | 0.02  | 63,607  |
| Burundi                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Byelorussian SSR                 | 0.46  | 1,471,710   | 0.40  | 1,328,140   |
| Canada                           | 3.18  | 10,173,993  | 2.96  | 9,925,904   |
| Cape Verde <sup>e</sup>          |   |   | 0.02  | 75,607  |
| Central African<br>Empire        | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Chad                             | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Chile                            | 0.14  | 447,911   | 0.09  | 284,232   |
| China                            | 5.50  | 17,596,530  | 5.50  | 18,591,931  |
| Colombia                         | 0.16  | 511,899   | 0.11  | 352,194   |
| Comoros <sup>e</sup>             |   |   | 0.02  | 75,607  |
| Congo                            | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Costa Rica                       | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Cuba                             | 0.11  | 351,930   | 0.13  | 447,446   |
| Cyprus                           | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Czechoslovakia                   | 0.89  | 2,847,438   | 0.87  | 2,932,905   |
| Democratic<br>Kampuchea          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Democratic<br>Yemen              | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Denmark                          | 0.63  | 2,015,602   | 0.63  | 2,129,621   |
| Dominican<br>Republic            | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Ecuador                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Egypt                            | 0.12  | 383,923   | 0.08  | 254,428   |
| El Salvador                      | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Equatorial<br>Guinea             | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Ethiopia                         | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Fiji                             | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Finland                          | 0.42  | 1,343,734   | 0.41  | 1,381,944   |
| France                           | 5.86  | 18,748,303  | 5.66  | 19,052,788  |
| Gabon                            | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Gambia                           | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| German<br>Democratic<br>Republic | 1.22  | 3,903,230   | 1.35  | 4,615,474   |
| Germany, Federal<br>Republic of  | 7.10  | 22,715,521  | 7.74  | 26,419,917  |
| Ghana                            | 0.04  | 127,974   | 0.02  | 59,607  |
| Greece                           | 0.32  | 1,023,797   | 0.39  | 1,346,337   |
| Grenada                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Guatemala                        | 0.03  | 95,980  | 0.02  | 63,607  |
| Guinea                           | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Guinea-Bissau                    | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Guyana                           | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |

# Budgetary arrangements

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| MEMBER STATE                           | FOR CALENDAR<br>YEAR 1976                                 |   | FOR CALENDAR<br>YEAR 1977                                 |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
|  | Percent-<br>age scale<br>of assess-<br>ments <sup>a</sup> | Net con-<br>tributions to<br>United<br>Nations regular<br>budget <sup>b</sup> | Percent-<br>age scale<br>of assess-<br>ments <sup>a</sup> | Net con-<br>tributions to<br>United<br>Nations regular<br>budget <sup>b</sup> |
| Haiti                                  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Honduras                               | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Hungary                                | 0.33  | 1,055,792   | 0.34  | 1,153,320   |
| Iceland                                | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| India                                  | 1.20  | 3,839,242   | 0.70  | 2,166,245   |
| Indonesia                              | 0.19  | 607,879   | 0.14  | 453,249   |
| Iran                                   | 0.20  | 639,874   | 0.43  | 1,545,550   |
| Iraq                                   | 0.05  | 159,968   | 0.10  | 358,035   |
| Ireland                                | 0.15  | 479,905   | 0.15  | 507,053   |
| Israel                                 | 0.21  | 671,867   | 0.24  | 823,284   |
| Italy                                  | 3.60  | 11,517,728  | 3.30  | 11,035,158  |
| Ivory Coast                            | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Jamaica                                | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Japan                                  | 7.15  | 22,875,489  | 8.66  | 29,877,840  |
| Jordan                                 | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Kenya                                  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Kuwait                                 | 0.09  | 287,942   | 0.16  | 568,856   |
| Lao People's<br>Democratic<br>Republic | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Lebanon                                | 0.03  | 95,980  | 0.03  | 101,410   |
| Lesotho                                | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Liberia                                | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Libyan Arab<br>Republic                | 0.11  | 351,930   | 0.17  | 598,660   |
| Luxembourg                             | 0.04  | 127,974   | 0.04  | 135,214   |
| Madagascar                             | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,977  |
| Malawi                                 | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Malaysia                               | 0.07  | 223,955   | 0.09  | 312,232   |
| Maldives                               | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Mali                                   | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Malta                                  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Mauritania                             | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Mauritius                              | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Mexico                                 | 0.86  | 2,751,457   | 0.78  | 2,604,674   |
| Mongolia                               | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Morocco                                | 0.06  | 191,961   | 0.05  | 165,018   |
| Mozambique <sup>c</sup>                | —   | —   | 0.02  | 75,607  |
| Nepal                                  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Netherlands                            | 1.24  | 3,967,217   | 1.38  | 4,720,885   |
| New Zealand                            | 0.28  | 895,823   | 0.28  | 946,498   |
| Nicaragua                              | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Niger                                  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Nigeria                                | 0.10  | 319,937   | 0.13  | 451,446   |
| Norway                                 | 0.43  | 1,375,728   | 0.43  | 1,453,550   |
| Oman                                   | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Pakistan                               | 0.14  | 447,911   | 0.06  | 170,821   |
| Panama                                 | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Papua New<br>Guinea <sup>d</sup>       | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 75,607  |
| Paraguay                               | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Peru                                   | 0.07  | 223,955   | 0.06  | 198,821   |
| Philippines                            | 0.18  | 575,886   | 0.10  | 306,035   |
| Poland                                 | 1.26  | 4,031,205   | 1.40  | 4,788,492   |
| Portugal                               | 0.15  | 479,905   | 0.20  | 696,071   |
| Qatar                                  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Romania                                | 0.30  | 959,810   | 0.26  | 862,892   |
| Rwanda                                 | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Sao Tome and<br>Principe <sup>e</sup>  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 75,607  |
| Saudi Arabia                           | 0.06  | 191,961   | 0.24  | 883,284   |
| Senegal                                | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Sierra Leone                           | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Singapore                              | 0.04  | 127,974   | 0.08  | 286,428   |
| Somalia                                | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| South Africa                           | 0.50  | 1,599,684   | 0.40  | 1,312,140   |
| Spain                                  | 0.99  | 3,167,375   | 1.53  | 5,388,699   |
| Sri Lanka                              | 0.03  | 95,980  | 0.02  | 63,607  |
| Sudan                                  | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Surinam <sup>f</sup>                   | —   | —   | 0.02  | 75,607  |
| Swaziland                              | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Sweden                                 | 1.30  | 4,159,179   | 1.20  | 4,016,422   |
| Syrian Arab<br>Republic                | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Thailand                               | 0.11  | 351,930   | 0.10  | 334,035   |

| MEMBER STATE                   | FOR CALENDAR<br>YEAR 1976                                 |   | FOR CALENDAR<br>YEAR 1977                                 |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
|                                | Percent-<br>age scale<br>of assess-<br>ments <sup>a</sup> | Net con-<br>tributions to<br>United<br>Nations regular<br>budget <sup>b</sup> | Percent-<br>age scale<br>of assess-<br>ments <sup>c</sup> | Net con-<br>tributions to<br>United<br>Nations regular<br>budget <sup>d</sup> |
| Togo                           | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Trinidad and<br>Tobago         | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Tunisia                        | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Turkey                         | 0.29  | 927,816   | 0.30  | 1,023,951   |
| Uganda                         | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 69,383  |
| Ukrainian SSR                  | 1.71  | 5,470,921   | 1.50  | 4,986,526   |
| USSR                           | 12.97   | 41,495,818  | 11.33   | 37,643,377  |
| United Arab<br>Emirates        | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.08  | 294,428   |
| United Kingdom                 | 5.31  | 16,988,650  | 4.44  | 14,660,759  |
| United Republic<br>of Cameroon | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| United Republic<br>of Tanzania | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 71,727  |
| United States                  | 25.00   | 92,250,761  | 25.00   | 99,397,207  |
| Upper Volta                    | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Uruguay                        | 0.06  | 191,961   | 0.04  | 127,214   |
| Venezuela                      | 0.32  | 1,023,797   | 0.40  | 1,384,140   |
| Yemen                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Yugoslavia                     | 0.34  | 1,087,785   | 0.38  | 1,300,534   |
| Zaire                          | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 72,543  |
| Zambia                         | 0.02  | 63,988  | 0.02  | 67,607  |
| Total                          | 100.12  | 332,587,378   | 100.00  | 352,901,765   |

<sup>a</sup> As approved by the General Assembly on 9 November 1973 (resolution 3062(XVIII)), and as amended by the Assembly on 30 October 1975 (resolution 3371(XXX)).

<sup>b</sup> The amounts listed represent net contributions for 1976, after allowing for credits from the Tax Equalization Fund and other revenues.

<sup>c</sup> As approved by the General Assembly on 14 December 1976 (resolution 31/95 B).

<sup>d</sup> The amounts listed represent net contributions for 1977, after allowing for credits from the Tax Equalization Fund and other revenues and after adjustment for advances to the Working Capital Fund.

<sup>e</sup> The General Assembly, by resolution 31/95 B of 14 December 1976, provided that the States listed below, which became Members of the United Nations during 1975, contribute one ninth of their 1975 percentage assessments and the whole of their 1976 percentage assessments, applied to the same basis of assessment for the years 1975 and 1976 respectively as for other Member States:

|                  | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) |        |                       | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) |         |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
|                  | 1975                                | 1976   |                       | 1975                                | 1976    |
| Cape Verde       | 6,226                               | 63,988 | Sao Tome and Principe | 6,226                               | 63,988  |
| Comoros          | 6,226                               | 63,988 | Surinam               | 6,226                               | 63,988  |
| Mozambique       | 6,226                               | 63,988 |                       |                                     |         |
| Papua New Guinea | 6,226                               | 63,988 |                       | 37,356                              | 383,928 |

## Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 16, 18-20, 22-25, 39-43, 49.  
Plenary meetings 1, 2, 98.

### Adjustments in calculating the scale of assessments

A/31/11 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Contributions.  
A/31/219 and Add.1,2. Letters of 21, 22 and 24 September  
1976 from Secretary-General to President of General  
Assembly.

A/31/481 and Add.1,2. Letters of 13, 16 and 19 September  
1977 from Secretary-General to President of General  
Assembly.

A/C.5/31/62. Administrative and financial implications of 15-  
power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.10/Rev.1. State-  
ment by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.7. Nepal: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/L.7/Rev.1,2. Afghanistan and Nepal: revised draft  
resolution, as amended by Canada (A/C.5/31/L.26/Rev.1)  
and by Federal Republic of Germany (A/C.5/31/L.29, as

orally amended by Fifth Committee Secretary), approved by  
Fifth Committee on 3 December 1976, meeting 41, by 74  
votes to 0, with 47 abstentions (draft resolution I A in  
A/31/427).

A/C.5/31/L.8. Cuba: draft resolution, as orally amended by  
sponsor, approved by Fifth Committee on 3 December 1976,  
meeting 41, by 34 votes to 26, with 62 abstentions (draft  
resolution I B in A/31/427).

A/C.5/31/L.10. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic,  
Mauritania, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan,  
United Arab Emirates, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/L.10/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Bahrain, Grenada,  
Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania,  
Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab  
Emirates, Venezuela: revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/L.26 and Rev.1. Canada: amendments and revised  
amendments to 2-power revised draft resolution,  
A/C.5/31/L.7/Rev.2.

A/C.5/31/L.28. Canada: amendment to 15-power revised draft  
resolution, A/C.5/31/L.10/Rev.1.

A/C.5/31/L.29. Germany, Federal Republic of: amendment to  
2-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.7/Rev.2.

A/C.5/31/L.30. Germany, Federal Republic of: amendment to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.10/Rev.1.

A/C.5/31/L.34 and Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (parts I and II), draft resolutions I A and I B.

A/31/427. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I A.

Resolution 31/95 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/427, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 122 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, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, 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, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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: None

Abstaining: Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Thailand.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 582(VI) of 21 December 1951, 665(VII) of 5 December 1952, 1927(XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2118(XX) of 21 December 1965, 2961 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3062(XXVIII) of 9 November 1973 relating to the additional recognition to be given to the low per capita income countries in calculating their rates of assessment in view of their economic and financial problems,

Recalling that the capacity to pay of the countries recognized by the United Nations as the least developed among the developing countries and those most seriously affected is being adversely affected, inter alia, by inflation and currency instability,

Recognizing the need for reconsideration of the scale of assessments of the least developed countries and those most seriously affected in order to help them meet their priorities at home and to allow the adjustment necessary for these countries,

Believing that the existing arrangement of assessment at the floor level is incompatible with the principle of capacity to pay,

Believing also that the collective financial responsibility implies that all Member States pay at least a minimum percentage of the expenses of the Organization,

1. Reaffirms that the capacity of Member States to contribute towards the payment of the budgetary expenses of the United Nations is the fundamental criterion on which scales of assessment are based;

2. Decides to lower the floor for purposes of formulating and establishing the rates of assessment;

3. Requests the Committee on Contributions to reflect this decision in formulating the coming scale of assessments in so far as purely practical and technical limitations in calculating permit, which should be understood to mean a minimum

payment of no less than 0.01 per cent of the total expenses of the Organization;

4. Also requests the Committee on Contributions to study urgently and in depth ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments in the light of views expressed by Member States at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in particular by:

(a) Seeking improvements in the statistical measurement of the relative capacity to pay, including new or additional statistical indicators and criteria;

(b) Considering the possibility of mitigating extreme variations in assessments between two successive scales, without departing essentially from the principle of the capacity to pay, either by increasing the statistical base period from three years to some longer period or by any other appropriate method;

(c) Bearing in mind the fact that the capacity to pay of Member States may be subject to severe fluctuations in economic activity for a variety of reasons;

5. Further requests the Committee on Contributions to embody as appropriate in subsequent reports of the Committee the particular justification for any significant increases in the assessment of any Member State between two successive scales;

6. Requests the Committee on Contributions to report in depth on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session with a view to enabling the Assembly to consider early action on a new scale;

7. Decides to enlarge the membership of the Committee on Contributions by five members, effective 1 January 1977.

#### Scale of assessments for the financial year 1977

A/31/11, Chapter IX. Draft resolution, recommended by Committee on Contributions for adoption by General Assembly, as amended by 2 powers, A/C.5/31/L.35, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 49.

A/C.5/31/L.35. Algeria and India: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Committee on Contributions in A/31/11.

A/C.5/31/L.34/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution I C.

A/31/427. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I C.

Resolution 31/95 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/427, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98.

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

(a) The scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial year 1977 shall be as follows:

[See table above, PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESSMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS FOR 1976 AND 1977 AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE BY MEMBER STATES FOR 1976 AND 1977.]

(b) As an exception 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 1977 when a report shall be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration at its thirty-second session;

(c) The Committee on Contributions shall draw up future scales of assessments, on the basis of:

(i) The criteria contained in its report;

(ii) The additional criteria contained in resolution A above;

(iii) The continuing disparity between the economies of developed and developing countries;



- (iv) Methods which avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between two successive scales;
- (v) The debate under agenda item 100 in the Fifth Committee during the thirty-first session, especially the concern expressed regarding steep increases in the rates of individual assessments;
- (d) 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 year 1977 in currencies other than United States dollars;
- (e) For the year 1975, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique, which became Members of the United Nations on 16 September 1975, and Papua New Guinea, the Comoros and Surinam, which became Members of the United Nations on 10 October, 12 November and 4 December 1975, respectively, shall contribute amounts equal to one ninth of 0.02 per cent;

(f) For the year 1976, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, the Comoros and Surinam shall contribute amounts equal to 0.02 per cent;

(g) The contributions of the six new Member States for 1975 and 1976 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that in the case of appropriations approved under section II of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, and under Assembly resolutions 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975 and 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975 for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force, including 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;

(h) 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 1977 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                              | 0.02     |
| Liechtenstein                         | 0.02     |
| Monaco                                | 0.02     |
| Republic of Korea                     | 0.13     |
| San Marino                            | 0.02     |
| Switzerland                           | 0.96     |
| Tonga                                 | 0.02     |

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:  
Holy See,  
Liechtenstein,  
Monaco,  
Republic of Korea,  
Switzerland;

(i) Notwithstanding the activities listed under subparagraph (h) above, and bearing in mind the provisions of regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the foregoing non-member States, as well as those listed below, shall also contribute to the expenses of such other activities or conferences in which they participate at the rates established under the present resolution:

|                  | Per cent |      |
|------------------|----------|------|
| Non-member State | 1976     | 1977 |
| Nauru            | 0.02     | 0.02 |
| Western Samoa    | 0.02     | 0.02 |

#### Enlargement of the Committee on Contributions

A/C.5/31/L.34/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution II.

A/31/427. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 49.

Resolution 31/96, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/427, adopted without objection by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,  
Having decided, in paragraph 7 of resolution 31/95 A of 14 December 1976, to enlarge the membership of the Committee on Contributions by five members, effective 1 January 1977,

Decides to amend, with effect from 1 January 1977, rule 158 of its rules of procedure to read as follows:

#### "Rule 158

"The General Assembly shall appoint an expert Committee on Contributions consisting of eighteen members."

#### Other documents

A/INF/31/4. Collection of contributions during period 1 January to 20 September 1976. Report of Secretary-General.

## Chapter

**Other administrative and budgetary questions****United Nations information policies and activities**

In his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization up to mid-1976, the Secretary-General stated that the Office of Public Information had continued to make intensive efforts to gain broader public understanding of, and support for, the aims and activities of the United Nations. As in previous years, the Office was again aided in its work by the Consultative Panel on Public Information, which the Secretary-General convened on 11 and 12 March 1976 to advise him on United Nations information policies and activities. The Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC), a subsidiary organ of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, continued to provide the framework and impetus for intensified co-ordination and co-operation between the Office of Public Information and the information services of other members of the United Nations system. The Centre for Economic and Social Information, as the secretariat of JUNIC, was acting as a focal point for a plan of action consisting of specific proposals for combined activities starting in 1977 and for an exchange of information on the information programmes of the various organs of the United Nations system, aimed at avoiding duplication and harmonizing activities on certain common themes.

The Secretary-General also submitted separate reports to the General Assembly on the United Nations information centres system and on the Yearbook of the United Nations.

**United Nations information centres system**

Reporting on the results of an over-all review of the information centres system, which had been initiated in 1973, the Secretary-General examined the roles the centres played in serving the United Nations system, the structure of the information network and the function of its staff. He also provided an assessment of the system's structure and operations and a general outlook for the future, including the possible availability of extrabudgetary resources. The Secretary-General provided examples of action currently being taken to improve the efficiency of the information centres system.

He concluded that the field establishment of the Office of Public Information was indispensable for the information activities of the Organization, but that the information centres network required strengthening. However, given the current budgetary situation of the Organization, the extent to which the required strengthening and further expansion of the system could be undertaken would depend, to an important degree, on the willingness of Member States to shoulder an increased share of the cost of the centres that directly served them.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) noted with interest the Secretary-General's plan to seek additional resources from other members of the United Nations family and from Member States to supplement budgetary appropriations for the information centres system, expressed the hope that his endeavours would be successful and welcomed efforts to co-ordinate activities between the centres and the field offices of other international organizations.

On an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee decided on 21 October 1976, without a vote, to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Secretary-General and concur in the comments and observations made by ACABQ. The Assembly approved this recommendation on 22 December, also without a vote, and included its provisions as section II of resolution 31/208 on questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977.

(For text of section II of resolution 31/208, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

**Yearbook of the United Nations**

The report of the Secretary-General on the Yearbook of the United Nations was submitted in response to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its 1975 session,<sup>1</sup> whereby the Secretary-General was requested to explore ways and means of ensuring a more timely publication of the Yearbook without impairing its quality and high standards as an ob-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 971.

jective reference work. His recommendations were based on those of a working group he had established to explore methods to speed up production of the Yearbook.

To deal with the backlog in the production of the Yearbook, as well as to ensure its more timely issue in the future, the Secretary-General requested additional staff resources for the Office of Public Information and the Department of Conference Services, with financial implications amounting to \$108,500 in 1977 and \$136,500 in 1978. The Secretary-General also reported that, since the preparation of the Yearbook involved the submission of manuscripts by various departments and offices, he had instructed each contributing department and office to designate a senior liaison official to ensure that contributions of a satisfactory quality were submitted on schedule. The Secretary-General felt that with these measures it should be possible, beginning with the 1977 Yearbook, to publish each volume within 18 months after the conclusion of the period covered by it.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions expressed the view that the root of the problem lay in the low priority assigned by departments and offices to the preparation of their submissions, and that the answer to the Yearbook's difficulties did not lie in the addition of permanent staff to the Yearbook Unit in the Office of Public Information; it recommended a reduction of \$31,200 in the Secretary-General's request for both 1977 and 1978. At the same time, it expressed disappointment that the Administrative Management Service had not been consulted and that there was no indication in the report of what alternative methods had been explored. The Advisory Committee urged that the Yearbook's problems be re-examined with greater emphasis on improving the timeliness and quality of departmental submissions and the possibilities of redeployment of the manpower of the Office of Public Information.

During the discussion in the Fifth Committee, Pakistan proposed that the Committee should also endorse the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its May-June 1976 session—when it discussed the Yearbook in the context of the medium-term plan for 1978-1981—to the effect that the Secretary-General should give this important publication the high priority it deserved by reassigning adequate resources, by ensuring the timely submission of reports and by streamlining production methods, and that the Yearbook should be ready within a year after the end of the regular session of the General Assembly, without prejudice to its recognized quality and standards of objectivity. Pakistan subsequently said it had decided not to press the proposal in view of the apparent contradiction between the 18-month target mentioned by the Secretary-General and the 12-month target recommended by CPC. At the same time, Pakistan expressed confidence that, after the current backlog in the production of the Yearbook was cleared, the Secretary-General would make every reasonable effort to achieve a 12-month target without requesting additional funds.

On 28 October 1976, based on an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that the Assembly take note of the Secretary-General's report. It further decided, by 69 votes to 9, with 1 abstention, to recommend that the Assembly concur with the comments and observations of ACABQ and, by 68 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions, that the Assembly approve the financial recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

The General Assembly approved these recommendations on 22 December, by a recorded vote of 117 to 10, with 3 abstentions, and included them as section I of its resolution 31/208.

(For text of section I of resolution 31/208, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 10-13, 18, 62.  
Plenary meeting 107.

United Nations information centres system  
A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter III.  
A/C.5/31/14. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/31/8/Add.2. Third report of ACABQ.  
A/C.5/31/L.46/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part II) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 22-27.  
A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, section II, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 21 October 1976, meeting 13.

Resolution 31/208 section II, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

### II

United Nations information centres system  
1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations information centres system;  
2. Concurs with the comments and observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I and III-XI of resolution 31/208.]

#### Yearbook of the United Nations

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter III.

A/C.5/31/12. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/8/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Second report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/L.46/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part II) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 12-21.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, section I, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved by Fifth Committee on 28 October 1976, meeting 18, as follows: paragraph 1, without objection; paragraph 2, by 69 votes to 9, with 1 abstention; paragraph 3, by 68 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions.

Resolution 31/208 section I, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 117 to 10, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait,

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, 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, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Belgium, China, France.

#### The General Assembly

##### I

#### Yearbook of the United Nations

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Yearbook of the United Nations;

2. Concur with the comments and observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

3. Approves the recommendation of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 13 of its report;

...

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections II-XI of resolution 31/208.]

## The United Nations Postal Administration

In 1976, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and at overseas offices exceeded \$7 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.)

Five commemoratives, five definitives and two souvenir cards were issued in 1976.

Four new definitives—in denominations of 3 cents, 4 cents, 30 cents and 50 cents—were issued on 9 January.

The first commemorative stamp, issued on 12 March in denominations of 13 cents and 26 cents and 0.90 Swiss francs, was for the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). A souvenir card was issued at the same time.

The theme of the second commemorative, issued

on 23 April, was the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This stamp was issued in denominations of 13 cents, 31 cents and 1.10 Swiss francs.

On 28 May, the third commemorative—for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements—was issued in denominations of 13 cents and 25 cents, and 0.40 and 1.50 Swiss francs. On the same date, a new poster and a book entitled "25 Years of Philatelic Highlights" were released as part of the United Nations Postal Administration's twenty-fifth anniversary celebration.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration was commemorated on 8 October with stamps issued in denominations of 13 cents and 31 cents, and 0.80 and 1.10 Swiss francs. A special twenty-fifth anniversary souvenir folder was also issued on this date.

The fifth commemorative issue for 1976 paid tribute to the World Food Council on 19 November, in denominations of 13 cents and 0.70 Swiss francs. A souvenir card and a 9-cent definitive were issued at the same time.

By the end of 1976, United Nations stamps were available for purchase in local currency to collectors in 82 countries outside the United States.

The number of first-day covers serviced for the various issues in 1976 was as follows:

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Definitives (3¢, 4¢, 30¢, 50¢) | 355,165 |
| WFUNA                          | 422,420 |
| UNCTAD                         | 320,774 |
| Habitat                        | 359,239 |

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| 25th anniversary of the United Nations |         |
| Postal Administration                  | 535,085 |
| World Food Council (9¢ definitive)     | 448,201 |

## Pattern of United Nations conferences

The Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1976 and at its two regular 1976 sessions, approved certain changes in and additions to the previously approved calendar of conferences for 1976 and 1977<sup>2</sup> for itself and its subsidiary bodies.

Notable among these changes was a decision (140(ORG-76)) adopted on 15 January 1976 to accept the invitation of the Government of the Ivory Coast to hold the first part of the Council's sixty-first session in Abidjan; by decision 155(LX) of 14 May, the Council decided to convene that session on 30 June 1976. [It ended on 9 July, and the second part was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 12 July to 6 August 1976.]

Other provisions of those two decisions postponed and then set a date in October 1976 for convening the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (see pp. 636-38). By decision 155(LX) the Council also authorized the Commission on Transnational Corporations to hold a resumed session in June 1976 to consider nominations of persons to assist the Commission, in accordance with a Council resolution of 5 December 1974.<sup>3</sup>

Another decision which the Council took on 15 January (137(ORG-76))—relating to adoption of its basic programme of work for 1976 and allocation of its agenda items to various subsidiary bodies for consideration—concerned, *inter alia*: setting the dates for the 1977 session of the Commission for Social Development; requesting the Secretary-General to undertake the consultations provided for in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>4</sup> and to prepare a note on recommendations to be formulated on procedures for the Covenant; and endorsing certain criteria relating to documentation, as contained in a report of the Secretary-General on publications and documentation (see section below).

By decision 141(ORG-76), adopted on the same date, the Council postponed a session of a working group of the Committee for Development Planning.

On 5 August and 27 October, the Council approved a number of additional changes in its calendar for the remainder of 1976 and for 1977 by decisions 189(LXI) and 195(LXI). These related to sessional changes for subsidiary bodies concerned with science and technology and their regional and working groups, for the Commission on Transna-

tional Corporations and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and their working groups, for working groups of the Committee for Development Planning, and for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, the United Nations Water Conference, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on Corrupt Practices, and the Commission on the Status of Women.

These decisions were all based on proposals of the Council President, the Secretary of the Council or the Secretariat, and were adopted without a vote.

The Committee on Conferences, in the second year of its mandate, continued to deal with requests for intersessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences involving additional financial implications or significant administrative changes. Among those bodies for which the Committee approved changes in dates or place of meeting were the Ad Hoc Committee on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

On the question of conference services for informal meetings, the Committee decided that, since such meetings were by definition unplanned, it was unnecessary to provide for them in the calendar but that, in view of their usefulness, the Secretariat should continue to provide meeting space and interpretation services for them as they occurred, within the limits of its existing resources.

The Committee had been divided on the question of the introduction of a quota system to allocate available conference facilities among various fields of activity and would continue to study it.

In its report, the Committee on Conferences submitted to the General Assembly's 1976 session the draft calendar of conferences for 1977 and a tentative calendar for 1978, along with recommendations, many of which it incorporated in a draft resolution it submitted for adoption by the Assembly. The Committee reaffirmed that the principle set forth by the Assembly in its resolution of 16

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 974.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 485-86, text of resolution 1913(LVII), esp. para. 1 (d).

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-23, text of resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing text of Covenant, esp. article 17.

December 1969<sup>5</sup>—according to which United Nations bodies should meet at their own headquarters unless a Government invited them to meet in its territory and agreed to defray any additional costs involved—should be observed subject to certain exceptions approved in the 1969 resolution or subsequently approved by the Assembly.

Among its further recommendations was that a sufficient time should be allowed to elapse between sessions of the same body to permit Member States to assimilate the material presented in each session and to prepare adequately for the next. The length of the interval was to be determined by the body concerned. Also, the Council's subsidiary organs were not to create new bodies requiring additional resources without the Assembly's prior approval.

The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, on 9 December 1976, after considering the report of the Committee on Conferences, adopted without objection the 2-part draft resolution which was contained in the Committee's report and which gave general expression to its recommendations.

The proposed calendar of conferences and meetings for 1977 would be adjusted to reflect changes and additions made during the current session and certain other minor changes that did not entail financial implications. The Fifth Committee also took note, without objection, of the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to the Council's calendar of meetings.

The text recommended by the Fifth Committee was adopted on 17 December 1976 by the General Assembly by consensus, as resolution 31/140, section I of which concerned the pattern of conferences.

(For text of resolution 31/140, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Mexico did not press to a vote its oral amendment to include consultation with and acceptance by the bodies concerned as a provision of the general principle that United Nations bodies were to meet at their respective headquarters unless otherwise approved by the Assembly. Likewise, a USSR oral amendment to that principle, enabling the sessions of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to be held alternately in New York and Geneva, was also withdrawn, in favour of a suggestion to remit the question to the Committee on Conferences.

Section II of resolution 31/140 was concerned mainly with documentation, except for a provision by which the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to specify, in the statement of financial implications accompanying a draft resolution calling for the establishment of a new body, which conference services were to be provided.

(For further information on section II of resolution 31/140, see section immediately following.)

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 834-35, text of resolution 2609 (XXIV).

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1685. Note by Secretariat (transmitting letter of 11 November 1975 from Council President to Fifth Committee Chairman).

E/L.1686. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/L.1687. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1688. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/L.1689. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decisions 137(ORG-76), 140(ORG-76) and 141(ORG-76)).

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meeting 2005.

E/L.1706. Dates of joint meetings of CPC and ACC. Note by Council President.

E/L.1707. Organization of work of 61st session. Note by Secretariat.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 155(LX)).

Economic and Social Council—61st session  
Plenary meeting 2032.

E/L.1727. Calendar of meetings. Note by Secretariat.

E/5889. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 61st session (decision 189(LXI)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 61st session  
Plenary meeting 2035.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Annex III: Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1977.

E/L.1737. Adoption of agenda and other organizational matters. Note by Secretariat, section A.

E/L.1740. Statement of programme budget implications of Commission on Status of Women resolution in paragraph 2 of E/L.1737. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/5889/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session (decision 195(LXI)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 36-39, 44, 45.  
Plenary meeting 103.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter VII B.

A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapter VIII G and Annex III.

A/31/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 61st session, Chapter X A.

A/31/32. Report of Committee on Conferences. (Chapter VI: Summary of recommendations of Committee to General Assembly.)

A/31/32, recommendation 6. Draft resolution, recommended by Committee on Conferences for adoption by General Assembly, approved without objection by Fifth Committee (subject to adjustment) on 9 December 1976, meeting 45.

A/C.5/31/70. Administrative and financial implications of Economic and Social Council decision 195(LXI) on proposed changes in calendar of conferences for 1976 and 1977. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/444. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 31/140, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/444, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 103.

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 and 3491(XXX) of 15 December 1975,

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on Conferences established by General Assembly resolution 3351(XXIX);

2. Approves the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1977 set forth in annex I to the report;

3. Takes note of the tentative calendar of conferences and meetings for 1978 set forth in annex II to the report;

4. Reaffirms the general principle that, in drawing up the schedule of conferences and meetings, United Nations bodies shall plan to meet at their respective established headquarters, with the following exceptions:

(a) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme may, in accordance with its rules of procedure, hold one of its sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

(b) The sessions of the International Law Commission shall be held at Geneva;

(c) The sessions of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law may be held, subject to the provision in section II, paragraph 6, of General Assembly resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, alternately at Headquarters in New York and at Geneva;

(d) The regular summer session of the Economic and Social Council may be held at Geneva provided that the closing date falls at least six weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly;

(e) The functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, other than the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, shall meet - at their established headquarters unless a more rational pattern of the work programme can be achieved by holding their sessions at Geneva, that decision being without prejudice to any subsequent decision to hold them at Vienna;

(f) The regular sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Western Asia, as well as

meetings of their subsidiary bodies, may be held away from their headquarters when the commission concerned so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions of the commissions, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly;

(g) The International Civil Service Commission shall hold its regular annual session at Headquarters and, if more than one session is required in any one year, it may accept an invitation from one of its participating organizations to hold its other session or sessions at the headquarters of that participating organization;

5. Decides that United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved;

6. Requests the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to take account of the following principles in drawing up the draft calendar of conferences and meetings:

(a) The biennial calendar of conferences and meetings approved by the General Assembly shall govern the meetings programme during the period concerned;

(b) All United Nations meetings shall be carried out within the resources allocated by the General Assembly for that purpose;

(c) Between sessions of the General Assembly, departures from the calendar may, in special or unusual circumstances, be approved by the Committee on Conferences, provided that changes affecting the subsequent year of the biennium shall be approved by the Assembly;

(d) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly shall not, without the approval of the Assembly, create new standing bodies or ad hoc sessional or intersessional bodies that require additional resources, and other principal organs of the United Nations should make similar decisions with regard to their respective subsidiary bodies, if they have not already done so;

(e) An adequate interval of time, to be determined by the body concerned, shall be allowed between sessions of the same bodies to permit Member States to derive maximum benefit from the activities and to provide sufficient time for the preparation of future activities;

(f) United Nations bodies shall meet at their respective established headquarters, subject to the exceptions to this principle approved by the General Assembly;

1. Takes note of the action taken by its subsidiary organs and by the Secretariat to apply the criteria established by General Assembly resolution 3415(XXX) of 8 December 1975 and urges all bodies to continue their efforts to rationalize their meeting records;

2. Reiterates its appeal to subsidiary bodies to consider the application to their subsidiary bodies of criterion 6, according to which such bodies should cease to be provided with meeting records of any kind;

3. Reaffirms that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the International Law Commission should continue to receive records in both provisional and final form;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to specify, in the statement of financial implications accompanying a draft resolution calling for the establishment of a new body, which conference services are to be provided;

5. Reaffirms its decision that statements may be reproduced in extenso only if they serve as bases for discussion and after statements of financial implications have been presented to the bodies requesting them.

## Publications and documentation of the United Nations

The main aspect of United Nations documentation under consideration in 1976 was meeting records, for which the General Assembly had, by its resolution of 8 December 1975,<sup>6</sup> adopted new and more economical procedures, which it had asked the Committee on Conferences to monitor. The new procedures were based on criteria, proposed by the Secretary-General and modified by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to be applied in determining which bodies should be provided with meeting records and what type of records should be issued.<sup>7</sup>

The Economic and Social Council took steps at its organizational session in January 1976 to apply the new procedures to its records and those of its subsidiary bodies.

By decision 137(ORG-76)—adopted on 15 January on a proposal by the Council President—which dealt mainly with the basic programme of work of the Council for 1976 (see also section above), the Council endorsed criteria whereby the main organs were invited to observe the same guidelines as the General Assembly in deciding whether records should be provided for their subsidiary bodies; the Council also asked the Secretariat to apply the guidelines to the sessions of its subsidiary bodies, including the criterion whereby, on an experimental basis in 1976, the Secretariat should issue summary records of Council sessional committees and subsidiary bodies so entitled in initial general distribution only, subject to corrigenda to remove serious errors.

With effect from 1 January 1977, subsidiary bodies otherwise entitled to receive meeting records would dispense with them when meeting away from recognized United Nations conference centres. Also, the Council's summary records should be limited to 15 pages per meeting of 2½ to 3 hours and efforts should be made to reduce summary records of subsidiary bodies to 10 pages per meeting of the same length. The Council authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue to receive meeting records.

Later in the year, in discussing arrangements for future consideration of the rationalization of its work, the Council decided that at the first meeting of each session of any of its subsidiary bodies the Chairman should propose, and the subsidiary body should decide on, a limited number of substantive items for which summary records would be required. The decision was based on part of a United Kingdom proposal adopted without a vote as Council decision 153(LX). (See also p. 375.)

One of the most important economies realized

from the new procedures resulted from application of the criterion that the records of all meetings other than plenary meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should, as an experiment in the 1976-1977 biennium, be issued in initial general distribution, subject to the issuance of corrigenda to remove serious errors, instead of in provisional and then in final corrected form. The Committee on Conferences noted with satisfaction in its report that the new system had worked well thus far, but noted that its value could be more fully assessed after its application to the Main Committees of the Assembly at its 1976 regular session.

The Committee also noted that practical difficulties had arisen in getting subsidiary bodies to dispense with meeting records for agenda items of lesser substantive importance and to omit such records for procedural and valedictory items.

The Committee reported that for the most part bodies receiving meeting records wished to maintain them in their existing form. The Committee was informed, however, that the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had decided to dispense with summary records for its main committees, as had the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for its sub-committees.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the trend in certain conferences and other bodies of resorting to informal off-the-record meetings at the negotiating and decision-formulation stage.

At the Assembly's 1976 session, in connexion with the examination of the pattern of conferences, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved on 9 December, without objection, a two-part resolution submitted by the Committee on Conferences. The Assembly adopted the text by consensus on 17 December, as resolution 31/140.

By section II of that resolution, the Assembly took note of the action taken by its subsidiary organs and the Secretariat to apply the criteria it had established on 8 December 1975 and urged all bodies to continue their efforts to rationalize their meeting records. It reiterated its appeal to subsidiary bodies that their subsidiary bodies should cease to be provided with meeting records of any kind. The Assembly reaffirmed that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 980, text of resolution 3415(XXX).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 978-79.



International Law Commission should continue to receive both provisional and final records. At the same time it reaffirmed its decision of 8 December 1967<sup>8</sup> that statements were to be reproduced in extenso only if they served as bases for discussion and after statements of financial implications had been presented.

(For text of section II of resolution 31/140, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below; for text of section I, see p. 908.) (See also pp. 903-4.)

### Technological innovations in the production of documentation

Also before the Fifth Committee in 1976 was the question of technical innovations in the production of publications and documentation. Having been invited at the previous session to pursue the ques-

tion with vigour,<sup>9</sup> the Secretary-General engaged in 1976 a firm of consultants, who reported that substantial savings could be achieved by introducing computerized methods of text-processing at all stages of production and recommended the phased introduction of the new process.

In a report to the Fifth Committee, the Secretary-General sought funds for a pilot project involving text-editing capacity in the Stenographic Services. This question was among those postponed by the Committee for lack of time at the end of the session, on a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 820-22, text of resolution 2292(XXII), Annex, para. (b).

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 979.

## Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—1976 organizational session  
Plenary meetings 1982, 1984.

E/5753. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1684. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 30th session. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1686. Basic programme of work of Council for 1976. Draft decision proposed by Council President, para. 5.

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 137(ORG-76), para. 5).

Economic and Social Council—60th session  
Plenary meeting 2005.

E/L.1724. United Kingdom: draft decision, para. (e).

E/5850. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1976 and 60th session (decision 153(LX), para. (e)).

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 36-39, 44, 45.  
Plenary meeting 103.

A/INF/31/1 and Add.1. Simplification of symbol series and numbering of meetings for General Assembly and its Main Committees and of General Assembly resolutions. Notes by Secretary-General.

A/INF/31/2 and Corr.1. Records of meetings of United Nations bodies. Note by Secretary-General.

A/31/32. Report of Committee on Conferences. (Chapter VI: Summary of recommendations of Committee to General Assembly.)

A/31/32, recommendation 6. Draft resolution (section II), recommended by Committee on Conferences for adoption by General Assembly, approved (draft resolution as a whole) without objection by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1976, meeting 45.

A/31/444. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution (section II).

Resolution 31/140, section II, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/444, adopted (draft resolution as a whole) by consensus by Assembly on 17 December 1976, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,  
...

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1. Takes note of the action taken by its subsidiary organs and by the Secretariat to apply the criteria established by General Assembly resolution 3415(XXX) of 8 December 1975 and urges all bodies to continue their efforts to rationalize their meeting records;

2. Reiterates its appeal to subsidiary bodies to consider the application to their subsidiary bodies of criterion 6, according to which such bodies should cease to be provided with meeting records of any kind;

3. Reaffirms that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the International Law Commission should continue to receive records in both provisional and final form;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to specify, in the statement of financial implications accompanying a draft resolution calling for the establishment of a new body, which conference services are to be provided;

5. Reaffirms its decision that statements may be reproduced in extenso only if they serve as bases for discussion and after statements of financial implications have been presented to the bodies requesting them.

[For text of section I of resolution 31/140, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to section above.]

### Technological innovations in the production of documentation

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 57, 62.

A/C.5/31/77. Technological innovations in production of publications and documentation of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) XII).

A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (XII)).

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 100 (h).

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (h).

## Office accommodation and extensions to United Nations conference and office facilities

### United Nations accommodation

Expansion and improvement of facilities at United Nations Headquarters

The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee had before it at the General Assembly's 1976 session a report of the Secretary-General by which, pursuant to feasibility studies he had carried out, he submitted to the Assembly his proposals for the expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Secretary-General estimated the cost of his proposals for carrying out the project in 1977 at \$3.8 million; the proposals were estimated to involve a potential outlay of some \$47 million over a four-year period beginning in 1977.

In its related report, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) concurred in the Secretary-General's proposals for expansion of the General Assembly Hall, the Trusteeship Council Chamber and main Conference Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, and improvement of the facilities of the Security Council. It also recommended that he review his proposals and submit revised plans in 1977 in connexion with an extension of the basement area under the north lawn, relocation of services and restoration of areas in the Conference Building's second and third basements resulting from that extension, a new Secretariat cafeteria and additional air-cooling equipment. It recommended that proposals relating to remodelling of the smaller conference rooms, extension of the north façade of the Conference Building and construction of a new main conference room not be accepted. The Advisory Committee recommended an appropriation of \$2.4 million for 1977 to allow the Secretary-General to proceed with the development stage of the project.

The Secretary-General's proposals included three choices offered by architects to expand the seating capacity of the General Assembly Hall. The Advisory Committee recommended acceptance of "option 2." It would seat two delegations at each table; instead of the existing arrangement of six seats for each delegation, there would be only four, with an extra seat on the aisle. The Advisory Committee ruled out the first option because it would deprive one of the three delegations at each table access to an aisle, and it noted that the third option—three delegates' seats at each table and three alternates' seats behind—would require placement of some tables far from the podium and sharply

reduce the number of seats available for other purposes.

With reference to ACABQ's recommendations, Trinidad and Tobago orally proposed the following:

The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it shall not decide on any one option with respect to the seating arrangement to be used in the reconstruction of the General Assembly Hall, but that it should appropriate the sum of \$2.6 million for the biennium 1976-1977 leaving all options on seating arrangements in the Assembly Hall open, on the understanding that the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, will inform the Secretary-General, by 31 January 1977 at the latest, on the option that is acceptable to Member States and, on the basis of this, the Secretary-General will proceed with his plans and report to the Assembly at its thirty-second [1977] session.

The proposal of Trinidad and Tobago was adopted by 62 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions, on 21 December 1976. An oral proposal by the Fifth Committee Chairman was then approved, by which the Committee recommended that the Assembly take note of the reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ and concur with various ACABQ recommendations regarding the proposed expansion as summarized in its report, but that action on ACABQ's recommendation pertaining to options on the seating arrangements in the General Assembly Hall be deferred in accordance with the procedure outlined in the proposal of Trinidad and Tobago.

These proposals were incorporated in a resolution recommended for adoption by the Assembly, which the Assembly adopted on 22 December, by a recorded vote of 121 to 10, as its resolution 31/195.

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

By a note of 25 February 1977, the Secretary-General transmitted a communication dated 7 February 1977 from the Assembly President regarding his consultations with the regional groups at the United Nations. The option most acceptable to Member States, the President said, was the third option, accepted by the African, Asian, Eastern European and Latin American groups without reservation.

However, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom

—States belonging to the group of Western European and other States—jointly recorded their views on the matter in a letter of 4 February to the President, which was annexed to the Secretary General's note. Among other things, these States noted the general move away from the option recommended by ACABQ and the general consensus in favour of an arrangement giving six seats to each delegation, but they were not persuaded that the best way of giving six seats to each delegation was afforded by the option chosen by the other groups, and considered that the matter needed considerable further study. They suggested an informal meeting of delegations to discuss and analyse the question before the next Assembly session.

The Assembly President, however, reported that this suggestion had not been acceptable to the other groups. Thus the Secretary-General, on the basis of the President's report and as requested by the Assembly in its resolution, said he had instructed the Secretariat to proceed with the preparatory work for reconstruction of the General Assembly Hall in accordance with the schedule proposed in his earlier report to the Assembly.

#### Utilization of office accommodation

During the General Assembly's 1976 session, the Fifth Committee considered three reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) that it had deferred from earlier sessions.<sup>10</sup> The reports dealt with utilization of office accommodation in the United Nations system; utilization of office accommodation at United Nations Headquarters; and office accommodation provided for extrabudgetary staff in the United Nations system, i.e. personnel employed by the United Nations but paid from sources other than the regular budget (through special accounts, trust funds and so forth).

The Fifth Committee also had before it related reports containing comments and recommendations of the Secretary-General, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The Advisory Committee agreed in general with the recommendations of JIU and the Secretary-General. It called attention to the elements of uncertainty in predicting future space requirements at United Nations Headquarters because of the difficulties of anticipating future decisions of the General Assembly and suggested that such predictions be evaluated in that light. In its opinion, the long-term policy for accommodation of staff in New York should be based on rental of the minimum additional space required, bearing in mind current administrative, financial and political considerations and the slowing of the rate of growth at Head-

quarters by the transfer of functions to other locations when appropriate. It agreed with JIU that the authority of the Office of General Services to manage space should be reinforced.

With regard to the question of office accommodation for extrabudgetary staff, ACABQ noted that there was no uniform approach to this problem in the United Nations system and explained that it was awaiting additional reports on the subject before it commented further. It noted that the Secretary-General would be submitting to the current Assembly session, in the context of his progress report on the programme budget, a separate report on the general question of the costs of support services, including costs of accommodation provided from the regular budget to extrabudgetary activities (see p. 881).

The Secretary-General reported that ACC's Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions had considered the matter and expressed the view that the question of office accommodation for extrabudgetary staff could not be separated from the larger question of over-all support services for extrabudgetary activities. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination shared this view and said it intended to deal with the matter in that context.

On 8 December 1976, the Fifth Committee decided without objection, on a suggestion by its Chairman, to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the reports of JIU, the observations thereon by the Secretary-General and ACC, as well as the related reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ, and that it concur with the comments and observations of ACABQ contained in its report.

On 22 December, the Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee without objection as decision 31/425.

United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Nairobi and Santiago, and extension of the Palais des Nations

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of the performance reports of the Secretary-General, and the report of ACABQ thereon, regarding United Nations accommodations in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Bangkok (Thailand) and Santiago (Chile), United Nations accommodation in Nairobi (Kenya), and extension of the Palais des Nations in Geneva (Switzerland).

The Secretary-General stated that the construction of the extension of Africa Hall in Addis Ababa was completed and that an increase of about \$500,000 over the amount the Assembly had appropriated for the project was attributable to inflation and to unforeseen delays in construction.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 925; Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 980-81.

With regard to new buildings for the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, the Secretary-General reported that construction had been completed within the amount of \$7,920,000 appropriated by the Assembly.

The construction of the Documents Research Centre in Santiago had also been completed at a cost of \$997,012, a large part of the cost having been provided by a trust fund.

In his report relating to arrangements being made for planning the construction of permanent headquarters for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi, the Secretary-General indicated that the preliminary plans for the project and the related costs would be submitted to the Assembly in 1977.

With regard to the projects relating to the extension of the Palais des Nations, the Secretary-General indicated that they had been completed and that the total construction cost was approximately 124.2 million Swiss francs, i.e. 2.8 million below the 127 million Swiss francs authorized by the General Assembly.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions commented briefly in a related report on the Secretary-General's statement of the costs involved in the projects. In addition, the Advisory Committee stated that it had been informed that the temporary facilities constructed for UNEP in Nairobi in 1975 would be incorporated into the final plan for its permanent headquarters.

On 15 December 1976, the Fifth Committee, when considering the programme budget for 1976-1977, decided without objection to recommend that the General Assembly take note of all the reports.

On 22 December, the Assembly accepted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and incorporated its decision as section VI of its 11-part resolution 31/208, which the Assembly adopted without a vote. (For text of section VI of resolution 31/208, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Utilization of office and conference facilities at Vienna**

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/194, by which it took certain decisions with respect to the Secretary-General's report on the utilization of office accommodation and conference facilities at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna, Austria.

The report of the Secretary-General was submitted in compliance with an Assembly resolution of 16 December 1975,<sup>11</sup> wherein the Secretary-General was requested to enter into consultations with Governments of United Nations host countries, other than that of Austria, which might be affected by United Nations accommodation decisions in re-

spect of Vienna and to present a comprehensive report on the optimum use to be made of the office space which was being provided to the United Nations at Donaupark.

In his report, the Secretary-General inter alia proposed a plan of action whereby the Assembly would agree to take over from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) an eight-storey tower known as Tower A-2, originally intended for IAEA needs, in order to meet future requirements of the United Nations.

Consequent upon such an agreement, the plan of action proposed by the Secretary-General would involve the transfer of existing organizational units from New York and Geneva (or for the establishment of new units in Vienna should the Assembly so decide) on the basis of a time-table based on an assumed rate at which the new accommodation would come into use—set out in an annex to the report—which would result in the rational and economic use of the Donaupark complex and full occupancy within a relatively brief period of time (by 1983).

The Secretary-General's phased plan called for the transfer from New York or Geneva of 500 staff members in the Professional and higher categories over a five-year period. Phase I of the plan would take place in 1978 when the first units—the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (from New York) and the Social Affairs Division (from Geneva)—could be scheduled for transfer. Phase II would be in 1979, and phase III would be a projection of further possibilities at an early date.

In its report, ACABQ stated its opinion that a decision to accept space in Tower A-2 had to be predicated on a commitment to make early use of it and trusted that the Secretary-General's assumptions as to the growth rates at New York and Geneva would be proved correct and provide an adequate basis for the operation of his plan and for the effective utilization of available space in Vienna. The Advisory Committee noted, with reference to the costs involved, inter alia that there were a number of uncertain elements in the Secretary-General's proposals as to which units would actually be located in Vienna and that various costings contained in his report were equally hypothetical because of uncertainties as to currency fluctuations, rates of inflation and local salary movements.

When the Secretary-General's report was discussed in the Fifth Committee, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Senegal and

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 977, text of resolution 3529(XXX).

Zambia submitted a draft resolution on the question. As amended, the text was approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on 20 December 1976 and adopted in like manner by the Assembly on 22 December as its resolution 31/194.

By this resolution, the Assembly among other things approved the Secretary-General's recommendation relating to Tower A-2 and authorized him to enter into arrangements with IAEA and Austria to that effect. It also approved the phased plan of action set out in his report and authorized him to put into effect the proposals relating to phase I and some proposals relating to phase II (affecting, in particular, certain units involved in the narcotics field and the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, which also serves as the secretariat of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law). At the same time he was to ensure that the success of the United Nations Decade for Women and the 1980 world conference on the Decade would not be adversely affected by the transfer of staff.

The Secretary-General was asked to report regularly on implementation of the resolution, as well as to report in 1978, in conformity with the guidelines described in the Assembly's 1975 resolution,<sup>12</sup> on concrete proposals to ensure that at the end of the phased plan of action the objective set out in his report—the best, quickest and most economical use of the Donaupark complex—would be attained.

(For text of resolution 31/194, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The reference to the Decade for Women and its

conference was added by an amendment by Algeria and Iran, which was accepted by the sponsors.

The sponsors also accepted amendments submitted jointly by Algeria, Belgium and Iran, containing the authorization to put into effect the proposals approved pertaining to phases I and II and the request that the Secretary-General submit proposals in 1978 to ensure that the objective set out in his report was attained. Belgium joined the sponsors of the three-power amendment after a similar amendment it had submitted jointly with France had been withdrawn. It had contained a request for a report in 1977 on revised proposals for phase II, consistent with the principle that every effort should be made to establish and maintain cohesive groupings of units with similar functions at the same locations and taking the current debate into account.

Mexico also proposed a draft resolution which it did not press to a vote, in view of the acceptance of the amendments to the 26-power resolution. By the operative provision of the Mexican text, the Assembly would have: agreed that the United Nations should take over Tower A-2 and authorized the Secretary-General to make the appropriate arrangements with IAEA and the Government of Austria; and requested him to submit in 1977 revised specific proposals to attain the objective stated in his report, which should be compatible with the principle of functional groupings and take into account the current debate.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., operative paragraph 4.

### Documentary references

#### United Nations accommodation

General Assembly—31st session

Fifth Committee, meetings 36, 38, 44, 51, 55, 58, 61, 62. Plenary meeting 107.

#### EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter VII D 2.

A/31/8/Add.23. Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/22 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/450/Add.2. Report of Fifth Committee (part III), draft resolution, prepared on basis of oral suggestion of Fifth Committee Chairman, as amended following adoption of oral proposal by Trinidad and Tobago, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 61.

Resolution 31/195, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/450/Add.2, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 121 to 10, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados,

Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, 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 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, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General and

the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters;

2. Concur with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 13, 15, 20, 22, 27, 30, 33, 36, 38 and 39 of its report, as summarized in paragraphs 40 and 41;

3. Decides to defer action on any of the options outlined in paragraphs 3 to 5 of the report of the Secretary-General with respect to the seating arrangement to be used in the reconstruction of the General Assembly Hall;

4. Requests the President of the General Assembly, following consultations with Member States, to inform the Secretary-General, by 31 January 1977 at the latest, of the option most acceptable to Member States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of that information, to proceed with plans for reconstruction of the General Assembly Hall and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session.

A/31/476. Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters. Note of 25 February 1977 by Secretary-General (annexing letter of 4 February 1977 from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom).

#### UTILIZATION OF OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

A/9854 and Add.1. Report of JIU on utilization of office accommodation at United Nations Headquarters. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report); comments by Secretary-General.

A/10279 and Add.1. Report of JIU on office accommodation provided for extrabudgetary staff in United Nations system. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report); note by Secretary-General (transmitting comments of ACC).

A/10280 and Add.1. Report of JIU on utilization of office accommodation in United Nations system. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report); comments by Secretary-General.

A/31/8/Add.4. Utilization of office accommodation in United Nations system. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/7 and Corr.1. Office accommodation provided for extrabudgetary staff in United Nations system. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/17 and Corr.1. Utilization of office accommodation in United Nations system. Accommodation at United Nations Headquarters. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/450. Report of Fifth Committee (part I).

A/31/40. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/425).

#### ACCOMMODATION IN ADDIS ABABA, BANGKOK, NAIROBI AND SANTIAGO, AND EXTENSION OF THE PALAIS DES NATIONS

A/31/8/Add.16. Extension of Palais des Nations. United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Santiago. United Nations accommodation in Nairobi. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/20. Extension of Palais des Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/41. United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Santiago. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/45. United Nations accommodation in Nairobi. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 56 and 57.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V

(section VI), as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 15 December 1976, meeting 51.

Resolution 31/208, section VI, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

#### VI

United Nations accommodation in Geneva, Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Santiago and Nairobi

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the extension of the Palais des Nations, Geneva, and on United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Santiago, Chile, and in Nairobi;

2. Takes note also of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-V and VII-XI of resolution 31/208.]

#### Utilization of office and conference facilities at Vienna

A/31/452. Utilization of office accommodation and conference facilities at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/34. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.45. Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Republic, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Zambia: draft resolution, as amended by 3 powers (A/C.5/31/L.51), by 2 powers (A/C.5/31/L.50, as orally amended) and by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1976, meeting 58.

A/C.5/31/L.49. Belgium and France: amendment to 26-power draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.45.

A/C.5/31/L.50. Algeria and Iran: amendment to 26-power draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.45.

A/C.5/31/L.51. Algeria, Belgium, Iran: amendments to 26-power draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.45.

A/C.5/31/L.58. Mexico: draft resolution.

A/31/450/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II).

Resolution 31/194, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/450/Add.1, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3350(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, in which it welcomed the invitation extended by the Government of Austria to the United Nations to make use of the facilities available in the Donaupark Centre in Vienna after 1978,

Recalling also its resolution 3529(XXX) of 16 December 1975, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the inclusion of Vienna in the pattern of conferences,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the utilization of office accommodation and conference facilities at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General relating to Tower A-2, as contained in paragraph 13 (a) of his report, and to that effect authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into appropriate arrangements with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Government of Austria;

2. Approves the phased plan of action, as defined in paragraphs 11 and 12 and summarized in paragraph 13 (b) of the report of the Secretary-General, and in paragraphs 1 to 3 of annex I to that report;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to put into effect the proposals pertaining to phase I as well as those contained in paragraphs 29 to 36 and 41 of his report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with the guidelines described in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3529(XXX), to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session concrete proposals which would ensure

that, at the end of the phased plan of action, the objective set out in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report would be attained;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the success of the United Nations Decade for Women and of the world conference to be held in 1980 will not be adversely affected by putting into effect phase I in accordance with paragraph 3 above;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at regular intervals on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Joint Inspection Unit

### Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

Two reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1976 concerned technical co-operation: one was an extract from a report on some aspects of the technical co-operation programme of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the other was on technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system with regard to Latin American integration. Comments by the Secretary-General and by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on both reports were also received, as well as comments on the second report by executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned.

The first report was an extract and summary of those parts of the original report—overhead costs, regional offices, development of human resources and the role of ITU in relation to the new international economic and social order—which JIU considered might be of interest to the United Nations. The full report was submitted for action to ITU and UNDP and its recommendations were directed only to those two organizations.

The subject was chosen primarily because of the growth of activities in the technical co-operation field in ITU, the increasing importance of telecommunications to the developing countries, and the need to relate the work of the United Nations agencies closely to the Second United Nations Development Decade and to the establishment of a new international economic order. Special emphasis was placed on the interdisciplinary approach.

The purpose of the second report was to study the nature and scope of the technical co-operation which the United Nations family was providing to the processes of integration in Latin America and to chart some possible courses of action. Emphasis was placed on the social aspects of integration in their broadest sense. The main recommendations of the report specified, *inter alia*, that: wherever possible, technical assistance projects should be given a mandate for integration; growing emphasis should be placed on projects related to social integration; in programming intercountry projects, the United Nations agencies should work closely with

the regional or subregional agencies of integration; co-operation should mainly take the form of operational projects which, as far as possible, should be executed by the agencies of integration themselves; and sufficient backstopping should be provided to the various processes of integration. No decision was taken in 1976 on this report.

A JIU report on fellowships in the United Nations system was also submitted to the General Assembly. The report noted that, despite all the efforts made in the field of training, there had been no systematic attempt, on a system-wide basis, to assess the effectiveness and results of those efforts. Moreover, co-ordination and co-operation in the matter of fellowships between the donor United Nations organizations were still inadequate. The main recommendations of the report placed particular emphasis on the need and methods to: improve programming procedures; reduce delays; rationalize the choice of the type and duration of a given fellowship; widen the range of host institutions; rationalize and strengthen evaluation procedure and build it into a fellowship programme; and decentralize to the field as many operations as possible. No decision was taken in 1976 on this report.

Two other reports submitted by JIU to the General Assembly in 1976 concerned certain aspects of a strike at the United Nations Office at Geneva, Switzerland, from 25 February to 3 March 1976 (see pp. 853-55) and the implementation of personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974 (see pp. 870-72).

### Continuation of the Unit

In a resolution adopted on 24 November 1972,<sup>13</sup> the General Assembly decided to evaluate, at its 1976 session, the work of the Joint Inspection Unit, whose mandate was to expire on 31 December 1977. For this purpose it requested the views of the Secretary-General (as chief administrative officer of the United Nations and as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)), the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 733, text of resolution 2924 B (XXVII).

for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and JIU itself, as well as comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

These views were presented to the Assembly in 1976 in a series of documents. All bodies recommended that JIU continue in operation beyond 1977 but there were divergent views as to the precise nature of its mandate—e.g. whether it should be established on a permanent basis, guarantees of its independence, its size, the method and duration of appointment of Inspectors, collective or individual responsibility, mode of co-operation, financing arrangements, and the nature and extent of evaluation functions. The reports of ACC, JIU and ACABQ contained either revised terms of reference or draft statutes for consideration by the Assembly.

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, adopted a two-part resolution by which, in the first operative section, it recommended inter alia that the General Assembly maintain JIU in operation and establish its mandate, stressing its independence and its essential function of assisting intergovernmental bodies in assessing the execution of programmes and defining necessary reforms. The Council also recommended that the Assembly consider adopting proposals on the Unit's mandate made in JIU's report, relating inter alia to: its direct responsibility to the Assembly and other participating organizations; confirmation of appointment of the Inspectors by the Assembly; their investigatory and recommendatory powers, their independence, and their individual and collective responsibilities; preparation of the Unit's work programme; and types of reports and application of approved recommendations.

By a provision of the second operative section of the resolution, concerned with evaluation, the Council inter alia requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly in 1976 a report, together with JIU's comments, describing possible changes in the Unit's terms of reference that would enable it to assist CPC and other bodies in exercising their external programme-and-activity-evaluation functions.

(See also pp. 643-45 and 878-79.)

Adopted by the Council without a vote as resolution 2039(LXI), the text had been sponsored in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. It was approved by that Committee without a vote on 29 July.

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

The Unit indicated its general agreement with the report subsequently submitted by the Secre-

tary-General on the possible role of JIU in the field of evaluation. The report contained, inter alia, a suggested provision for possible inclusion in JIU's revised terms of reference which would indicate the Unit's external and internal evaluation responsibilities.

If it were to be entrusted with the evaluation functions envisaged by the Economic and Social Council, JIU by the terms of this provision would, at the request of the appropriate intergovernmental bodies, assist them in carrying out their external evaluation responsibilities as well as advise participating organizations on their methods of internal evaluation. For these purposes it would carry out studies of methods used and periodically assess results, and could also undertake ad hoc evaluation of specific programmes and activities. Attention was also drawn to the financial implications of entrusting the Unit with evaluation as well as inspection functions.

In the course of the debate on the question of the continuation of JIU at the General Assembly's 1976 session, which took place mainly in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, divergent views were expressed on the composition and terms of reference of the Unit. The Fifth Committee decided, on 22 November 1976, to create an informal working group and to entrust the representative of Italy with the task of co-ordinating consultations with a view to formulating a common position on the various proposals. The compromise text of the draft statute of JIU submitted by this working group was annexed to a draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Ghana, India, Kenya, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Yugoslavia and Zambia. These texts, as amended, were approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on 14 December 1976 and adopted by consensus by the General Assembly on 22 December as resolution 31/192.

The main features of the statute of JIU, which was to go into effect on 1 January 1978, were:

- the Unit, to be located in Geneva, was to be a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and of the legislative bodies of United Nations organizations accepting the statute;

- the number of Inspectors, to serve in their personal capacities for a term of five years, renewable once, was increased from eight to a maximum of 11, appointed by the General Assembly (instead of, as in the past, by the Secretary-General) in accordance with a selection procedure in which Member States, the Assembly President, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of ACC were to participate; due regard was to be paid to the principles of equitable geographical distribution and of reasonable rotation;

- the Inspectors were not to be considered staff



members but were to have the status of officials of the United Nations, and to receive the salary and allowances of staff members at the Director (D-2) level, step IV;

— Inspectors were not to accept other employment during their term nor serve as an official or consultant of an organization accepting the statute for three years after their term ended;

— the Inspectors were to have the broadest powers of investigation in matters relating to the efficiency of services and proper use of funds, providing an independent view through inspection and evaluation aimed at improving management, methods and co-ordination, and proposing reforms or making recommendations; however, they did not have the power of decision;

— the Unit was to determine its own standards and procedure for conducting investigations;

— the Unit was to submit an annual report to the Assembly on its activities;

— Inspectors were to issue reports over their own signature, finalized after consultations among themselves in order to test recommendations against the collective wisdom of the Unit;

— reports were to be submitted to the executive heads of the organizations concerned for translation and distribution, with or without comment, to the States members—and to ACABQ for information and possible comment—within three months if the report concerned only one organization and within six (after joint consultations) if it concerned more than one; the executive heads concerned were to inform JIU of all decisions taken on the reports and to ensure that the recommendations approved by their organs were implemented as expeditiously as possible; the Unit could prepare follow-up reports on its own initiative;

— without prejudice to the principle that external evaluation remained the responsibility of appropriate intergovernmental bodies, JIU might assist organizations concerned in carrying out those responsibilities; on its own initiative or at the request of executive heads, it might advise organizations on their methods for internal evaluation, periodically assess these methods and make ad hoc evaluations of programmes and activities;

— the Unit was to be assisted by an Executive Secretary and staff, appointed by the Secretary-General after appropriate consultations, who were to be United Nations staff members;

— the budget of JIU was to be included in the United Nations regular budget and its expenditures were to be shared by the participating organizations as agreed by them; budget estimates were to be established by the Secretary-General after consultation with ACC on the basis of proposals made by JIU, and submitted to the Assembly together with ACC's report and ACABQ's comments and recommendations; JIU was to be invited to be represented at meetings when its budget estimates were being discussed;

— an organization could not withdraw its acceptance of the statute before giving the Secretary-General two years' notice.

During discussion of the draft statute and accompanying 14-power draft resolution, the Fifth Com-

mittee agreed to several clarification and drafting amendments, suggested by the Chairman of ACABQ, to both the resolution and statute. One of these amendments sought to clarify that ACABQ comments and recommendations on the Unit's budget estimates would be sent to the Assembly for consideration, in addition to ACC's report. A revised version of the article on the Unit's budget was submitted by the sponsors to take account of a number of objections and concerns voiced by speakers on the first draft.

A compromise text of the first article of the statute, approved by the Committee, incorporated an amendment by the USSR to delete reference to the Unit's establishment "on a continuing basis."

As first proposed, an article on the functions, powers and responsibilities of JIU stipulated that the Inspectors were to provide an independent "and external" view through inspection and evaluation aimed at improving management, methods and co-ordination; the sponsors accepted a USSR amendment to remove the word "external." They also accepted a Philippine amendment regarding the procedure for processing reports, by which executive heads were to distribute reports immediately upon receipt—the amendment added "with or without their comments" in order to avoid delay in distribution—to the States members of their respective organizations.

#### Activities of JIU (1 July 1975-30 June 1976)

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, a recommendation of its Fifth Committee—orally proposed by its Chairman and approved without objection on 14 December—that it take note of the eighth annual JIU report, which gave an account of the Unit's main activities and a summary of inspection reports issued during the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976. At the same time, the Assembly also took note of the related annual report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the major recommendations of JIU—enumerating those which had been acted upon since the last annual report and those which still required action.

In its June report on activities, the Unit noted that it had issued 11 reports during the preceding 12-month period: six were requested by the General Assembly and five were prepared on the initiative of members of the Unit. Four of the reports were system-wide and seven concerned individual organizations. In addition, a report on the continuation of JIU was prepared by the Unit (see article above).

The Fifth Committee also had before it the work programme of JIU for 1976, outlining broad problems for study and report by the Unit, drawn up after consultations and taking account of requests

and suggestions by heads of participating organizations.

### Pension coverage for members of JIU

The General Assembly on 22 December 1976 adopted, without a vote, a resolution concerning pension coverage for the Inspectors of JIU. Based on recommendations contained in the report of ACABQ and approved by this resolution, the Assembly thereby made provision for a post-retirement benefit, to be included in the terms of employment of Inspectors appointed after 1 January 1978, by the establishment of a fund into which the organizations and Inspectors would contribute monthly. A modified version of this arrangement was to be applied to the current Inspectors or any Inspector whose contract would expire on 31 December 1977.

For its consideration of this question, ACABQ had before it documentation from the previous Assembly session,<sup>14</sup> the observations of JIU, a report of the Secretary-General and the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board at its 1976 session. Inasmuch as the Inspectors were not United Nations staff members, their inclusion as participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund did

not commend itself to the Advisory Committee; nor was it considered essential that the benefit received on leaving the Unit take the form of a pension.

Instead, on retirement the contributions and interest thereon would be paid over to the Inspector as a lump sum or, at his discretion, used to purchase for him an annuity.

A draft resolution incorporating ACABQ's recommendations was proposed by the Secretariat and approved by the Fifth Committee on 16 December 1976 by 59 votes to 12, with 6 abstentions. The Committee first rejected—by 21 votes against to 19 in favour, with 30 abstentions—an amendment by Japan to delete reference to ACABQ's recommendations concerning coverage for current Inspectors. The Assembly endorsed the Fifth Committee's recommendation without a vote as resolution 31/193A.

(For text of resolution 31/193 A, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For text of resolution 31/193 B, concerning salaries and conditions of service for members of the Secretariat, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 929-30.

### Documentary references

#### Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

E/5854 and Add.1. Report on some aspects of technical co-operation programme of ITU. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments of Secretary-General and of Administrator of UNDP.

E/5890 and Add.1-4. Latin American integration: report on technical co-operation provided by United Nations system. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report) and comments of Secretary-General and Administrator of UNDP; preliminary comments of UPU; action taken by governing body of FAO; action taken by governing body of ILO.

A/31/101. Report of JIU on fellowships in United Nations system. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

#### Continuation of the Unit

Economic and Social Council—61st session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 586, 587, 598, 601.

Plenary meeting 2032.

E/AC.24/L.529. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1976, meeting 601.

E/5878. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 2039(LXI), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5878, adopted without vote by Council on 5 August 1976, meeting 2032.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling that, under General Assembly resolution

2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, the terms of reference of the Joint Inspection Unit are to be reviewed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session,

Bearing in mind the relevant comments of the Secretary-General and of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3199(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and 3392(XXX) of 20 November 1975 on the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets,

Bearing in mind the part of the report of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery dealing with problems of evaluation and the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling the conclusion of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System that an essential element of programme budgeting is effective monitoring of programme implementation and appraisal of programme accomplishments,

Taking into account other activities of intergovernmental bodies which have recently dealt with questions of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination,

Taking fully into account the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as recast in Economic and Social Council resolution 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976, which require the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider and develop evaluation procedures and their use in the improvement of programme design,

Bearing in mind the relevant discussion in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its sixteenth session,

Expressing the hope that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, with additional assistance from the Joint Inspection Unit, can adequately perform the needed task of external evaluation,

Continuation and mandate of the  
Joint Inspection Unit

1. Recommends the General Assembly:
  - (a) To maintain in operation the Joint Inspection Unit, which has played a useful role from its inception;
  - (b) To establish the mandate of the Joint Inspection Unit, stressing the independence of the Unit and the fact that it is instituted essentially to assist intergovernmental bodies in assessing the execution of programmes and in defining such reforms as they consider necessary;
  - (c) To consider adopting the proposals on its mandate made by the Joint Inspection Unit in sections A to F of the annex to its report, which relate, inter alia, to:
    - (i) The direct responsibility of the Joint Inspection Unit to the General Assembly and the legislative bodies of the other participating organizations;
    - (ii) Confirmation of the appointment of Inspectors by the General Assembly;
    - (iii) The Inspectors' powers to investigate and make recommendations;
    - (iv) The Inspectors' independence;
    - (v) The conditions for the preparation of the Unit's work programme;
    - (vi) The individual and collective responsibilities of the Inspectors;
    - (vii) The types of reports prepared by the Unit and the conditions for the application of approved recommendations;

II

Evaluation

2. Takes note of various studies and exercises in evaluation made within the Secretariat;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to develop experimental modifications in the existing procedures and techniques of the Secretariat, with a view to achieving effective internal evaluation, and to submit them, together with experimental programme evaluation reports, to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session, the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session and the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session a report, together with comments thereon by the Joint Inspection Unit, describing possible changes in the terms of reference of the Joint Inspection Unit which would enable it to assist the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations in carrying out their responsibilities for external evaluation;
5. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 4 above, the relevant discussion in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its sixteenth session and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, consider developing appropriate methods of external evaluation;
6. Further recommends the General Assembly to consider at its thirty-first session the improvement of the qualitative internal evaluation of the performance of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as executing agencies and the performance of the United Nations Development Programme in administering operational activities of organizations of the United Nations system, taking into consideration the recommendations which may be made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, in order to enable the Assembly to assess the efficiency of the system.

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 29, 31, 33-35, 45, 46, 48-50.  
Plenary meeting 107.

- A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Co-operation. Report of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.75.II.A.7. A/10035/Add.1. Budget and programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1974-1975. Report of Secretary-General. Addendum on programme evaluation. A/10117 and Corr.1. Review of intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets. Report of Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery. A/10499. Budget and programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1974-1975. Report of ACABQ. A/31/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1976 and of its 60th and 61st sessions, Chapters III H and VII C. A/31/6/Add.1. Medium-term plan for period 1978-1981, Vol. II. A/31/38. Report of CPC on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 10 May-11 June 1976. (Chapter VI and para. 39: draft resolution recommended for adoption by Economic and Social Council.) A/31/75 and Corr.1,2, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA. JIU. Report of Secretary-General (Part One. Bodies and organs established for purposes of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination; Part Two. Continuation of JIU and proposed revised terms of reference; Part Three. Brief, factual description of activities of intergovernmental bodies which have recently addressed themselves to questions related to administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination.) A/31/89 and Add.1. Report of JIU on question of continuation of Unit. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report and annex: observations of JIU on question of pensions for Inspectors). A/31/325. Report of ACABQ. A/C.5/31/21. Possible changes in mandate of JIU which would enable it to assist in carrying out external evaluation. Report of Secretary-General. A/C.5/31/78. Administrative and financial implications of 14-power draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.31. Statement by Secretary-General. A/C.5/31/L.31. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Ghana, India, Kenya, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended on suggestions of ACABQ Chairman (annexing draft statute of JIU, as amended by Philippines (A/C.5/31/L.32), by USSR (A/C.5/31/L.33, paras. 1 and 3, as modified), and on further suggestions by ACABQ Chairman and orally by Philippines, by sponsors and by Committee), approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1976, meeting 49. A/C.5/31/L.32. Philippines: amendment to annex of 14-power draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.31. A/C.5/31/L.33. USSR: amendments to annex of 14-power draft resolution, A/C.5/31/L.31. A/31/457. Report of Fifth Committee (part I), draft resolution. Resolution 31/192, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/457, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 2150(XXI) of 4 November 1966, 2360(XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2735 A (XXV) of 17 December 1970 and 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, relating to the establishment, setting up and continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Having considered the views submitted by the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and the Joint

Inspection Unit, and the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the question of the continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,

1. Approves the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Invites the organizations within the United Nations system to notify the Secretary-General of the acceptance of the present statute as soon as possible and to take appropriate action for the use of the services of the Joint Inspection Unit.

## ANNEX

### Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit

#### Chapter I

##### ESTABLISHMENT

#### Article 1

1. The General Assembly of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the General Assembly) decides that the Joint Inspection Unit, created on an experimental basis under General Assembly resolution 2150(XXI) of 4 November 1966 and extended thereafter under Assembly resolutions 2735 A (XXV) of 17 December 1970 and 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, shall be established in accordance with the present statute and with effect from 1 January 1978. The functions, powers and responsibilities of the Joint Inspection Unit (hereinafter referred to as the Unit) are defined in chapter III of the present statute.

2. The Unit shall perform its functions in respect of and shall be responsible to the General Assembly and similarly to the competent legislative organs of those specialized agencies and other international organizations within the United Nations system which accept the present statute (all of which shall hereinafter be referred to as the organizations). The Unit shall be a subsidiary organ of the legislative bodies of the organizations.

3. Acceptance of the present statute by an organization shall be notified in writing by its executive head to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary-General).

#### Chapter II

##### COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT

#### Article 2

1. The Unit shall consist of not more than eleven Inspectors, chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions. The Inspectors shall serve in their personal capacity.

2. No two Inspectors shall be nationals of the same State.

#### Article 3

1. Starting from the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, the President of the General Assembly shall consult with Member States to draw up, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and of reasonable rotation, a list of countries which would be requested to propose candidates who meet the qualifications mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1, above.

2. The President of the General Assembly, through appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, shall review the qualifications of the proposed candidates. After further

consultations, if necessary, with the States concerned, the President of the General Assembly shall submit the list of candidates to the Assembly for appointment.

3. The provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article shall govern the procedure for the replacement of the Inspectors whose terms of office have expired or who have resigned or otherwise ceased to be members of the Unit.

#### Article 4

1. The duration of the appointments of the Inspectors shall be five years, renewable for one further term. In order to ensure continuity in the membership of the Unit, six of the Inspectors appointed from 1 January 1978 shall serve for a full term; the terms of the others shall expire at the end of three years.

2. An Inspector appointed to replace one whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of that term, provided it is not less than three years. Otherwise the duration of the appointment shall be for a full term.

3. An Inspector may resign on giving six months' notice to the Chairman of the Unit.

4. The term of office of an Inspector shall be terminated only if, in the unanimous opinion of all the other Inspectors, he has ceased to discharge his duties in a manner consistent with the provisions of the present statute and after that conclusion is confirmed by the General Assembly.

5. The Chairman of the Unit shall notify the Secretary-General of any vacancy for the necessary administrative action. Such notification shall make the post vacant.

#### Chapter III

##### FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### Article 5

1. The Inspectors shall have the broadest powers of investigation in all matters having a bearing on the efficiency of the services and the proper use of funds.

2. They shall provide an independent view through inspection and evaluation aimed at improving management and methods and at achieving greater co-ordination between organizations.

3. The Unit shall satisfy itself that the activities undertaken by the organizations are carried out in the most economical manner and that the optimum use is made of resources available for carrying out these activities.

4. Without prejudice to the principle that external evaluation remains the responsibility of appropriate intergovernmental bodies, the Unit, with due regard to its other responsibilities, may assist them in carrying out their responsibilities for external evaluation of programmes and activities. On its own initiative or at the request of the executive heads, the Unit may also advise organizations on their methods for internal evaluation, periodically assess these methods and make ad hoc evaluations of programmes and activities.

5. The Inspectors may propose reforms or make recommendations they deem necessary to the competent organs of the organizations. They shall not, however, have the power of decision, nor shall they interfere in the operations of the services they inspect.

#### Article 6

1. Acting singly or in small groups, the Inspectors shall make on-the-spot inquiries and investigations, some of which may be without prior notification, as and when they themselves may decide, in any of the services of the organizations.

2. The Inspectors shall be accorded full co-operation by the organizations at all levels, including access to any particular information or document relevant to their work.

3. The Inspectors shall be bound by professional secrecy as regards all confidential information they receive.

## Article 7

The Inspectors shall discharge their duties in full independence and in the sole interest of the organizations.

## Article 8

The Unit shall determine standards and procedures for the conduct of inquiries and investigations.

## Chapter IV

## MODE OF OPERATION

## Article 9

1. The Unit shall be responsible for preparing its annual programme of work. In doing so, it shall take into account, besides its own observations, experience and assessment of priorities as regards subjects for inspection, any requests of the competent organs of the organizations and suggestions received from the executive heads of the organizations and the bodies of the United Nations system concerned with budgetary control, investigation, co-ordination and evaluation.

2. A copy of the programme of work, as approved by the Unit, shall be sent to the Secretary-General and, for information purposes, to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Secretary-General shall arrange for its issue as a document of the United Nations and for its transmission to the executive heads of the organizations and to the bodies of the United Nations system concerned with budgetary control, investigation, co-ordination and evaluation.

## Article 10

1. The Unit shall submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly and to the competent organs of the other organizations.

2. Annual reports by organizations to the Economic and Social Council shall include information on the work of the Unit as it relates to the respective organizations.

## Article 11

1. The Unit may issue reports, notes and confidential letters.

2. The Inspectors shall draw up, over their own signature, reports for which they are responsible and in which they shall state their findings and propose solutions to the problems they have noted. The reports shall be finalized after consultation among the Inspectors so as to test recommendations being made against the collective wisdom of the Unit.

3. Reports of the Unit shall contain a summary of the main conclusions and/or recommendations.

4. The procedure for handling and processing reports shall be as follows:

(a) The Unit shall submit the original version to the executive heads of the organizations concerned;

(b) Translation of reports of concern to more than one organization shall be arranged by the Unit; reports of concern to only one organization shall be translated by that organization;

(c) Upon receipt of reports, the executive head or heads concerned shall take immediate action to distribute them, with or without their comments, to the States members of their respective organizations;

(d) When a report concerns only one organization, the report and comments thereon of the executive head shall be transmitted to the competent organ of that organization not later than three months after receipt of the report for consideration at the next meeting of the competent organ. In the case of the United Nations, the Unit shall, when possible, indicate to which organs of the United Nations a report is of essential concern and the Secretary-General shall take this into account when distributing it. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall receive all reports for information. As it deems appropriate,

the Advisory Committee may choose to issue comments and observations on any of the reports which fall within its competence;

(e) When a report concerns more than one organization, the respective executive heads shall, normally within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, consult with one another and, to the extent possible, co-ordinate their comments. The report, together with the joint comments and any comments of the respective executive heads on matters that concern their particular organizations, shall be ready for submission to the competent organs of the organizations not later than six months after receipt of the Unit's report for consideration at the next meeting of the competent organs concerned. Should, in exceptional cases, more than six months be required for consultations, with the result that comments would not be ready for submission to competent organs at the next meeting following the six-month period, an interim submission shall be made to the competent organs concerned explaining the reasons for the delay and setting a firm date for the submission of the definitive comments;

(f) The executive heads of the organizations concerned shall inform the Unit of all decisions taken by the competent organs of their organizations on reports of the Unit.

5. Notes and confidential letters shall be submitted to executive heads for use by them as they may decide.

## Article 12

Executive heads of organizations shall ensure that recommendations of the Unit approved by their respective competent organs are implemented as expeditiously as possible. Such implementation may be subject to verification by the competent organs of the organizations, which may also request the Unit to issue follow-up reports. The Unit may also prepare such reports on its own initiative.

## Chapter V

## CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

## Article 13

For the purpose of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the Inspectors shall have the status of officials of the United Nations. They shall not be considered to be staff members.

## Article 14

1. The Inspectors shall receive the salary and allowances payable to United Nations staff members at the Director (D-2) level, step IV.

2. Compensatory and insurance arrangements for the Inspectors shall be equivalent to those of a United Nations staff member at the D-2 level, including provision for:

(a) Compensation under the terms of appendix D to the United Nations Staff Rules for service-attributable death, injury or illness;

(b) Compensation for death or disability while in office, or in receipt of disability benefits, comparable to the benefits payable in respect of participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund under provisions for disability benefit, widow's benefit, widower's benefit, child's benefit and second-ary dependant's benefit of the Regulations of the Fund;

(c) Participation in health insurance arrangements of the United Nations on the same basis as staff at the D-2 level.

3. The Inspectors shall be entitled to such post-retirement benefits as may be determined by the General Assembly.

4. The Inspectors and their dependants shall be provided with the same standards of accommodation for all travel on official business (including appointment, home leave and repatriation) as staff members of the United Nations at the D-2 level.

5. Each Inspector shall be entitled to annual, sick and home leave on the same basis as staff members of the United Nations holding fixed-term appointments of the same duration as the Inspector.

#### Article 15

The Inspectors shall not accept other employment during their term of office; nor shall an Inspector be appointed or serve as an official or consultant of an organization while in office as an Inspector or within three years of ceasing to be a member of the Unit.

#### Chapter VI

#### ADMINISTRATIVE, BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

#### Article 16

The Unit shall be located at Geneva.

#### Article 17

The Secretary-General shall provide such office and related facilities and administrative support as the Unit may require.

#### Article 18

The Unit shall elect each year from among the Inspectors a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Chairman shall play a co-ordinating role in respect of the Unit's programme of work for the year. The Chairman shall be the formal channel of communication with the competent bodies and the executive heads of the organizations. He shall represent the Unit, as necessary, at meetings of the organizations and perform on the Unit's behalf such other functions as it may decide.

#### Article 19

1. The Unit shall be assisted by an Executive Secretary and by such staff as may be authorized in accordance with article 20 of the present statute.

2. The staff, selected in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, shall be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Unit and, as regards the appointment of the Executive Secretary, after consultation with the Unit and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The staff of the secretariat of the Unit shall be staff members of the United Nations and the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations shall apply to them.

#### Article 20

1. The budget of the Unit shall be included in the regular budget of the United Nations. The budget estimates shall be established by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the basis of proposals made by the Unit. The budget estimates shall be submitted to the General Assembly together with the report thereon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and with the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Unit shall be invited to be represented at meetings when its budget estimates are being discussed.

2. The expenditures of the Unit shall be shared by the participating organizations as agreed by them.

#### Chapter VII

#### OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

#### Article 21

The present statute may be amended by the General Assembly. Amendments shall be subject to the same acceptance procedure as the present statute.

#### Article 22

An organization may not withdraw its acceptance of the statute unless it has given to the Secretary-General two years' notice of its intention to do so. The Secretary-General shall bring any such notice to the attention of the General Assembly and, through the executive heads concerned, to that of the competent organs of the other organizations.

#### Activities of JIU (1 July 1975-30 June 1976)

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 49.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.5/31/1. Reports of JIU. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting 8th report on activities of JIU, 1 July 1975-30 June 1976).

A/C.5/31/18. Implementation of major recommendations of JIU. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.1. Work programme of JIU. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting programme).

A/31/457. Report of Fifth Committee (part I), draft decision, para. 20.

A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/424).

#### Pension coverage for members of JIU

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 53.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.5/1697. Question of pension coverage for members of JIU. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (paras. 89-91 and Annex VII).

A/31/89/Add.1. Report of JIU on question of continuation of Unit. Note by Secretary-General (annexing observations of JIU on question of pensions for Inspectors).

A/31/417. Question of continuation of JIU. Pension coverage for members of JIU. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/30. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.42. Draft resolution, prepared on basis of recommendations of ACABQ in A/31/417 (paras. 8 and 9), approved by Fifth Committee on 16 December 1976, meeting 53, by 59 votes to 12, with 6 abstentions.

A/31/457/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/193 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/457/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

#### Pension coverage for members of the Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of pension coverage for members of the Joint Inspection Unit, the observations of the Unit thereon, the relevant paragraphs of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Approves the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its report.

## Financial reports and accounts and reports of the Board of Auditors for 1974 and 1975

On 29 November 1976, the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and accounts and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors: for the biennium 1974-1975 for the United Nations, the International Trade Centre and the United Nations University; and for the year ending 31 December 1975 for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

In addition, the Assembly concurred in the observations of its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the accounts of the first three above-mentioned bodies, and took note of ACABQ's observations on the accounts of the remaining organs, except UNRWA, on which it had no comments. It also requested the executive heads of the organizations concerned to take such remedial action as might be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors.

The Assembly took this action on 29 November 1976 in adopting, without objection, resolutions 31/22 A-J, as recommended by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

The Fifth Committee Chairman orally suggested the draft texts, which the Committee approved without objection on 9 and 10 November 1976. (For texts of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the Chairman of the Board of Auditors orally introduced the reports to the Committee, he stated inter alia that the Board had for the first time qualified its opinion in certain instances. The qualification was mainly due to prolonged delays and the position of principle taken by certain Members regarding payments to finance the Emergency Forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo; a sum owing from a régime for which no provision for loss had been made; sums in the UNDP statements in which a substantial amount in

non-convertible currencies appeared as assets; and financial statements of UNRWA for which it had not been possible to verify accounts of the Lebanon Field Office because of continuing civil disturbances. The qualified opinion was based on the Board's decision to present to the Assembly an accurate picture of the financial situation as at 31 December 1975, in keeping with internationally accepted accounting principles.

The Board had also decided to set up a high-level Audit Operations Committee which would plan the audit work on a unified and integrated basis, and would review all audits, prepare reports in a consistent manner and establish common auditing standards. It hoped to complete by 1978 an audit manual incorporating those auditing standards and providing guidelines to assist developing countries in establishing audit systems. Finally, while continuing transaction auditing it had decided to shift its emphasis to "systems-based auditing," under which, in addition to identifying irregularities in financial transactions in the traditional way, it intended to formulate recommendations to the officials concerned and to check on their implementation.

The Advisory Committee said it would monitor, in the context of its annual meetings with the Board, developments involved in the Board's decision to introduce a systems approach in its auditing methods and the innovations associated with that decision.

### Revision of the Financial Regulations

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly considered the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, wherein the Fifth Committee noted that it had decided on 20 December, on a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR, to postpone until 1977 its consideration of a report of the Secretary-General on revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

In his report, the Secretary-General proposed amendments to those financial regulations dealing with accounting and auditing procedures in order to reflect changes consequential upon the adoption of a biennial accounting period.

### Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 26, 27, 36.  
Plenary meeting 81.

A/31/7, Vol. I, and Corr.1. United Nations. Financial report and accounts for biennium 1974-1975 and report of Board of Auditors, Vol. I.

A/31/7, Vol. II, and Corr.2,3. United Nations. Financial report and accounts for biennium 1974-1975 ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors, Vol. II: International Trade Centre.

A/31/7, Vol. III. United Nations. Financial report and accounts for biennium 1974-1975 ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors, Vol. III: United Nations University.

- A/31/7/Add.1. UNDP. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/31/7/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial reports and accounts for year 1975 and reports of Board of Auditors.
- A/31/7/Add.3 and Corr.1. UNRWA. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/31/7/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/31/7/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/31/7/Add.6 and Corr.1. Fund of UNEP. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/31/7/Add.7. UNFPA. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1975 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/31/140 and Add.1. Report of ACABQ.
- A/C.5/31/L.20. Draft report of Fifth Committee.
- A/31/351. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolutions A-J, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee as follows: draft resolutions A-G, approved without objection on 9 November 1976, meeting 26; draft resolutions H-J, approved without objection on 10 November 1976, meeting 27.

Resolution 31/22 A-J, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/351, adopted (resolutions A-J together) without objection by Assembly on 29 November 1976, meeting 81.

#### A United Nations

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the biennium 1974-1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;
2. Concurs with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

#### B International Trade Centre

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial reports and accounts of the International Trade Centre for the years 1974 and 1975 and the respective audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;
2. Concurs with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

#### C United Nations University

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations University for the biennium 1974-1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;
2. Concurs with the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

#### D United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Development Programme for the year ended 31 December 1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;
2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;
3. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

#### E United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the year 1975 and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;
2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;
3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its reports.

#### F United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the year ended 31 December 1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;
2. Requests the Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

#### G United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the year ended 31 December 1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;
2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;
3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

#### H Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the accounts of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the year ended 31 December 1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;
2. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to take such remedial action as may be re-



quired by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

# I

## Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme for the year ended 31 December 1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

# J

## United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for the year

ended 31 December 1975 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments made by the Board of Auditors in its report.

## Revision of the Financial Regulations

General Assembly—31st session

Fifth Committee, meetings 53, 55-57, 62.

A/C.5/31/58. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) VIII).

A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (VIII)).

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 100 (e).

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (e).

## Administrative and budgetary co-ordination

### Co-ordination reports of ACABQ

On 14 December 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, adopted a three-part resolution on the question of administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The first part of this resolution dealt with two co-ordination reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions—one on administrative and budgetary co-ordination in general and the other on co-ordination questions for the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Advisory Committee in the first of those reports commented on the individual budgets and budgetary trends of each of the specialized 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. It also discussed the question of rotation of professional staff between headquarters, the regions and the field, noting that, as decentralization acquired greater momentum, there would be a need to develop policies and standardize practices across the system.

For the first time, it included tabular information on the cost estimates of regular programmes of technical co-operation. In an addendum to its report, ACABQ transmitted a statement on contributions by each of the agencies to their regular budgets for 1975 and 1976 as at 30 September 1976. Total expenditure by all organizations in the

United Nations system in 1976, including peace-keeping operations, was expected to exceed \$2,274 million, a 45 per cent increase in two years, largely due to inflation and currency fluctuations.

In the other report, ACABQ considered aspects of co-ordination and co-operation between UNEP and the rest of the United Nations system, responding to a 1975 Assembly decision to supplement its co-ordination reports on agency budgets with reports on specific problems of administrative and budgetary co-ordination.<sup>15</sup>

The report included comments on the inter-secretariat machinery for co-ordination in environmental questions and activities, on the relationship of UNEP with the United Nations system, and on joint programming exercises designed to avoid duplication of effort. The Advisory Committee noted that considerable progress had been made in avoiding duplication, but cautioned against allocating too many resources to formal co-ordination. Among other conclusions, it observed that consistent policies were a prerequisite to such co-operation, that the financial limitations of the Environment Fund must be recognized, and that proposals for internal projects would have to be scrutinized more carefully.

When the reports were discussed in the Fifth Committee, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands and Nicaragua proposed a draft resolution on the two reports. The Fifth Committee approved it on 16 November 1976 and the Assembly adopted it as its resolution 31/94 A on 14 December; both

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 986-87.

of these decisions were taken by consensus.

After expressing appreciation for the ACABQ reports, the Assembly concurred in the observations and comments of ACABQ and referred them to the organizations concerned. It brought the report on UNEP to the attention of the UNEP Governing Council and referred it to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for consideration. It also transmitted the reports to the United Nations Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to refer to the system's executive heads matters arising out of the reports and from the related discussion in the Fifth Committee that called for attention and action, particularly the question of rotation of staff. The Advisory Committee was asked to continue supplementing its annual reports on this subject with reports on specific problems, taking into account suggestions made in the Fifth Committee.

The Philippines orally proposed, and the sponsors accepted, the addition of a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly expressed concern with the growing need for effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system. The final text also included a drafting amendment suggested by the ACABQ Chairman to indicate that special reports would not be required every year, but could be submitted whenever deemed necessary.

(For text of resolution 31/94 A, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

[General Assembly resolutions 31/94 B and 31/94 C related particularly to electronic data-processing and information systems (see article below) and to action taken on recommendations of the Administrative Management Service (see pp. 872-74).]

In the course of the discussion of administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the Fifth Committee, Cuba introduced a draft resolution concerned with the adverse effects on developing States of continuing currency fluctuations occurring in the developed countries in which headquarters of organizations of the United Nations system were situated, and the losses in the budgets of those organizations caused by exchange-rate fluctuations in those developed countries' currencies.

By the Cuban draft, the Assembly would *inter alia* consider the economic benefits which those developed countries derived as a result of being a headquarters site. Those developed countries would be asked to establish fixed exchange rates, from 1 January 1978, for the foreign-exchange transactions of the relevant organizations in accordance with the exchange rates prevailing on that date, for which those organizations could opt in carrying out their foreign-exchange transactions. The same developed countries would be asked to provide the

Secretary-General with information on the matter as soon as possible so that he could report to the Assembly in 1977.

Serious reservations on the draft text were expressed by Austria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Upper Volta. The observer for Switzerland expressed similar doubts on the Cuban draft.

The Cuban draft resolution was rejected by the Fifth Committee on 16 November by 38 votes against to 17 in favour, with 41 abstentions.

### **Electronic data-processing and information systems**

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly took several decisions pertaining to electronic data-processing and information systems in the United Nations.

By one of these decisions, embodied in section HI of resolution 31/208, the Assembly took note of reports by the Secretary-General and ACABQ on the subject, as well as of the views expressed by delegations in the Fifth Committee, which had considered the reports. At the same time, the Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations of ACABQ in its report.

The Secretary-General had submitted his report in compliance with a 1975 Assembly request<sup>16</sup> for an account of developments in electronic data-processing (EDP) and information systems since 1973, with a forecast of requirements tied to the medium-term plan of the Organization; the account was to include implications of developing an interactive system for the United Nations Office at Geneva. The Secretary-General, in preparing this report, took into account an ACABQ recommendation that indication be given as to whether reimbursement for services rendered by the New York Computing Centre (NYCC) to other budgetary programmes was commensurate with the volume of such services, and if not, what steps had been taken to identify and correct discrepancies.

The report dealt broadly with United Nations electronic data-processing developments, with particular emphasis on the procedures for systematic review and evaluation of proposed EDP and information system development throughout the Organization. It covered the following main topics, giving comprehensive supporting statistical data: policy, review and evaluation activities of the Office of the Director of the Electronic Data-Processing and Information Systems Service (EDPIS); EDP programmes at Headquarters, in Geneva, in Vienna and at the United Nations Environment Programme and the regional commissions; policies and programmes of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 942.

(IOB) and the International Computing Centre (ICC) at Geneva; and financial implications.

The report summarized the current status of every major information system that utilized the computer throughout the Organization, estimated the next steps in development, and summarized the reporting, review and control measures instituted to ensure that computer-based information and management systems were serving the United Nations efficiently and effectively in their appropriate roles as part of the medium-term plan.

The report indicated that extension of control and guidance measures would be required to provide direction for the next developments in information systems; the EDP capacity of the United Nations had to be increased and modified in character at Headquarters and at several regional commissions in order to support approved programmes of work.

In terms of equipment (hardware), the Secretary-General proposed the upgrading of the central facilities of NYCC and installation of interactive remote-processing equipment for several Secretariat offices. The Secretary-General also proposed that some additional posts be authorized in the Office of the Director and in NYCC at Headquarters, and made proposals for increased provisions in respect of personnel and equipment at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

In its report, ACABQ concluded that greater discipline was needed in the use of EDP facilities at Headquarters, and accordingly recommended that the Secretary-General should establish within the Secretariat an interdepartmental information systems board which would conduct an annual review of information systems in each department to ascertain their continued validity and would meet on a regular basis to review, evaluate and approve requests forwarded to EDPIS for new computer-based information systems, including requests put forward as part of the medium-term plan. The Advisory Committee said that the review should cover all EDP applications irrespective of source of financing, that representation on the board should be at the highest level possible and that it should be chaired by an official of the rank of Under-Secretary-General, preferably the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the Assembly approve the Secretary-General's proposals to upgrade the equipment in NYCC, and authorize the establishment of an additional three professional posts, subject to the establishment of the information systems board and its carrying out of the necessary reviews. Most of the other proposals made by the Secretary-General concerning operations at Headquarters should be deferred pending the results of the reviews to be carried out by the new board.

The Advisory Committee recommended approval of the Secretary-General's proposals relating to the EDP programmes in Geneva involving two new posts and additional funds for equipment and supplies.

The Advisory Committee also recommended that, in future, the budgets of IOB and ICC be subject to review and approval by the General Assembly.

The Fifth Committee discussed the two reports and, on 10 November 1976, on an oral proposal by its Chairman, recommended, without a vote, the action taken by the Assembly on 22 December. By 64 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions, the Committee voted additional appropriations for the 1976-1977 budget to cover the cost of these decisions.

The Assembly's endorsement was embodied in section III of its 11-part resolution 31/208; the section was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 10, with 1 abstention.

(For text of section III of resolution 31/208, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

In another report to the General Assembly in 1976, containing revised programme budget estimates for the 1976-1977 biennium for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Secretary-General included an amount for EDP support for the Centre's programme of work. The Advisory Committee, in its report, recommended that the Assembly approve an appropriation in the amount requested, and further recommended that electronic data-processing applications in the programme be subject to review by the proposed interdepartmental information systems board in the manner described in ACABQ's report on EDP and information systems in the United Nations.

The Fifth Committee accepted ACABQ's recommendations concerning the provision of additional budgetary resources for EDP support for the Centre's work programme.

Canada introduced in the Fifth Committee a draft decision, a sponsor-revised version of which was approved without a vote by the Committee on 21 December and recommended for adoption by the Assembly. Comments by Peru had been taken into account in Canada's revision.

The General Assembly adopted the Fifth Committee's recommendations without a vote on 22 December 1976 as section VII of resolution 31/208 on the 1976-1977 programme budget. Thus, the Assembly decided that, before any decision was reached on software for the Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Secretary-General should give full consideration to suitable alternative packages, including the existing Integrated Set of Information Systems—in use by 11 Member States as well as several other organizations—and report to ACABQ.

During the Fifth Committee's discussion of the

agenda item on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Nicaragua and the Philippines introduced a draft resolution on administrative co-ordination of EDP and information systems in the United Nations organizations. The draft text was approved by the Fifth Committee by consensus on 16 November 1976. The General Assembly adopted it by consensus on 14 December 1976 as section B of its three-part resolution 31/94.

[Section A of resolution 31/94 related to ACABQ reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA and on co-ordination questions in the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme; see pp. 926-27. Section B of this resolution concerned the Administrative Management Service; see pp. 872-74.]

By this section of resolution 31/94, the Assembly, considering the rapidly expanding applications of EDP techniques to information systems and data banks throughout the United Nations and their potential value in accelerating the implementation and co-ordination of programmes, asked ACABQ to provide policy advice and recommendations on the administrative co-ordination of EDP and information systems in the United Nations organizations.

The Advisory Committee was to identify and focus on major issues to increase the benefit from the expanding applications of EDP and information systems; also, it was to examine methods and criteria: for assessing the utility of, co-ordinating and harmonizing existing and proposed information systems and estimating their establishment and operating costs, and for considering other administrative co-ordination issues that, in the opinion of ACABQ or the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), required the consideration of Member States. To assist ACABQ ACC was asked to provide the services of IOB.

(For text of resolution 31/94 B, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In another action, on 20 December 1976, the Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, on a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR, to postpone to the Assembly's 1977 session consideration of another report of the Secretary-General—on the establishment of an information services unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The Secretary-General's report proposed establishing such a unit to facilitate retrieval and dissemination of information in unpublished departmental reports and to respond to requests for the Department's involvement in international information systems initiated outside the Department.

## Documentary references

### Co-ordination reports of ACABQ

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 8, 14, 15, 17, 20, 25, 29, 30, 38, 46.

Plenary meeting 98.

A/31/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1975-15 June 1976, Part Five, Chapter VIII.

A/31/227. Co-ordination questions on activities of UNEP. Report of ACABQ.

A/31/233 and Add.1. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/L.6. Cuba: draft resolution.

A/C.5/31/L.12. Canada, Japan, Netherlands, Nicaragua: draft resolution, as orally amended by Philippines, by ACABQ Chairman and by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 16 November 1976, meeting 30.

A/C.5/31/L.25. Draft report of Fifth Committee.

A/31/401. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 31/94 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/401, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered with appreciation the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to co-ordination

questions in the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Concerned with the growing need for effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system,

1. Concurs with the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in the above-mentioned reports;

2. Refers to the organizations concerned the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its reports and brings the report on co-ordination questions in the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme specifically to the attention of the Governing Council of the Programme;

3. Refers the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on co-ordination questions to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in connexion with the decision of that Committee to consider in depth environment programmes at its seventeenth session in 1977;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the above-mentioned reports and the related discussion in the Fifth Committee which call for their attention and necessary action, in particular the question of rotation of staff;

5. Transmits those reports to the Board of Auditors, to the members of the Panel of External Auditors and to the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

6. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to supplement, as appropriate, the annual reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination with reports on specific problems, taking into

account the suggestions made in this respect during the discussions in the Fifth Committee.

[For text of resolution 31/94 B, see below; for text of resolution 31/94 C, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.]

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/31/75 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.  
 JIU. Report of Secretary-General. (Part One: Bodies and organs established for purposes of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination; Part Two: Continuation of JIU and proposed revised terms of reference; Part Three: Brief, factual description of activities of intergovernmental bodies which have recently addressed themselves to questions related to administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination.)

#### Electronic data-processing and information systems

General Assembly—31st session  
 Fifth Committee, meetings 9, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 46, 56-59, 62.  
 Plenary meetings 98, 107.

A/31/255. Electronic data-processing and information systems in United Nations. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/3. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 28-35.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, section III, as suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 10 November 1976, meeting 27.

Resolution 31/208, section III, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 119 to 10, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, 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, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: China.

The General Assembly

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#### III

Future trend in computer usage

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the electronic data processing and information systems in the United Nations and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Takes note of the views expressed by delegations in the Fifth Committee;

3. Endorses the observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee in its report;

...

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I, II and IV-XI of resolution 31/208.]

A/31/8/Add.19. Revised programme and budget proposals under sections 4 (Policy-making organs), 5B (United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations), 22 (Administration, management and general services), 25 and income section 1. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/25 and Corr.1. Transnational corporations major programme. Revised programme budget proposals under sections 4, 5B, 22, 25 and income section 1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.59. Canada: draft decision, as orally amended by sponsor, approved as section of draft resolution approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 59.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 73-82.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V (section VII).

Resolution 31/208, section VII, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without vote by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

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#### VII

Revised estimates in respect of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Decides that, before any decision is reached on software for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Secretary-General should give full consideration to suitable alternative packages, including the Integrated Set of Information Systems, and report thereon to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

...

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VI and VIII-XI of resolution 31/208.]

A/C.5/31/L.13. Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Nicaragua, Philippines: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 16 November 1976, meeting 30.

A/C.5/31/L.25. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA), paras. 9, 17 and 18.

A/31/401. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 31/94 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/401, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 14 December 1976, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Considering the rapidly expanding applications of electronic data-processing techniques to information systems and data banks throughout the United Nations system, their potential

value in accelerating the implementation and co-ordination of important programmes, particularly in the field of economic and social development, and the importance of ensuring efficient use of available resources.

1. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to provide policy advice and recommendations on the administrative co-ordination of electronic data-processing and information systems in the United Nations organizations; in carrying out this task, the Advisory Committee should identify and focus on major issues that will help to increase the benefit from the expanding applications of electronic data-processing and information systems, and should also examine methods and criteria for:

- (a) Assessing the utility of existing and proposed information systems;
- (b) Co-ordinating and harmonizing existing and planned information systems;
- (c) Estimating costs for establishing and operating the systems;
- (d) Considering any other administrative co-ordination issues, including policies concerning acquisition and utilization of computer hardware, that, in the opinion

of the Advisory Committee or the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, require the consideration of Member States;

2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to assist in that task by providing, as required, the services and assistance of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities.

[For text of resolution 31/94 A, see above; for text of resolution 31/94 C, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.]

A/C.5/31/69. Establishment of an information services unit in Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Note by Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) X).

A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (X)).

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 100 (f).

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (f).

## Other matters

### Use of experts and consultants

In 1973, the Joint Inspection Unit presented a study of the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations<sup>17</sup> to the General Assembly which was considered by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee in 1974, together with the relevant reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

In a decision taken by the Assembly on 18 December 1974, a number of criteria were laid down governing the use of experts and consultants;<sup>18</sup> the Secretary-General was requested to take them into account in proposing a comprehensive system of policies, procedures and practices relating to the use of experts and consultants which he would issue as administrative instructions applicable to all Secretariat offices and departments.

On 17 December 1975, the Assembly reaffirmed that its 1974 decision should be implemented promptly, fully and effectively and asked for a report thereon.<sup>19</sup>

At the Assembly's 1976 session, the Fifth Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General outlining progress made in implementing the new procedures instituted for the recruitment of consultants, experts and individual contractors which entered into force on 1 January 1976, and providing statistical information with regard to the period 1 January to 30 June 1976 on those procedures.

The Chairman of ACABQ, presenting the oral comments of his Committee to the Fifth Committee, noted that the new procedures approved by the Assembly had entered into force only at the beginning of the year and that there was insufficient data available to provide a basis for a full evaluation of

the results of the application of the new system.

The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the application of instructions was to be monitored on an annual basis and hoped that the Fifth Committee would not judge the result of the implementation on the basis of data available for such a short period. He said that the new instructions and the revised procedures were adequate and sound; an evaluation on the basis of their long-term application was necessary to show positive results. The Committee would be able to make such an evaluation on the basis of a longer period in 1977.

The representative of Poland orally proposed a draft resolution for approval by the Fifth Committee, by which the Assembly would take note of the report of the Secretary-General and the oral report of ACABQ, reaffirm the decisions it had taken in 1974 and 1975, and ask the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1977, through ACABQ, a further report on the implementation of those decisions.

On 8 December 1976, the Fifth Committee approved the resolution without objection. The Assembly adopted it, also without objection, on 22 December as its resolution 31/205.

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

### Use of Arabic as an official and working language

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly endorsed decisions taken by its Second (Economic and Financial) and Fifth Committees concerning

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 874-75.

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 933-34.

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 988.

the use of the Arabic language in the United Nations.

On 21 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 31/159 on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on its fourth session, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 1976, by which *inter alia* it decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the machinery of UNCTAD, particularly for all sessions of the Conference and for the Trade and Development Board and its main committees, and asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the necessary measures in this regard.

(For text of resolution 31/159, see pp. 415-16.)

When the Fifth Committee discussed the question, it had before it a report of the Secretary-General in which he pointed out the difficulties encountered in the first three years of operation of the Arabic language services, e.g. the inability to recruit the full complement of Arabic interpreters, the high cost of providing Arab interpreters on a temporary assistance basis, the lack of capacity of the service to meet all requests within required deadlines, and the imbalanced distribution over the year of material to be translated.

The Secretary-General proposed certain organizational arrangements for providing Arabic language services to UNCTAD, while simultaneously alleviating some of the problems of providing such services at Headquarters: a permanent Arabic interpretation service would be established at Geneva; and the Arabic Translation Service at Headquarters would be expanded, with greater use of facsimile transmission for dispatch of translated material to Geneva.

In its related report, ACABQ stated its opinion that the Secretary-General should take steps towards co-ordinating efforts among the specialized agencies and the Organization in developing Arabic language services, expressed the understanding that the experience to be gained from the organizational arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General would be reviewed at the end of the three-year period 1977-1979 and trusted that a report thereon would be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly.

On an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Fifth Committee decided by consensus, on 21 December 1976, to recommend to the Assembly that it take note of the Secretary-General's report, approve the organizational arrangements contained therein, and concur with the observations and recommendations made by ACABQ.

On 22 December, the Assembly endorsed the Fifth Committee's recommendation without a vote when it considered that Committee's report on the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977. This decision was incorporated into the Assembly's 11-part resolution 31/208, as section VIII.

(For text of section VIII of resolution 31/208, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 21 December, the Assembly also decided without a vote to include Arabic as an official language of the United Nations Water Conference, scheduled to be held in Argentina in March 1977 (see pp. 471-72).

This decision, adopted as decision 31/422 A, was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second Committee in the context of its consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. The decision was sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen and approved by the Committee without a vote on 1 December.

#### **Honoraria payable to members of United Nations organs**

Review of honorarium  
for Chairman of ACABQ

When the Fifth Committee considered the report of ACABQ on the emoluments received by the Secretary-General (see page 853), Algeria, supported by Belgium, Egypt and Tunisia, orally proposed that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to review, within the context of the draft programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, the amount of honorarium received by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee and to report to the Assembly thereon. The draft decision was approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976.

On 22 December, without a formal vote, the Assembly approved the recommendations of the Fifth Committee when it considered the Committee's report on the programme budget for 1976-1977. The decision became section X of Assembly resolution 31/208.

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

#### **Study of the question of honoraria**

On 20 December 1976, the Fifth Committee decided to postpone consideration of a comprehensive study by the Secretary-General of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, submitted pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 17 December 1975.<sup>20</sup>

Based on a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR,

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 990, text of resolution 3536(XXX).

the decision also encompassed several other reports, consideration of which was postponed to the Assembly's 1977 session.

#### Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

The Fifth Committee's report on the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977 contained notification of a decision to postpone to 1977 consideration of the Secretary-General's progress report on the adoption of a standardized and uniform organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat. The Fifth Committee had taken the decision without a vote on 20 December 1976 on a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR.

The Secretary-General stated in his report that he had received the report he had requested from the Administrative Management Service on the existing situation in regard to the use of organizational nomenclature, with recommendations for revisions. He reported that he was currently in the process of obtaining the views of his senior colleagues in the Secretariat and expected to be able to give a full report at the Assembly's 1977 session.

#### Procedures and arrangements governing the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

Among several reports consideration of which the Fifth Committee decided to postpone until 1977 was a progress report of the Secretary-General on general procedures and administrative arrangements governing the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (see pp. 453-54). The decision to postpone was proposed by the Byelorussian SSR and was approved by the Fifth Committee without vote on 20 December 1976.

Inasmuch as consultations between the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management were still in progress, and since the draft financial rules of the Foundation were still under review, the Secretary-General was of the view that those rules and the related financial, personnel and internal audit arrangements should first be submitted to the UNEP Governing Council; the Secretary-General would then expect to submit the draft financial rules for the Foundation and proposals regarding related personnel and audit arrangements to the Assembly at its 1977 session.

### Documentary references

#### Use of experts and consultants

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 6, 7, 44, 62.  
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.5/31/10 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Use of experts and consultants in United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 43-51.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, as orally proposed by Poland, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 8 December 1976, meeting 44.

Resolution 31/205, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

#### The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations and of the oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Reaffirms the decisions taken at its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, and at its 2444th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1975, on the use of experts and consultants;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a further report on the implementation of the aforementioned decisions.

#### Use of Arabic as an official and working language

General Assembly—31st session  
Second Committee, meeting 58.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 60, 62.  
Plenary meetings 106, 107.

A/31/8/Add.26. Arabic language services in United Nations. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/60 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), paras. 83-89.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V (section VIII), as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 60.

Resolution 31/208, section VIII, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

#### The General Assembly

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#### VIII

#### Arabic language services in the United Nations

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on Arabic language services in the United Nations and approves the organizational arrangements contained in section IV thereof;

2. Concurs with the observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;



[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VII, X and XI of resolution 31/208.]

A/C.2/31/L.45. Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen: draft decision.

A/C.5/31/88. Administrative and financial implications of 20-power draft decision, A/C.2/31/L.45. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/31/338/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision I. A/31/39. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. I, 21 September-22 December 1976 (decision 31/422 A).

#### Honoraria payable to members of United Nations organs

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 57, 61, 62.  
Plenary meeting 107.

#### REVIEW OF HONORARIUM

##### FOR CHAIRMAN OF ACABQ

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 95.

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V (section X), as orally proposed by Algeria, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 21 December 1976, meeting 61.

Resolution 31/208, section X, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/31/470, adopted without objection by Assembly on 22 December 1976, meeting 107.

The General Assembly

#### X

#### Honorarium for the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Requests the Secretary-General to review, within the context of the draft programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, the amount of the honorarium received by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-IX and XI of resolution 31/208.]

#### 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.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) I).

A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (II)).

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977), para. 100 (a).

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (a).

#### Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 57, 62.

A/C.5/31/8. Organizational nomenclature in Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) III).

A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (III)).

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977) para. 100 (c).

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (c).

#### Procedures and arrangements governing the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

General Assembly—31st session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 57, 62.

A/C.5/31/40. General procedures and administrative arrangements governing United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/31/L.3/Rev.3. Organization of work. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (Annex I, item 92 (e) V).

A/C.5/31/L.55. Byelorussian SSR: draft decision (item 92 (e) (V)).

A/C.5/31/L.46 and Corr.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977) para. 100 (d).

A/31/470. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 100 (d).

## PART TWO

# The intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

## Chapter I

## The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

In 1976 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)<sup>1</sup> continued to pursue 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 and to ensure that assistance thus provided was not used to further military purposes.

During the year, IAEA placed special emphasis on the solution of problems related to the safety of nuclear power stations, the reprocessing of nuclear fuel and the disposal of atomic waste.

The Agency prepared for an international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, to be held at Salzburg, Austria, in 1977 as part of a series of United Nations conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Agency continued to assist member States in evaluating the technical, safety and legal aspects of peaceful nuclear-explosion projects and, as part of IAEA regulatory activities, technical assistance was directed towards ensuring that projects were safely conceived and implemented. Also, the training of adequate managerial, engineering and safety staffs for nuclear power stations was intensified.

The twentieth session of the General Conference of IAEA was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 21 to 28 September 1976. Nicaragua was admitted as a member of IAEA on 23 September 1976, subject to deposit of the instrument of acceptance, bringing the membership of IAEA to 110.

### Safeguards responsibilities

As at 31 December 1976, 100 non-nuclear-weapon States had ratified, or acceded to, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>2</sup> Sixty of these States, including five members of the European Communities which had become party to the Treaty on 2 May 1975, had concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency. Forty-six of the agreements had entered into force.

Forty-one safeguards agreements other than those in connexion with the Non-Proliferation Treaty were applied in full in 24 States.

By the end of 1976, safeguards applied by IAEA under all types of safeguards agreements covered nuclear material in 61 nuclear power stations, 104 other types of reactors, 27 conversion, fabrication and fuel reprocessing plants and 103 other separate accountability areas.

In anticipation of its entry into force, preparations were continued to implement the safeguards

agreement signed with the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the non-nuclear-weapon States members of EURATOM (Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

The Board of Governors of IAEA approved agreements to implement the voluntary offers of the United Kingdom and the United States in connexion with the application of safeguards to their nuclear activities, excluding only those activities having direct national security significance.

Ten safeguards agreements concluded with IAEA, seven 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).<sup>3</sup> Two safeguards agreements had been concluded under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and Additional Protocol I to the Tlatelolco Treaty.

With the growth of IAEA safeguards activities, further standardization was introduced in safeguards procedures and inspection practices for all types of nuclear plants. Manpower-saving techniques and instrumentation for surveillance and inspections were further developed to ensure optimum cost-effectiveness.

### Nuclear power

At the end of 1976, nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 85,000 megawatts (electrical) accounted for nearly 5 per cent of the total world electricity-generating capacity. The price of uranium and enrichment charges continued to rise, leading to erosion in the competitive position of nuclear power plants, although nuclear fuel costs remained less than 40 per cent of those of electric-power stations relying on imported oils.

The large reserves of spare capacity developed by electric utilities during the 1974-1975 recession and continuing uncertainties affecting the "back end" of the nuclear fuel cycle led to further declines in orders for new nuclear stations, which dropped to 11,000 MW output in 1976, from 32,000 MW in 1975 and 53,000 MW in 1974.

During 1976, IAEA expanded its training courses

<sup>1</sup> For information about the activities of IAEA prior to 1976, see Y.U.N., for years 1957-1975.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 13-16.

for the personnel of energy authorities and power companies responsible for the implementation of nuclear power in developing countries, and supplied methodological tools for the economic analysis of electric-power systems. By the end of 1976, IAEA had released the Wien Automatic System Planning computer programme to 18 member States and three international organizations, and issued a guidebook, *Economic Evaluation of Bids for Nuclear Power Plants*, to assist members in the assessment of bids for nuclear power stations.

### Environment

During the year, a safety document was drafted on principles for establishing limits for the release of radio-active material. A code of practice and a guide were issued on waste management for the mining and milling of uranium and thorium, and a draft code was prepared on waste management at nuclear power plants. A guide was prepared on selection factors for repositories of high-radiation-level wastes in geological formations, and a code of practice on land-burial of low-level wastes was in preparation.

The Agency's provisional definition of and recommendations on deep-ocean dumping of radio-active wastes were accepted as operative for the 1975 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention). The Agency initiated similar work for the Mediterranean Sea as required by the 1976 Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention), and assumed responsibility for radio-active aspects of a study sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme on the pollution of the Mediterranean from land-based sources.

Co-ordinated research programmes were continued on the radio-active pollution of the Danube River, environmental monitoring in South-East Asia, the cycling of tritium in the environment, the movement of radium in waterways, and the effects of thermal discharges.

### Nuclear information

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) continued to provide a nuclear information and abstracting service, using computer and reprographic techniques. The System issued magnetic tapes containing bibliographic descriptions, abstracts of current nuclear literature and an abstracts journal, *INIS Atomindex*.

Information activity on nuclear data services was expanded to include charged-particle nuclear data centres; meetings of representatives of those data centres were convened during the year. A programme on atomic molecular data for fusion research and technology was begun.

### Technical assistance

The Agency provided technical assistance which was financed: by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); by voluntary cash contributions and donations in kind from IAEA members including expert services, equipment grants and fellowship training opportunities; by multilateral and bilateral funds; and by moneys provided under funds-in-trust arrangements. The target for voluntary contributions for the regular programme of technical assistance amounted to \$5.5 million for 1976.

During 1976, some 60 countries received IAEA technical assistance in the form of expert service or equipment, or both. A total of 383 fellowships were awarded for individual studies and 263 persons participated in study tours and training courses. Technical assistance provided by the Agency in 1976 amounted to \$9 million.

Fifteen large-scale projects were financed by UNDP and executed by IAEA. These included: applied nuclear physics (Morocco); nuclear technology (Romania); irradiation sterilization of medical products (Hungary); a national nuclear energy centre (Chile); non-destructive testing and quality control (Argentina); nuclear research in agriculture (Brazil and Indonesia); radiation-processing demonstration facilities (Egypt, the Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia); tsetse fly eradication (Nigeria) and uranium exploration (Chile, Greece, Pakistan and Turkey). The Agency also provided large-scale assistance for a nuclear research project in agriculture in Bangladesh, which was financed by the Swedish International Development Authority.

### Life sciences

The Agency's life sciences programme continued to promote the use of nuclear techniques in medicine, radiation biology and environmental studies, and continued research on techniques for improving the accuracy and reliability of radiation dosimetry.

Two symposia on medical radio-nuclide imaging and radio-biological research to improve radiotherapy were held. Advisory group meetings covered the following subjects: intercomparison and standardization procedures in the dosimetry of cobalt-60 gamma radiation and X-rays; optimal methods for the assay of trace elements in biological materials; effects of sterilizing-radiation dose upon the antigenic properties of proteins and biological tissues; and applications of nuclear methods in environmental research.

An IAEA/World Health Organization network of secondary standard dosimetry laboratories was set up and criteria for the establishment of such laboratories were issued.

Of 15 co-ordinated research programmes, four were completed during the year and their results

reviewed. Eleven programmes were continued and developed further. A new co-ordinated programme to explore the use of Auger-electron-emitting radio-isotopes in cancer treatment was initiated.

Technical support was also provided for the evaluation and implementation of technical assistance projects, and approximately 35 such projects were begun.

### **Physical sciences and laboratories**

The physics programme continued to assist developing countries in the promotion of nuclear technique implementation. A regional seminar on research reactor utilization for South-East Asia and the Pacific was held at Bandung, Indonesia. A study tour to Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the USSR was organized for the purpose of securing more efficient utilization of existing low-energy accelerators. An advisory group meeting on neutron inelastic scattering in applied research was held to consider the applications of neutron scattering and diffraction for industry.

The Agency proceeded with work on international co-ordination of controlled fusion research. The Sixth International Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research was held at Berchtesgaden, Federal Republic of Germany, where substantial progress in fusion research was reported. At the annual meeting of the International Fusion Research Council, national programmes in fusion were reviewed. A meeting in the USSR on the technology of inertial confinement experiments and one in the United States on large tokamak experiments were convened.

The joint IAEA/Nuclear Energy Association international liaison group on thermionic electrical power generation was terminated on the initiative of the Association.

The Agency continued to promote regional co-operation in Asia and the Pacific, particularly in connexion with the industrial applications of isotopes and the use of nuclear techniques for mineral prospecting and trace-element analysis.

The Agency's chemistry activities focused on assisting research on the preparation and control of radio-pharmaceuticals and the radiation processing of industrial products. An international programme to compile data on the chemical thermodynamics properties of the actinide elements and their compounds was continued.

The isotope hydrology programme provided consultant and isotope analysis services to member States and to organizations of the United Nations system in their implementation of large-scale projects. Similar services were provided to seven member States to demonstrate the use of isotope techniques in evaluating specific hydrological problems. The Agency also participated in the

work of the International Hydrological Programme.

The laboratory of IAEA at Seibersdorf, Austria, continued its work, including the provision of services for member States on intercomparison and intercalibration. Co-ordinated research on seed-protein improvement and on sterile-insect techniques was continued. The Safeguards Analytical Laboratory was put into operation. The third inter-laboratory comparison of low-level tritium measurement of natural waters was completed.

The International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity in Monaco continued research on radioactivity in sea-water and non-nuclear pollutants, which was financed by UNDP. Approximately 110 laboratories from 30 member States participated in the intercalibration of trace elements in marine samples.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy, provided courses and workshops on atomic, molecular and solid-state physics as well as on astrophysics and mathematics, and strengthened its programme with respect to scientific topics relevant to developing countries.

### **Food and agriculture**

A joint programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and IAEA continued to work on ways to increase food production and quality, reduce food losses, and conserve and upgrade the quality of agricultural and fishery products and the environment through the application of isotope and radiation methodology. This was carried out by co-ordinated research programmes involving national institutes, training, expert advice, and the collection and dissemination of information.

To improve the nutritional quality of the human diet, geneticists continued to work on crop cultivars of cereals and legumes that would produce more high-protein quality grain. Work also continued on the breeding of disease-resistant plants. Several co-ordinated programmes aimed at improving the efficiency of water and fertilizer use, developing adequate management practices to minimize the possibility of the pollution of water resources by nitrogen residues, and improving methods of biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by leguminous crops. Soil scientists worked on diagnostic methods and remedial measures for zinc deficiency in flooded rice soils.

Research on tsetse fly membrane feeding and radio-biology was intensified to increase the efficiency of control of the insect by the sterile-male technique. Co-ordinated research programmes were initiated for the use of radio-immune assays to improve reproduction in domestic animals and the use of isotopes in detecting and diagnosing mineral imbalances in domestic animals. The use of ioniz-

ing radiation to reduce food losses and conserve energy in the production, processing and storage of food was also investigated. Finally, co-ordinated programmes and training were designed to assist scientists of developing countries to study and control contamination of foods and of the environment.

### Secretariat

As at the end of 1976, there were 1,407 staff members employed by IAEA. Of these, 431 staff members, drawn from 59 nationalities, were in the

professional and higher categories and 976 were in the general service, maintenance and operative service categories.

### Budget

The twentieth General Conference of IAEA, at its September 1976 session, adopted a regular budget of \$43,501,000 for the year 1977.

The target for voluntary contributions to finance the Agency's programme of technical assistance for 1977 was set at \$6 million.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1976 and 1977)

| MEMBER                                   | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1976 |                                  | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1977 |                                  | MEMBER                            | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1976 |                                  | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1977 |                                  |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
|  | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |                                   | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |
| Afghanistan                              | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Italy                             | 3.77219                  | 1,291,484                        | 3.78132                  | 1,399,089                        |
| Albania                                  | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Ivory Coast                       | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Algeria                                  | 0.07198                  | 24,644                           | 0.07026                  | 25,997                           | Jamaica                           | 0.01874                  | 6,417                            | 0.01826                  | 6,756                            |
| Argentina                                | 0.77378                  | 264,919                          | 0.75532                  | 279,469                          | Japan                             | 7.48369                  | 2,562,192                        | 7.50182                  | 2,775,674                        |
| Australia                                | 1.50685                  | 515,901                          | 1.51050                  | 558,886                          | Jordan                            | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Austria                                  | 0.58656                  | 200,820                          | 0.58798                  | 217,553                          | Kenya                             | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Bangladesh                               | 0.08998                  | 30,804                           | 0.07211                  | 26,683                           | Kuwait                            | 0.09102                  | 31,162                           | 0.09123                  | 33,757                           |
| Belgium                                  | 1.10233                  | 377,404                          | 1.10500                  | 408,850                          | Lebanon                           | 0.02699                  | 9,241                            | 0.02635                  | 9,748                            |
| Bolivia                                  | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Liberia                           | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Brazil                                   | 0.71980                  | 246,436                          | 0.70263                  | 259,972                          | Libyan Arab Republic              | 0.11124                  | 38,086                           | 0.11151                  | 41,260                           |
| Bulgaria                                 | 0.13496                  | 46,206                           | 0.13174                  | 48,744                           | Liechtenstein                     | 0.02023                  | 6,925                            | 0.02028                  | 7,502                            |
| Burma                                    | 0.02699                  | 9,241                            | 0.02635                  | 9,748                            | Luxembourg                        | 0.04045                  | 13,850                           | 0.04055                  | 15,003                           |
| Byelorussian SSR                         | 0.48543                  | 166,196                          | 0.48660                  | 180,043                          | Madagascar                        | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Canada                                   | 3.32721                  | 1,139,137                        | 3.33527                  | 1,234,049                        | Malaysia                          | 0.06298                  | 21,563                           | 0.06148                  | 22,747                           |
| Chile                                    | 0.13496                  | 46,206                           | 0.13174                  | 48,744                           | Mali                              | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Colombia                                 | 0.15296                  | 52,366                           | 0.14931                  | 55,244                           | Mauritius                         | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Costa Rica                               | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Mexico                            | 0.80077                  | 274,160                          | 0.78167                  | 289,215                          |
| Cuba                                     | 0.09897                  | 33,884                           | 0.09661                  | 35,745                           | Monaco                            | 0.02023                  | 6,925                            | 0.02028                  | 7,502                            |
| Cyprus                                   | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Mongolia                          | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Czechoslovakia                           | 0.93041                  | 318,543                          | 0.93266                  | 345,084                          | Morocco                           | 0.05398                  | 18,482                           | 0.05269                  | 19,497                           |
| Democratic Kampuchea                     | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Netherlands                       | 1.29448                  | 443,190                          | 1.29761                  | 480,116                          |
| Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea | 0.06298                  | 21,563                           | 0.06148                  | 22,747                           | New Zealand                       | 0.29328                  | 100,411                          | 0.29398                  | 108,775                          |
| Denmark                                  | 0.65735                  | 225,057                          | 0.65894                  | 243,809                          | Nicaragua*                        | —                        | —                                | —                        | —                                |
| Dominican Republic                       | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Niger                             | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Ecuador                                  | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Nigeria                           | 0.08997                  | 30,804                           | 0.08783                  | 32,496                           |
| Egypt                                    | 0.10797                  | 36,966                           | 0.10539                  | 38,996                           | Norway                            | 0.45509                  | 155,809                          | 0.45619                  | 168,791                          |
| El Salvador                              | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Pakistan                          | 0.13496                  | 46,206                           | 0.13174                  | 48,744                           |
| Ethiopia                                 | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Panama                            | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Finland                                  | 0.44498                  | 152,347                          | 0.44606                  | 165,041                          | Paraguay                          | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| France                                   | 6.13865                  | 2,101,690                        | 6.15352                  | 2,276,802                        | Peru                              | 0.06298                  | 21,563                           | 0.06148                  | 22,747                           |
| Gabon                                    | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Philippines                       | 0.17095                  | 58,529                           | 0.16687                  | 61,743                           |
| German Democratic<br>Republic            | 1.27425                  | 436,266                          | 1.27733                  | 472,614                          | Poland                            | 1.31470                  | 450,115                          | 1.32802                  | 491,365                          |
| Germany, Federal<br>Republic of          | 7.43313                  | 2,544,880                        | 7.45113                  | 2,756,919                        | Portugal                          | 0.14396                  | 49,287                           | 0.14052                  | 51,994                           |
| Ghana                                    | 0.03599                  | 12,322                           | 0.03513                  | 12,998                           | Qatar                             | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.02028                  | 7,502                            |
| Greece                                   | 0.29692                  | 101,655                          | 0.28983                  | 107,238                          | Republic of Korea                 | 0.09897                  | 33,884                           | 0.09661                  | 35,745                           |
| Guatemala                                | 0.02699                  | 9,241                            | 0.02635                  | 9,748                            | Romania                           | 0.27892                  | 95,494                           | 0.27226                  | 100,738                          |
| Haiti                                    | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Saudi Arabia                      | 0.05398                  | 18,482                           | 0.05269                  | 19,497                           |
| Holy See                                 | 0.02023                  | 6,925                            | 0.02028                  | 7,502                            | Senegal                           | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Hungary                                  | 0.34385                  | 117,723                          | 0.34468                  | 127,531                          | Sierra Leone                      | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Iceland                                  | 0.02023                  | 6,925                            | 0.02028                  | 7,502                            | Singapore                         | 0.03599                  | 12,322                           | 0.03513                  | 12,998                           |
| India                                    | 1.11568                  | 381,976                          | 1.08907                  | 402,957                          | Socialist Republic<br>of Viet Nam | 0.05398                  | 18,482                           | 0.05269                  | 19,497                           |
| Indonesia                                | 0.17995                  | 61,609                           | 0.17566                  | 64,993                           | South Africa                      | 0.46787                  | 160,184                          | 0.45671                  | 168,982                          |
| Iran                                     | 0.21237                  | 72,710                           | 0.21289                  | 78,769                           | Spain                             | 0.91774                  | 314,206                          | 0.90370                  | 334,370                          |
| Iraq                                     | 0.04499                  | 15,402                           | 0.04391                  | 16,248                           | Sri Lanka                         | 0.02699                  | 9,241                            | 0.02635                  | 9,748                            |
| Ireland                                  | 0.16181                  | 55,398                           | 0.16220                  | 60,014                           | Sudan                             | 0.01874                  | 6,417                            | 0.01826                  | 6,756                            |
| Israel                                   | 0.22249                  | 76,174                           | 0.22302                  | 82,520                           | Sweden                            | 1.36527                  | 467,427                          | 1.36857                  | 506,373                          |
|  |                          |                                  |                          |                                  | Switzerland                       | 0.85961                  | 294,306                          | 0.86169                  | 318,827                          |
|  |                          |                                  |                          |                                  | Syrian Arab Republic              | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |

| MEMBER                         | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1976 |                                  | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1977 |                                  | MEMBER                         | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1976 |                                  | CONTRIBUTION<br>FOR 1977 |                                  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |                                | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | Percent-<br>age          | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |
| Thailand                       | 0.09897                  | 33,884                           | 0.09661                  | 35,745                           | United Republic<br>of Tanzania | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| Tunisia                        | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | United States                  | 27.88182                 | 9,545,897                        | 27.88852                 | 10,318,753                       |
| Turkey                         | 0.26992                  | 92,413                           | 0.26348                  | 97,489                           | Uruguay                        | 0.05398                  | 18,482                           | 0.05269                  | 19,497                           |
| Uganda                         | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            | Venezuela                      | 0.29692                  | 101,655                          | 0.28983                  | 107,238                          |
| Ukrainian SSR                  | 1.79002                  | 612,849                          | 1.79436                  | 663,912                          | Yugoslavia                     | 0.31491                  | 107,815                          | 0.30740                  | 113,737                          |
| USSR                           | 13.58189                 | 4,650,032                        | 13.61479                 | 5,037,472                        | Zaire                          | 0.01874                  | 6,417                            | 0.01826                  | 6,756                            |
| United Arab Emirates           | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.02028                  | 7,502                            | Zambia                         | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |
| United Kingdom                 | 5.56221                  | 1,904,332                        | 5.57568                  | 2,063,001                        | Total                          |                          | 34,255,684                       |                          | 37,000,000                       |
| United Republic<br>of Cameroon | 0.01819                  | 6,228                            | 0.01775                  | 6,567                            |                                |                          |                                  |                          |                                  |

\*New member, not assessed as at 31 December 1976.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For period October 1976-September 1977)

#### OFFICERS

Chairman: Amadou M. Cisse (Senegal).  
Vice-Chairmen: Jan Felicki (Poland), Amrik S. Mehta (India).

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

#### MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia,

### 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-Guebily (Egypt), B. Goldschmidt (France), W. Hafele (Germany, Federal Republic of), T. Ipponmatsu (Japan), W. B. Lewis (Canada), A. A. Logunov (USSR), W. C. Marshall (United Kingdom), H. N. Sethna (India), B. F. Straub (Hungary).

### SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Sigvard Eklund.

Deputy Director-General for Technical Assistance and Publications: Heli F. S. Bittencourt.

Deputy Director-General for Administration: John A. Hall.

Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations: Ivan S. Zheludev.

Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotopes: Hellmut Glubrecht.

Inspector General for Safeguards and Inspection: Rudolf Rometsch.

### 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 1976, the International Labour Organisation (ILO)<sup>1</sup> continued to undertake a broad range of activities in such fields as working conditions and environment, occupational safety and health, vocational and management training, the observance of freedom of association and trade union rights, social security, the equality of women workers and promotion of employment.

Membership in ILO rose to 132 during 1976, with the admission of Saudi Arabia on 12 January, Surinam on 24 February, Papua New Guinea on 1 May, the Bahamas on 25 May, Mozambique on 28 May and Angola (by a vote of the International Labour Conference) on 4 June.

**Meetings**

The International Labour Organisation held three major general meetings at Geneva, Switzerland, during the year: the International Labour Conference held its sixty-first session from 2 to 22 June 1976; the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour (World Employment Conference) was held from 4 to 17 June 1976; and the International Labour Conference held its sixty-second (maritime) session from 13 to 29 October 1976.

Approximately 1,400 delegates, advisers and observers from 123 countries attended the sixty-first session of the International Labour Conference. The Conference had before it the report of the Director-General of ILO on activities in 1975, and the twelfth special report on the effect of apartheid on labour and employment in South Africa. The Conference considered three technical items: tripartite machinery to promote implementation of international labour standards; the working environment; and the employment and conditions of work and life of nursing personnel. The Conference adopted a Convention and Recommendation on the first item, and discussed the other two items, with a view to adopting international labour standards at its 1977 session.

In accordance with usual practice, the International Labour Conference set up a tripartite committee to examine the application by member States of the 143 Conventions and 151 Recommendations adopted since 1919. The tripartite committee also reviewed a survey of member States on the Consultation (Industrial and National Levels) Recommendation, 1960.

The World Employment Conference was held in 1976 as part of the World Employment Programme, which was ILO's principal contribution to the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>2</sup> The World Employment 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 United Nations Economic and Social Council assigned to ILO a catalytic role in bringing action-oriented employment objectives to the fore in the operations of all agencies in the United Nations system.

The World Employment Conference was attended by representatives of Governments, workers and employers from 121 countries, as well as representatives of 22 international organizations and 58 non-governmental bodies.

The World Employment Conference adopted by consensus a declaration of principles and a programme of action which included recommendations for national and international action regarding: a "basic needs" approach to development; international manpower movements; technologies for productive employment creation; and active manpower policies and adjustment assistance in developed countries. No consensus was reached concerning the role of multinational enterprises in employment creation in the developing countries. (See also pp. 346-47.)

The declaration of principles and the programme of action were endorsed at the November 1976 session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which empowered the Director-General of ILO to initiate work on the recommendations adopted by the Conference.

The declaration was also submitted to the Economic and Social Council in July 1976 and was endorsed by the General Assembly on 21 December 1976, by its resolution 31/176. (For text of resolution, see p. 359.)

The sixty-second (maritime) session of the International Labour Conference had before it a report of the Director-General of ILO on developments in the maritime industry, including world trade and

<sup>1</sup> For information on ILO activities prior to 1976, see reports of the Director-General to the ILO Conference, proceedings of the Conference and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, text of resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.



employment, and conditions of work and life of seafarers. Delegates representing Governments, shipowners and seafarers from 78 countries attended.

The Conference also considered four technical items: revision of the Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention (Revised), 1949; protection of young seafarers; continuity of employment of seafarers; and the use of substandard vessels, particularly those registered under flags of convenience. Under the first item, the Conference adopted a new Convention concerning Annual Leave with Pay for Seafarers. It adopted a Recommendation for the Protection of Seafarers under 18 years of age, a Convention and a Recommendation on Continuity of Employment, and a Convention and a Recommendation on Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships.

The Conference also adopted resolutions calling for the elimination of discriminatory employment conditions for seafarers on vessels of other countries and for the adoption, at a later session of the maritime Conference, of a convention on seafarers' welfare in port and aboard ship.

In November, the Governing Body also approved an International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment. Elaboration of the Programme followed adoption of a resolution on the subject at the 1975 session of the International Labour Conference.

The Chemical Industries Committee, which met at Geneva from 4 to 12 February 1976, discussed the effects of the energy crisis on employment in the industry, the role the industry could play in unemployment and underemployment in the developing countries, protection of the working environment and the safety and health of workers.

From 6 to 14 April 1976, the Joint Committee on the Public Service reviewed recent developments in the public service, working and employment conditions in local, provincial and regional authorities, and disciplinary codes and procedures.

The Coal Mines Committee, which met at Geneva from 28 April to 6 May 1976, discussed a general report on events and developments in the industry, training and retraining of coal miners, and safety and health.

A Tripartite Advisory Meeting on the Relationship of Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy

was held at Geneva from 4 to 13 May 1976 to review the results of ILO research and recommend future action. It recommended that ILO draw up a declaration of principles concerning the social aspects of multinational enterprises, to be transmitted to the United Nations for incorporation in a proposed code of conduct to be drafted by the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

In 1976, expert meetings were held on the negotiating rights of teachers (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and on the effects of inflation and currency instability on pension schemes.

### Field activities

During 1976, ILO spent more than \$51 million on technical co-operation activities (a decrease of about 5.5 per cent from \$54 million in 1975) to promote employment and training, improvement in working conditions and environment, the development of tripartism, industrial relations and participation, and the planning, performance and evaluation of social security.

The major part of this expenditure (\$35 million) continued to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The ILO regular programme provided \$2.2 million in 1976. Funds provided by multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other special programmes rose to \$11 million in 1976. Activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) decreased in 1976, with expenditures of \$2.5 million as against \$3.5 million in 1975.

A breakdown of expenditure by ILO programme of activity, by source of funds, by type of assistance and by the country, territory or region granted assistance is shown in the tables below. Regrouping the expenditures by major theme, training of all kinds received the largest share of funds (\$27.8 million), followed by employment planning and promotion (\$13.2 million), tripartism, industrial relations and participation (\$8.1 million), social security (\$1.1 million), and working conditions and environment (\$700,000). By region, Africa received the largest percentage of the funds (42.4), followed by Asia (24.2), the Americas (18.1), the Middle East (7.1), interregional projects (6.2) and Europe (2.0).

ASSISTANCE IN 1976 BY ACTIVITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS  
(in US dollars)

| Activity                       | Regular budget | UNDP<br>(including ILO<br>acting as<br>associated<br>agency) | Trust funds<br>(including<br>UNFPA) | Total      |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| International labour standards | 16,353         | —  | —                                   | 16,353     |
| Employment and development     | 424,325        | 6,302,515  | 3,579,874                           | 10,306,714 |

| Activity                                       | Regular budget | UNDP<br>(including ILO<br>acting as<br>associated<br>agency) | Trust funds<br>(including<br>UNFPA) | Total      |
|--|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Training                                       | 222,708        | 22,869,895   | 4,035,847                           | 27,128,450 |
| Industrial relations and labour administration | 693,216        | 2,337,790  | 692,618                             | 3,723,624  |
| Working conditions and environment             | 153,966        | 465,638  | 43,290                              | 662,894    |
| Sectoral activities                            | 85,388         | 2,310,449  | 2,333,833                           | 4,729,670  |
| Social security                                | 32,558         | 885,432  | 81,270                              | 999,260    |
| Statistics                                     | —              | 141,191  | 4,921                               | 146,112    |
| Co-ordination of operational activities        | 101,636        | —  | 35,501                              | 137,137    |
| International Institute for Labour Studies     | —              | —  | 75,007                              | 75,007     |
| Information systems                            | 208            | —  | —                                   | 208        |
| Regional services                              | 508,108        | 30,672   | 371,737                             | 910,517    |
| Population                                     | —              | —  | 2,553,262                           | 2,553,262  |
| Total  | 2,238,466      | 35,343,582   | 13,807,160                          | 51,389,208 |

## COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AIDED BY ILO IN 1976

| COUNTRY, TERRITORY<br>OR REGION | No. OF<br>EXPERTS<br>PROVIDED | No. OF<br>FELLOWSHIPS<br>AWARDED | EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS<br>(in US dollars) |         |        |                |         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------|--------|----------------|---------|
|                                 |                               |                                  | ILO<br>regular<br>programme                                     | UNDP    | UNFPA  | Trust<br>funds | Total   |
| Afghanistan                     | 8                             | 2                                | 1,893   | 306,745 | —      | —              | 308,638 |
| Algeria                         | 3                             | 12                               | —   | 49,472  | —      | —              | 49,472  |
| Angola                          | 1                             | —                                | —   | 5,300   | —      | —              | 5,300   |
| Antigua                         | —                             | 3                                | —   | 9,225   | —      | —              | 9,225   |
| Argentina                       | 4                             | 7                                | —   | 254,539 | —      | —              | 254,539 |
| Bahamas                         | 4                             | —                                | —   | 19,999  | —      | 6,094          | 26,093  |
| Bahrain                         | 16                            | 5                                | —   | 713,235 | —      | 21,220         | 734,455 |
| Bangladesh                      | 24                            | 10                               | 31,900  | 753,058 | 76,076 | 106,273        | 967,307 |
| Barbados                        | 5                             | —                                | —   | 164,321 | —      | 7,438          | 171,759 |
| Belize                          | —                             | —                                | —   | (1,985) | —      | —              | (1,985) |
| Benin                           | 3                             | 3                                | 6,106   | 103,926 | —      | 17,338         | 127,370 |
| Bhutan                          | 2                             | —                                | —   | 249,211 | —      | —              | 249,211 |
| Bolivia                         | 3                             | —                                | —   | 72,071  | —      | 29,059         | 101,130 |
| Botswana                        | 8                             | 3                                | —   | 210,391 | —      | —              | 210,391 |
| Brazil                          | 24                            | 1                                | —   | 677,314 | —      | 24,796         | 702,110 |
| Bulgaria                        | 3                             | 2                                | —   | 133,045 | —      | —              | 133,045 |
| Burma                           | 4                             | 6                                | —   | 206,004 | —      | —              | 206,004 |
| Burundi                         | —                             | —                                | —   | (1,768) | —      | —              | (1,768) |
| Central African Empire          | 8                             | 4                                | —   | 272,307 | —      | 2,291          | 274,598 |
| Caribbean countries             | —                             | —                                | —   | 150,763 | —      | —              | 150,763 |
| Chad                            | 2                             | 3                                | 1,423   | 121,633 | —      | 3,568          | 126,624 |
| Chile                           | 4                             | 2                                | —   | 140,961 | —      | 576            | 141,537 |
| Colombia                        | 9                             | 6                                | —   | 389,297 | —      | —              | 389,297 |
| Comoros                         | 4                             | —                                | 37,403  | 339,469 | —      | —              | 376,872 |
| Congo                           | 16                            | 14                               | —   | 678,703 | 7,519  | 138,256        | 824,478 |
| Cook Islands                    | —                             | 1                                | —   | 375     | —      | —              | 375     |
| Costa Rica                      | 13                            | 3                                | 53,342  | 306,521 | —      | —              | 359,863 |
| Cuba                            | 1                             | —                                | —   | 1,585   | —      | —              | 1,585   |
| Cyprus                          | 3                             | —                                | 1,850   | 41,892  | —      | —              | 43,742  |
| Czechoslovakia                  | —                             | 3                                | —   | 3,300   | —      | —              | 3,300   |
| Democratic Kampuchea            | —                             | 1                                | —   | 6,000   | —      | —              | 6,000   |
| Democratic Yemen                | 6                             | —                                | 7,582   | 177,842 | —      | 20,682         | 206,106 |
| Dominica                        | 3                             | 1                                | —   | 53,254  | —      | —              | 53,254  |
| Dominican Republic              | 1                             | 2                                | —   | 25,029  | —      | —              | 25,029  |
| Ecuador                         | 10                            | 13                               | 30,481  | 258,529 | —      | —              | 289,010 |
| Egypt                           | 8                             | 13                               | —   | 311,664 | —      | 3,288          | 314,952 |
| El Salvador                     | 1                             | 1                                | —   | 9,119   | —      | —              | 9,119   |
| Ethiopia                        | 14                            | 4                                | —   | 299,761 | —      | 26,960         | 326,721 |
| Fiji                            | 10                            | 1                                | 30,998  | 248,944 | —      | 45,739         | 325,681 |

| COUNTRY, TERRITORY<br>OR REGION     | No. OF<br>EXPERTS<br>PROVIDED | No. OF<br>FELLOWSHIPS<br>AWARDED | EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS<br>(in US dollars) |           |         |                |           |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|----------------|-----------|
|                                     |                               |                                  | ILO<br>regular<br>programme                                     | UNDP      | UNFPA   | Trust<br>funds | Total     |
| Gabon                               | 8                             | 3                                | —   | 349,622   | —       | —              | 349,622   |
| Gambia                              | 1                             | 3                                | —   | 70,311    | —       | —              | 70,311    |
| Ghana                               | 16                            | 10                               | —   | 810,348   | 12,961  | 13,179         | 836,488   |
| Greece                              | 2                             | —                                | —   | 36,101    | —       | —              | 36,101    |
| Guatemala                           | 13                            | 1                                | —   | 271,220   | —       | 48,866         | 320,086   |
| Guinea                              | 3                             | 30                               | —   | 237,629   | —       | —              | 237,629   |
| Guinea-Bissau                       | 2                             | 2                                | —   | 157,518   | —       | —              | 157,518   |
| Guyana                              | —                             | 2                                | —   | 6,600     | —       | —              | 6,600     |
| Haiti                               | 5                             | —                                | —   | 430,087   | —       | —              | 430,087   |
| Honduras                            | 12                            | 3                                | 2,022   | 155,839   | —       | 124,089        | 281,950   |
| Hungary                             | —                             | —                                | —   | —         | —       | 3,409          | 3,409     |
| India                               | 15                            | 14                               | 4,050   | 465,475   | 222,007 | 542,314        | 1,233,846 |
| Indonesia                           | 27                            | 7                                | 13,069  | 837,735   | —       | 161,404        | 1,012,203 |
| Iran                                | 46                            | 5                                | 3,000   | 1,870,667 | —       | 54,696         | 1,928,363 |
| Iraq                                | 8                             | 42                               | 3,000   | 103,927   | —       | —              | 106,927   |
| Israel                              | 7                             | 17                               | —   | 465,951   | —       | —              | 465,951   |
| Ivory Coast                         | 24                            | 3                                | 7,620   | 585,379   | —       | 191,127        | 784,126   |
| Jamaica                             | 7                             | 1                                | —   | 76,281    | 121,315 | 25,045         | 222,641   |
| Jordan                              | 16                            | 6                                | 15,100  | 494,111   | —       | —              | 509,211   |
| Kenya                               | 13                            | 5                                | 29,518  | 219,733   | —       | 154,167        | 403,418   |
| Kuwait                              | 5                             | 2                                | 584   | 12,398    | —       | 186,119        | 199,101   |
| Lao People's Democratic<br>Republic | 1                             | —                                | 10,668  | 56,996    | —       | —              | 67,664    |
| Lebanon                             | 8                             | 1                                | 13,931  | 29,682    | —       | —              | 43,613    |
| Lesotho                             | 8                             | 2                                | 30,612  | 137,620   | —       | 134,106        | 302,338   |
| Liberia                             | 6                             | 13                               | 52,000  | 91,485    | —       | 5,071          | 148,556   |
| Libyan Arab Republic                | 17                            | —                                | —   | 241,005   | —       | 431,933        | 672,938   |
| Madagascar                          | 11                            | 10                               | —   | 759,525   | —       | —              | 759,525   |
| Malawi                              | 2                             | 2                                | —   | 40,561    | 31,242  | —              | 71,803    |
| Malaysia                            | 13                            | 2                                | —   | 391,529   | —       | —              | 391,529   |
| Maldives                            | 3                             | 1                                | —   | 139,082   | —       | 2,160          | 141,242   |
| Mali                                | 19                            | 7                                | 2,000   | 378,921   | —       | 389,209        | 770,130   |
| Malta                               | 4                             | —                                | —   | 83,720    | —       | —              | 83,720    |
| Mauritania                          | 6                             | 24                               | 78,791  | 273,763   | —       | 7,599          | 360,153   |
| Mauritius                           | —                             | 2                                | —   | 3,359     | —       | —              | 3,359     |
| Mexico                              | 10                            | 4                                | 12,198  | 298,619   | —       | 68,287         | 379,104   |
| Morocco                             | 4                             | 5                                | —   | 134,292   | —       | —              | 134,292   |
| Mozambique                          | —                             | —                                | —   | 5,862     | —       | —              | 5,862     |
| Nepal                               | 9                             | 4                                | —   | 384,751   | 54,136  | 81,592         | 520,479   |
| Netherlands Antilles                | 7                             | —                                | —   | 184,578   | —       | 21,133         | 205,711   |
| New Hebrides                        | 1                             | —                                | —   | 18,896    | —       | —              | 18,896    |
| Nicaragua                           | 4                             | 1                                | 11,430  | 111,596   | —       | —              | 123,026   |
| Niger                               | 7                             | —                                | —   | 363,314   | —       | —              | 363,314   |
| Nigeria                             | 15                            | 7                                | —   | 519,401   | —       | —              | 519,401   |
| Niue                                | —                             | —                                | —   | 4,200     | —       | —              | 4,200     |
| Oman                                | —                             | —                                | 2,682   | 2,856     | —       | —              | 5,538     |
| Pakistan                            | 4                             | 11                               | 25,622  | 152,738   | —       | 21,620         | 199,980   |
| Panama                              | 6                             | 3                                | —   | 148,183   | —       | —              | 148,183   |
| Papua New Guinea                    | 18                            | 4                                | —   | 490,742   | —       | 170,743        | 661,485   |
| Paraguay                            | 7                             | —                                | —   | 279,798   | —       | 24,599         | 304,397   |
| Peru                                | 19                            | 3                                | 695   | 542,078   | —       | 67,979         | 610,752   |
| Philippines                         | 12                            | 16                               | —   | 581,994   | —       | 381,354        | 963,348   |
| Poland                              | —                             | 2                                | 5,325   | —         | —       | —              | 5,325     |
| Portugal                            | 1                             | 4                                | 7,028   | —         | —       | 3,413          | 10,441    |
| Qatar                               | 9                             | —                                | —   | 170,939   | —       | 116,153        | 287,092   |
| Republic of Korea                   | 10                            | 1                                | —   | 294,617   | —       | —              | 294,617   |
| Romania                             | 5                             | 16                               | —   | 254,252   | —       | —              | 254,252   |
| Rwanda                              | 5                             | 1                                | —   | 270,792   | —       | 27,104         | 297,896   |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla            | 11                            | —                                | —   | 63,181    | —       | —              | 63,181    |
| St. Lucia                           | 1                             | 3                                | —   | 37,078    | —       | —              | 37,078    |
| Samoa                               | 2                             | 2                                | —   | 129,481   | —       | —              | 129,481   |

| COUNTRY, TERRITORY<br>OR REGION                  | No. OF<br>EXPERTS<br>PROVIDED | No. OF<br>FELLOWSHIPS<br>AWARDED | EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS<br>(in US dollars) |              |             |                |              |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
|  |                               |                                  | ILO<br>regular<br>programme                                     | UNDP         | UNFPA       | Trust<br>funds | Total        |
| Saudi Arabia                                     | 1                             | 1                                | —   | 51,631       | —           | 9,900          | 61,531       |
| Senegal  | 7                             | 4                                | —   | 205,021      | —           | 120,581        | 325,602      |
| Seychelles                                       | 5                             | 1                                | —   | 279,374      | —           | —              | 279,374      |
| Sierra Leone                                     | 6                             | 5                                | 1,771   | 253,684      | —           | —              | 255,455      |
| Singapore  | 2                             | 7                                | —   | 169,715      | —           | —              | 169,715      |
| Solomon Islands                                  | 2                             | —                                | —   | 76,559       | —           | —              | 76,559       |
| Somalia  | 11                            | 2                                | 18,486  | 379,503      | —           | 19,123         | 417,112      |
| Sri Lanka  | 15                            | 31                               | 1,815   | 403,040      | 101,336     | 491,863        | 998,054      |
| Sudan  | 18                            | 20                               | 13,394  | 1,222,553    | —           | 165,704        | 1,401,651    |
| Surinam  | 1                             | —                                | 3,810   | —            | —           | 21,884         | 25,694       |
| Swaziland  | 16                            | 6                                | —   | 306,563      | —           | 323,651        | 630,214      |
| Syrian Arab Republic                             | 9                             | 11                               | —   | 338,341      | —           | —              | 338,341      |
| Thailand   | 14                            | 10                               | 34,683  | 260,026      | —           | 48,697         | 343,406      |
| Togo   | 3                             | 1                                | 42,786  | 77,804       | —           | —              | 120,590      |
| Trinidad and Tobago                              | 2                             | 1                                | —   | 9,032        | —           | 12,608         | 21,640       |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands           | —                             | —                                | —   | 7,246        | —           | —              | 7,246        |
| Tunisia  | 27                            | 1                                | 7,238   | 101,753      | —           | 630,767        | 739,758      |
| Turkey   | 8                             | 2                                | 8,171   | 371,742      | —           | —              | 379,913      |
| Tuvalu   | —                             | —                                | —   | 5,380        | —           | —              | 5,380        |
| Uganda   | 9                             | 9                                | —   | 413,652      | —           | —              | 413,652      |
| United Republic of Cameroon                      | 8                             | —                                | —   | 258,956      | —           | —              | 258,956      |
| United Republic of Tanzania                      | 16                            | 6                                | —   | 649,116      | —           | 145,029        | 794,145      |
| Upper Volta                                      | 14                            | 6                                | —   | 463,997      | —           | 158,159        | 622,156      |
| Uruguay  | 2                             | —                                | —   | 62,672       | —           | —              | 62,672       |
| Venezuela  | 3                             | 1                                | —   | 64,053       | —           | —              | 64,053       |
| Yemen  | 8                             | —                                | —   | 302,640      | —           | 42,328         | 344,968      |
| Zaire  | 15                            | 2                                | —   | 507,235      | —           | 38,509         | 545,744      |
| Zambia   | 33                            | 7                                | —   | 1,052,732    | —           | 100,320        | 1,153,052    |
| Sub-total  | 975                           | 567                              | 666,077   | 31,783,481   | 626,592     | 6,241,171      | 39,317,321   |
| INTERCOUNTRY<br>REGIONAL PROJECTS                |                               |                                  |   |              |             |                |              |
| Africa   | 60                            | 18                               | 445,651   | 1,264,293    | 313,367     | 1,039,963      | 3,063,274    |
| Asia and the Pacific                             | 46                            | 10                               | 163,644   | 451,499      | 364,390     | 214,457        | 1,193,990    |
| Europe, the Mediterranean<br>and the Middle East | 27                            | 1                                | 37,181  | 47,740       | —           | 730            | 85,651       |
| Latin America and the Caribbean                  | 68                            | —                                | 315,788   | 1,510,698    | 169,780     | 1,157,747      | 3,154,013    |
| Sub-total  | 201                           | 29                               | 962,264   | 3,274,230    | 847,537     | 2,412,897      | 7,496,928    |
| INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS                           | 39                            | 14                               | 610,125   | —            | 703,641     | 2,599,830      | 3,913,596    |
| GLOBAL PROJECTS                                  | —                             | —                                | —   | 285,871      | 375,492     | —              | 661,363      |
| Sub-total  | 39                            | 14                               | 610,125   | 285,871      | 1,079,133   | 2,599,830      | 4,574,958    |
| Total project expenditures                       | 1,215                         | 610                              | \$2,238,466   | \$35,343,582 | \$2,553,262 | \$11,253,898   | \$51,389,208 |

### Education activities

The International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, an ILO centre for advanced study in the labour and social fields, included in its 1976 programme nine educational activities for 223 participants.

The ILO international internship course on active labour policy development, conducted in Spanish for 28 participants, and a study course for African social leaders from Portuguese-speaking African countries (15 participants) were held at Geneva. The major topics covered in the courses were economic and social change, manpower policies and population, the industrial relations systems

and the role of ILO in shaping labour and social policy.

Under the Swedish International Development Authority programme for English-speaking countries of Eastern and Western Africa, which was being carried out through the International Institute, industrial relations seminars were conducted in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia for 92 participants, and a decision-making exercise on in-plant industrial relations was held at Banjul for 34 participants from the Gambia.

With the financial support of the Libyan Arab Republic, a two-month course on the social aspects of development was held at Geneva and at Tripoli.

Libyan Arab Republic, for 18 participants from French-speaking African countries.

A three-week regional workshop on labour and population was organized, with the co-operation of the Demographic Centre of the United Nations in Romania, l'Institut de Formation sociale, économique et civique and the Friedrich Nauman Foundation, for 28 participants from French-speaking African nations. The workshop was held at Cotonou, Benin.

### **International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training**

During the year, the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, held residential training courses and seminars which were attended by 1,378 participants, including vocational trainers, trade union officials and managers. The courses were redesigned to incorporate the needs of developing countries, as identified by their long-term plans.

The Centre expanded its services to ILO technical departments to include courses for managers of co-operatives, the production of training materials, and refresher courses for technical co-operation experts. The Centre also increased its technical support services to other agencies in the United Nations system and to Governments 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 constituents, as well as to scholars and practitioners in the social policy and labour fields, continued in 1976 with the publication of over 40 books, in addition to the issue of periodicals such as the bi-monthly International Labour Review and Legislative Series and the quarterly Bulletin of Labour Statistics and Social and Labour Bulletin.

Publications in the management development field included Promoting Sales and Management Consulting: A Guide to the Profession. Five studies were issued on multinational enterprises: Multinationals in Western Europe: The Industrial Relations Experience; Social and Labour Practices of Some European-based Multinationals in the Metal Trades; The Impact of Multinational Enterprises on Employment and Training; Wages and Working Conditions in Multinational Enterprises; and International Principles and Guidelines on Social Policy for Multinational Enterprises: Their Usefulness and Feasibility.

Additions to the World Employment Programme series of studies included: Planning Techniques for a Better Future; Equipment Versus Employment; Jakarta: Urban Development and Employment; Internal Migration in Developing Countries; Rural and Urban Income Inequalities in Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, the United

Republic of Tanzania and Tunisia; and World Employment Programme: Research in Retrospect and Prospect, as well as another comprehensive employment strategy mission report: Growth, Employment and Equity: A Comprehensive Strategy for the Sudan.

Publications in other areas of main emphasis (e.g. fundamental human rights, social security, working conditions and environment, and tripartism, industrial relations and participation) included Protection Against Anti-union Discrimination; The Impact of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations; Freedom of Association: Digest of Decisions (second edition); The Cost of Social Security, 1967-1971: Eighth International Inquiry; Social Security for the Unemployed; Guide to Safety and Health in Dock Work; Workers' Education and its Techniques; Women Workers and Society: International Perspectives; and Social Policy in a Changing World: The ILO Response.

The 1976 edition of the Yearbook of Labour Statistics was issued at the close of the year.

### **Secretariat**

As at 31 December 1976, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, indefinite, fixed-term or short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and at area, branch and other offices was 2,957. Of these staff members, 1,530 were in the professional and higher categories (drawn from 103 nationalities) and 1,427 were in the general service or maintenance category. Of the professional staff, 695 were assigned to technical co-operation projects.

### **Budget**

Expenditures during the 1974-1975 biennium amounted to \$109,603,406, including \$14,534,406 charged to supplementary credits approved by the Governing Body, principally to meet additional costs arising from inflation and exchange-rate changes.

In June 1975, the International Labour Conference adopted a budget of expenditure for the 1976-1977 biennium of \$143,982,000, including \$8 million for restoration to the Working Capital Fund in 1976 of part of the amounts withdrawn in 1974-1975 under the supplementary credits approved by the Governing Body, and \$10.1 million to meet additional costs arising in 1976 from the effects of exchange-rate adjustments. The Conference decided that the amount to be assessed member States for 1976 should be \$81,041,000, leaving the arrangements for financing in 1977 for consideration in June 1976.

At its June 1976 session, the Conference adopted a supplementary budget of \$10.1 million to cover further additional costs expected to arise in 1976-1977 from the exchange-rate position. In conformity with the Financial Regulations an amount of \$6,534,406 was also added to the budget for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of the balance of the withdrawal made in 1974-1975 under

the supplementary credits. The total expenditure budget for 1976-1977 was thus increased to \$160,616,406. The Conference decided that the amount of \$79,575,406 to be financed, in 1977 should be assessed member States in accordance with the scale of contributions adopted for 1977 at its June 1975 session.

| EXPENDITURES FOR 1976-1977                     |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
|  | Estimates<br>(in US dollars) |
| Policy-making organs                           |                              |
| International Labour Conference                | 2,866,440                    |
| Governing Body                                 | 663,500                      |
| Major regional meetings                        | 672,000                      |
|  | 4,201,940                    |
| General management                             | 3,515,620                    |
| Technical programmes                           |                              |
| International labour standards                 | 4,310,342                    |
| Employment and development                     | 7,296,550                    |
| Training                                       | 5,815,390                    |
| Industrial relations and labour administration | 6,237,745                    |
| Working conditions and environment             | 5,925,608                    |
| Sectoral activities                            | 4,861,856                    |
| Social security                                | 2,647,167                    |
| Economic and social analyses                   | 918,916                      |
| Statistics                                     | 2,319,379                    |
| Co-ordination of operational activities        | 1,192,436                    |
| International Institute for Labour Studies     | 852,400                      |
|  | 42,377,789                   |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Service and support activities  |             |
| Personnel   | 4,412,364   |
| Financial and central administrative services                                     | 15,461,390  |
| Editorial and document services   | 14,034,189  |
| Legal services  | 666,472     |
| Programme budgeting and management  | 1,638,860   |
| Information systems   | 4,824,871   |
|   | 41,038,146  |
| Regional services and relations   |             |
| Relations and meetings  | 5,073,275   |
| Public information  | 1,420,770   |
| Liaison office with the United Nations—<br>New York                               | 841,140     |
| Management of field programmes in Africa  | 5,226,449   |
| Management of field programmes in the Americas                                    | 6,182,215   |
| Management of field programmes in Asia  | 5,022,462   |
| Management of field programmes in the<br>Middle East and Europe                   | 4,273,376   |
|   | 28,039,687  |
| Other budgetary provisions  | 8,111,890   |
| Sub-total   | 127,285,072 |
| Less: Adjustment for staff turnover   | (1,029,272) |
| Reduction from economies<br>expected to result from<br>review of decentralization | (648,800)   |
| Total   | 125,607,000 |
| Unforeseen expenditures   | 275,000     |
| Working Capital Fund  | 14,534,406  |
| Partial provision for effect of exchange-rate adjustments                         | 20,200,000  |
| Total gross expenditure budget  | 160,616,406 |

# Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1977)

| CONTRIBUTION           |            |                                  | CONTRIBUTION                    |            |                                  | CONTRIBUTION                        |            |                                  |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| MEMBER*                | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | MEMBER*                         | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | MEMBER*                             | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |
| Afghanistan            | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Denmark                         | 0.63       | 501,325                          | Italy                               | 3.59       | 2,856,757                        |
| Algeria                | 0.08       | 63,660                           | Dominican Republic              | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Ivory Coast                         | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Angola†                | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Ecuador                         | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Jamaica                             | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Argentina              | 0.83       | 660,475                          | Egypt                           | 0.12       | 95,490                           | Japan                               | 7.13       | 5,673,726                        |
| Australia              | 1.43       | 1,137,928                        | El Salvador                     | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Jordan                              | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Austria                | 0.56       | 445,623                          | Ethiopia                        | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Kenya                               | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Bahamas†               | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Fiji                            | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Kuwait                              | 0.09       | 71,618                           |
| Bangladesh             | 0.10       | 79,575                           | Finland                         | 0.42       | 334,216                          | Lao People's Democratic<br>Republic | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Barbados               | 0.02       | 15,915                           | France                          | 5.84       | 4,647,204                        | Lebanon                             | 0.03       | 23,873                           |
| Belgium                | 1.05       | 835,542                          | Gabon                           | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Liberia                             | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Benin                  | 0.02       | 15,915                           | German Democratic<br>Republic   | 1.21       | 962,862                          | Libyan Arab Republic                | 0.11       | 87,533                           |
| Bolivia                | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Germany, Federal<br>Republic of | 7.08       | 5,633,939                        | Luxembourg                          | 0.04       | 31,831                           |
| Brazil                 | 0.77       | 612,731                          | Ghana                           | 0.04       | 31,831                           | Madagascar                          | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Bulgaria               | 0.14       | 111,406                          | Greece                          | 0.32       | 254,641                          | Malawi                              | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Burma                  | 0.03       | 23,873                           | Guatemala                       | 0.03       | 23,873                           | Malaysia                            | 0.07       | 55,703                           |
| Burundi                | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Guinea                          | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Mali                                | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Byelorussian SSR       | 0.46       | 366,047                          | Guyana                          | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Malta                               | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Canada                 | 3.17       | 2,522,541                        | Haiti                           | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Mauritania                          | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Central African Empire | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Honduras                        | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Mauritius                           | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Chad                   | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Hungary                         | 0.33       | 262,598                          | Mexico                              | 0.86       | 684,349                          |
| Chile                  | 0.14       | 111,406                          | Iceland                         | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Mongolia                            | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Colombia               | 0.16       | 127,321                          | India                           | 1.20       | 954,905                          | Morocco                             | 0.06       | 47,746                           |
| Congo                  | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Indonesia                       | 0.19       | 151,193                          | Mozambique†                         | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Costa Rica             | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Iran                            | 0.20       | 159,151                          | Nepal                               | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Cuba                   | 0.11       | 87,533                           | Iraq                            | 0.05       | 39,788                           | Netherlands                         | 1.23       | 978,777                          |
| Cyprus                 | 0.02       | 15,915                           | Ireland                         | 0.15       | 119,363                          | New Zealand                         | 0.28       | 222,811                          |
| Czechoslovakia         | 0.89       | 708,221                          | Israel                          | 0.21       | 167,108                          | Nicaragua                           | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Democratic Kampuchea   | 0.02       | 15,915                           |                                 |            |                                  | Niger                               | 0.02       | 15,915                           |
| Democratic Yemen       | 0.02       | 15,915                           |                                 |            |                                  |                                     |            |                                  |

| CONTRIBUTION      |            |                               | CONTRIBUTION                   |            |                               | CONTRIBUTION                |            |                               |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| MEMBER*           | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER*                        | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER*                     | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) |
| Nigeria           | 0.10       | 79,575                        | Socialist Republic of Viet Nam | 0.06       | 47,746                        | USSR                        | 12.93      | 10,289,100                    |
| Norway            | 0.43       | 342,174                       | Somalia                        | 0.02       | 15,915                        | United Arab Emirates        | 0.02       | 15,915                        |
| Pakistan          | 0.14       | 111,406                       | Spain                          | 0.99       | 787,796                       | United Kingdom              | 5.29       | 4,209,539                     |
| Panama            | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Sri Lanka                      | 0.03       | 23,873                        | United Republic of Cameroon | 0.02       | 15,915                        |
| Papua New Guinea† | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Sudan                          | 0.02       | 15,915                        | United Republic of Tanzania | 0.02       | 15,915                        |
| Paraguay          | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Surinam†                       | 0.02       | 15,915                        | United States               | 25.00      | 19,893,851                    |
| Peru              | 0.07       | 55,703                        | Swaziland                      | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Upper Volta                 | 0.02       | 15,915                        |
| Philippines       | 0.18       | 143,236                       | Sweden                         | 1.29       | 1,026,523                     | Uruguay                     | 0.06       | 47,746                        |
| Poland            | 1.25       | 994,693                       | Switzerland                    | 0.82       | 652,518                       | Venezuela                   | 0.32       | 254,641                       |
| Portugal          | 0.15       | 119,363                       | Syrian Arab Republic           | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Yemen                       | 0.02       | 15,915                        |
| Qatar             | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Thailand                       | 0.11       | 87,533                        | Yugoslavia                  | 0.34       | 270,557                       |
| Romania           | 0.30       | 238,726                       | Togo                           | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Zaire                       | 0.02       | 15,915                        |
| Rwanda            | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Trinidad and Tobago            | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Zambia                      | 0.02       | 15,915                        |
| Saudi Arabia†     | 0.06       | 47,746                        | Tunisia                        | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Other Asia                  | 5.48       | 4,360,732                     |
| Senegal           | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Turkey                         | 0.29       | 230,769                       |                             |            |                               |
| Sierra Leone      | 0.02       | 15,915                        | Uganda                         | 0.02       | 15,915                        |                             |            |                               |
| Singapore         | 0.04       | 31,831                        | Ukrainian SSR                  | 1.70       | 1,352,782                     | Total                       | 100.00     | 79,575,406†                   |

\*Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by ILO, China, although not represented, is included in the list of members of the Organisation.

†New member, which was assessed after adoption by the sixty-first session of the ILO Conference of the 1977 scale of contributions; its assessment was therefore not included in the total contribution as shown.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (As at 31 December 1976)

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman: Winfrid Haase (Germany, Federal Republic of).  
Vice-Chairmen: Gullmar Bergenström (Sweden), Employers' Group; Joseph Morris (Canada), Workers' Group.

#### 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.

\*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 footnote to Annex I above.

†Member holding non-elective seat as State of chief industrial importance.

##### Employers' members

I. M. Ahmed (Sudan), Gullmar Bergenström (Sweden), J. A. G. Coates (United Kingdom), C. Diallo Dramey (Congo), M. Ghayour (Iran), W.-D. Lindner (Germany, Federal Republic of), F. Martínez Espino (Venezuela), M. Nasr (Lebanon), J. J. Oechslin (France), J. A. Ola (Nigeria), C. H. Smith (United States), N. H. Tata (India), C. R. Vegh Garzón (Uruguay), K. F. Yoshimura (Japan).

##### Workers' members

I. Brown (United States), Y. Haraguchi (Japan), R. J. Hawke (Australia), C. Herreras (Argentina), M. Makhlouf (Tunisia), K. Mehta (India), Joseph Morris (Canada), G. Muhr (Germany, Federal Republic of), E. O. A. Odeyemi (Nigeria), P. T. Pimenov (USSR), C. T. H. Plant (United Kingdom), B. Robel (Madagascar), A. Sánchez Madariaga (Mexico), O. Sunde (Norway).

#### DEPUTY MEMBERS

##### 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 (Australia), F. K. Richan (Canada), I. Seydi (Senegal), A. Verschueren (Belgium), A. Vitaic Jakasa (Argentina), F. Ylanes Ramos (Mexico), C. Zailla (Tunisia).

##### Workers' deputy members

G. Ben-Israel (Israel), J. Coffie (Ivory Coast), G. Díaz Raga (Colombia), B. Fassina (Italy), C. Filipas (Romania), S. E. M. Gharib (Egypt), J. González 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).

### SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Francis Blanchard.  
Deputy Directors-General: Bertil Bolin, Surendra Jain, John W. McDonald, Jr., Albert Tévoédjrè.\*

Assistant Directors-General: Pavel N. Astapenko, Salih Burgan, Xavier Caballero-Tamayo, Patrick M. C. Denby (from 1 April 1976), Nobuko Takahashi (from 15 January 1976), Nicolas Valticos (from 1 April 1976), Francis Wolf.

\*As Director of the International Institute of Labour Studies.

### 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 Aimé 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  
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  
Boîte postale 226  
Alger-Gare, Algeria

International Labour Organisation Office  
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International Centre for Advanced Technical and  
Vocational Training  
Via Ventimiglia 201  
I-10127 Turin, Italy

Inter-American Vocational Training Research and  
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## Chapter III

## The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The need for improvement of food production in developing countries over the long term continued to be a major preoccupation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)<sup>1</sup> during 1976.

The FAO Council, at a special session held in July in Rome, approved four proposals to alleviate hunger and malnutrition in the poorest countries: first, greater emphasis on investment in food and agriculture; second, establishment of a technical co-operation programme directly financed from FAO funds; third, closer links with member countries through greater decentralization; and fourth, a shift in the balance from long-term, theoretical studies towards more practical programmes and activities.

The organization's membership stood at 136 countries as at the end of 1976.

### World food and agricultural situation

During 1976, there was improvement in the immediate world food and agricultural situation. Due to favourable weather, harvests were good and total agricultural production increased by 3.6 per cent over 1975.

Progress towards the longer-term goal of greater world food security was, however, inadequate, as food production was unable to improve nutritional levels. World cereal stocks increased in 1975/1976 for the first time in three years, but were still only 13 per cent of annual consumption, while 17 to 18 per cent was regarded by FAO as a minimum safe level for world food security.

Trends in world trade in agricultural products were unfavourable for developing countries. Their earnings from agricultural exports fell substantially, and price changes operated against them. Negotiations on trade and related matters continued through 1976 but virtually no progress was made.

### Activities in 1976

By the end of 1976, 85 member Governments of FAO, and several regional bodies had agreed to join the organization's Global Information and Early Warning System. During the year, the System observed world food prospects and issued reports on crops and shortages, noting cereal-import requirements of the developing countries most severely

affected by the economic crisis and impending crop failures.

The organization formally established in 1976 the Food Security Assistance Scheme, which was to assist developing countries to formulate national food security policies, identify supporting projects and mobilize the necessary external resources. The Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland pledged several million dollars to the Scheme, while other countries were providing help in specific cases.

The FAO Intergovernmental Group on Tea discussed the draft of a long-term agreement between exporting and importing countries, based on a system of "standby" export quotas. The FAO Intergovernmental Group on Meat, after two years' preparatory work, adopted a set of guidelines as a code of conduct for national and international trade policies in the livestock sector. The informal international stabilization arrangements on jute and on hard fibres were reactivated by the respective FAO groups in 1976, after a lapse of several years.

### Field programmes

About four fifths of the funds received by FAO in 1976 were spent on field activities. The largest source of finance was the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which accounted for about \$107 million disbursed by FAO to 600 large-scale and 700 small-scale projects, whose total value was \$498 million.

Other projects in 1976 included a \$45 million three-year programme to assist newly independent countries, initiated by the Nordic countries with FAO co-operation. Plans for the FAO/Near East Co-operative Programme progressed, with amounts pledged totalling \$29 million; 64 projects were approved for submission to donor countries. Donor support was confirmed for 13 projects with total commitments of \$15 million.

As at the end of 1976, 21 FAO teams were in the field helping Governments to plan and analyse agricultural development, policy and budgeting. Agricultural economists and planning experts were

<sup>1</sup> For information about the activities of FAO prior to 1976 see the Director-General's biennial reports on the FAO Programme of Work and Budget, the Catalogue of FAO Publications and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

provided for 25 FAO-operated projects and for nine projects managed by other agencies.

Requests increased for FAO assistance through unilateral trust-fund agreements under which countries financed FAO execution of part of their national development programmes. The FAO/Government Co-operative Programme was joined by new donors wishing to channel part of their development aid through the organization.

The total value of approved projects amounted to some \$625 million.

The United Kingdom joined the Associate Expert Scheme, financing the assignment of specialists by FAO. Seventeen countries participated and, by the end of 1976, 240 associate experts were engaged in field work and research and a further 30 were under recruitment.

In 1976, FAO set up its own Technical Co-operation Programme to deal with emergency situations and provide aid in areas not covered by existing field programmes. The sum of \$18.5 million was provided for the 1976-1977 biennium, and the first projects were approved at the end of 1976.

#### World Food Programme

Total commitments by the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP) since it started operations in 1963 reached more than \$3,000 million as at the end of 1976, financing some 800 social and economic development projects in 105 countries and an estimated 230 emergency relief operations in more than 90 countries.

The target for the Programme's food aid pledges for the 1975-1976 biennium was exceeded by 50 per cent. Pledges stood at \$667 million at the end of August 1976. The Programme committed almost \$600 million to developing countries for 1976.

A pledging target of \$750 million for the two-year period 1977-1978 was agreed to in October 1975 by WFP's 24-nation governing body, the Intergovernmental Committee, and by August 1976 pledges had reached \$554 million.

In 1976, the 30-member reconstituted governing body of WFP, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, approved projects totalling a record \$554 million. Among the recipients were Bangladesh (\$60 million for reactivation of silted waterways), Somalia (\$21 million for resettlement of nomads and farmers), the Syrian Arab Republic (\$15 million for developing agriculture and resettling farmers) and Pakistan (\$32 million for five new projects, including a nation-wide scheme for feeding vulnerable groups at a cost of \$20.5 million). Nutrition projects with a total value of \$65 million were provided for school children in Bolivia, Brazil, Jordan, Liberia, Peru, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Emergency aid during 1976 totalled \$40 million.

#### Freedom from Hunger Campaign

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development in 1976 placed increasing emphasis on helping organizations to plan and execute their own programmes.

Four Sahelian countries drew up consolidated projects and, at a seminar held in Somalia, representatives of six African countries pooled ideas for rural training programmes.

Between 1 January and 1 October 1976, 30 projects were initiated, with donor contributions of \$1.5 million projected. In an effort to appeal to non-governmental organizations for funding, a consolidated presentation containing 50 projects was sent to over 200 partners in developed countries.

#### FAO Investment Centre

Developing countries seeking capital continued to turn to FAO for assistance in drawing up projects to present to multilateral, regional and national financing institutions. During 1976, efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of the poorest farmers accounted for a large proportion of the agricultural projects prepared by FAO and financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

In conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank, plans were made for rural development in Panama, fisheries in Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Jamaica, irrigation in Haiti, forestry in Paraguay and Peru, and marketing and research in Jamaica. Nearly all the agricultural projects financed by the African Development Bank and Fund were drawn up with FAO assistance. Joint investment work with the Asian Development Bank resulted in a \$17 million project to provide Afghanistan with quality wheat seed, cotton seed and fruit-tree seedlings which were to increase crop yields by 10 to 20 per cent.

A co-operation agreement was reached with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and working arrangements were negotiated with the Kuwait Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and the Corporación Andina de Fomento.

#### Industry Co-operative Programme

The Industry Co-operative Programme (ICP) was established in 1966 to provide a direct link between the world's agricultural, fisheries and forestry industries, FAO and other United Nations bodies, and Governments of developing countries. Joint efforts were made by ICP members to build up agro-industrial technology in developing countries, transfer essential skills through technical training programmes and support projects with the widest development impact.

In 1976, the FAO/ICP Pesticides Working Group organized its first national training course on the

safe and efficient use of pesticides in agriculture and public health. A study was undertaken on the transfer of pesticides technology to developing countries and ways of stimulating seed-industry development were explored. Funds were provided by ICP member companies for training students from several African countries in agricultural mechanization, for assisting an agro-based industrial course in Malaysia and for executing a large-scale rural development project in Nigeria. Assistance was given to the promotion of cashew-nut production and processing in the Ivory Coast and the United Republic of Cameroon, and production possibilities were explored in Senegal and Sri Lanka.

The FAO/ICP Task Force on Nutrition Improvement held its first session during 1976. In co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO), it made plans for food production and quality control and integration of nutritional objectives in national planning.

#### Resource management

Developing countries continued in 1976 to draw upon FAO expertise to solve problems of farm mechanization, storage, marketing and agricultural credit facilities. Advice, designs and specifications were made available for the storage of fertilizer and chemicals, animal housing and waste-disposal systems, forage conservation and handling, and animal feed preparation. The use of local skills and building materials continued to be a primary consideration. Advice was given on farm mechanization and the establishment of an Asian regional network of institutes dealing with work in farm machinery.

A project supported by the Danish International Development Agency evaluated low-cost methods of farm-level maize storage in the humid tropics of Africa and prepared extension programmes for farmers. Field support for grain storage and animal production continued in Bangladesh, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Assistance to the food processing sector focused on the preservation of food supplies and the reduction of post-harvest losses. Activities included field experiments with rice processing and assistance to research and training institutions concerned with food technology.

During 1976, FAO provided advice on the processing of non-food agricultural products. Projects were supported for hide and skin processing in Iran, Pakistan, Rwanda and Turkey, and for integration of the phases of silk production in India, Iran, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

Regional credit institutes received FAO support in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Near East. The institutes' responsibilities were to include the promotion of training programmes to be funded by the

developing countries concerned. Assistance was also extended to agricultural-credit training courses organized in Thailand and the Philippines and national training programmes in the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, the Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania.

#### Land and water management

The increasing demand for food continued to put pressure on the world's limited water resources. A study of the relationship between water planning and crop production was undertaken in collaboration with national institutes, and a course on ground-water pollution was sponsored by FAO with UNDP financing. A growing demand for FAO's Irrigation and Drainage Paper Series was reflected in several reprints and in the 1976 publication of a manual on "Water Quality for Agriculture."

Kenya received assistance for the development of irrigation schemes in arid pasture lands, and a water supply project in the Republic of Korea dealt with the problem of periodical intrusions of seawater. Twenty-seven field projects dealing with soil fertility and fertilizers were financed by UNDP in 1976. A project investigating biological nitrogen fixation as a cheap source of nitrogen started with financial assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In co-operation with the Swedish International Development Agency, FAO held a regional workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, on the use of organic material as fertilizer in Asia, which was to be followed by sessions in Africa, the Near East and Latin America.

More than 30 countries were involved in the trace-element study undertaken by the FAO/Finland Co-operative Programme. National seminars on the use of mineral and organic fertilizers were held in Sierra Leone, the Upper Volta and Zambia. A project on the global assessment of soil degradation was started in Africa with UNEP financing.

The fertilizer programme organized by FAO helped to organize 3,000 trials and more than 7,000 demonstrations on farmers' lands. Eighty training courses were attended by 3,000 local technicians. Nearly 10,000 farmers participated in pilot schemes for the improvement of fertilizer distribution and supply and credit facilities. In a joint effort with the Netherlands Government, FAO sponsored a course on fertilizer extension-work for staff from developing countries.

#### Plant production and protection

Higher crop yields, disease protection, seed and plant production and crop forecasting methods were priority objectives of FAO during 1976.

Activities included the collection of primitive cultivars threatened with extinction, weather

monitoring in relation to crop forecasting (in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization) and advance estimates of water available during the crop season in the drought-prone Sahelian zone of Africa. The FAO regional study on the seven Sahelian countries (Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta) was completed in 1976. It was considered to be the most comprehensive analysis of the region's agricultural development prospects and constraints.

The Seed Industry Development Programme, in which 54 countries and three technical agencies participated, helped member States prepare national production programmes. Work continued on regional seed-production in the Sahelian countries and in Latin America (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).

The Swedish International Development Agency financed a four-year research project on barley and spring wheat in Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey, coupled with eight-month training courses. Other training courses were given on durum wheat, seed technology, and systems of farming in Australia (financed by Saudi Arabia).

A project in Indonesia involved field planting on 600 hectares of seed garden which was to provide sufficient seednut to replant some 30,000 hectares annually. An FAO pre-investment study on rubber production in Thailand resulted in a project financed by the World Bank which was to affect some 1,230,000 hectares, 95 per cent of which were small holdings in need of replanting.

Emphasis on vegetable production for local consumption and export markets was successful in several African countries (the Central African Empire, the Ivory Coast, Rwanda and Senegal) and led to increased incomes from comparatively small plots of land. A demonstration centre for protected vegetable production was set up in Kuwait to help reduce dependence on imported vegetables and to provide guidance for areas with a similar climate.

A research network on olive production, organized with the co-operation of seven Mediterranean countries, was extended to another eight countries in Europe, North America and the Near East. A date palm research centre was established in Iraq to co-ordinate date production, processing and marketing.

Due to the increased use of pesticides in developing countries, FAO in 1976 launched a programme for monitoring the environmental impact of pesticides, in co-operation with UNEP. Governments were assisted in modernizing methods of detecting and measuring pesticide residues in food and other material liable to contamination. The results of the FAO world survey on the resistance of stored-

grain pests were published in the course of 1976.

As a result of FAO-sponsored co-operation between 60 countries and territories in Africa, the Middle East and South-West Asia, the fight for locust recession entered its fourteenth consecutive year and the risk of heavy losses to agricultural crops, grasslands and forests was averted in areas prone to food shortages. Control operations were carried out in 15 countries extending from India and Pakistan through Saudi Arabia to Algeria and the Sudan.

#### International Fertilizer Supply Scheme

By October 1976, a total of \$165 million was pledged to FAO's International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. During the year, 60 fertilizer assistance operations were initiated or completed. They involved the shipment of about 270,000 tons of fertilizer—valued at \$75 million—to 39 of the neediest developing countries in Africa, 18 in Asia and three in Latin America.

#### Fisheries

Estimated at some 70 million tons, the 1975 world fisheries catch matched the 1974 level. The supply of fish for human consumption, as opposed to fish meal for stock feeding, reached a record 50 million tons compared with 37 million tons in 1965, the expansion rate exceeding that of the world population.

Fishery projects in 1976 totalled 137. Of these, 40, valued at \$11.7 million, were supported by national development agency contributions while 30 projects, involving \$16.8 million, were co-operative efforts between FAO and regional fishery commissions.

Short-term projects carried out in 1976 included demonstration of fishing methods in Yemen, which increased the catch rate of sardines to a level that ensured the viability of a profitable fish-meal operation, and identification of a quality-control problem that was handicapping exports in Bangladesh. The FAO Technical Co-operation Programme helped rehabilitate small-scale fisheries in the Philippines after an earthquake.

During the year, FAO co-operated with fishery agencies on projects such as stock-assessment courses, acoustic methods of resource survey, and tuna-population dynamics.

Regional collaboration emphasized pooling of data and co-ordination of national expertise. During 1976, working parties studied resources off West Africa and the shrimp stocks in the Malacca Strait and off the coasts of Iran and the Arabian Peninsula. Inland fishery resources in Asia and the Caribbean were investigated. The decline in whale stocks was discussed, and a World Conference on Aquaculture (fish farming) was held in Japan with over 400 participants from 48 countries.

The General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, one of FAO's eight fishery bodies, co-ordinated four pilot projects involving more than 50 research centres, with financial support from UNDP. The Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System was accepted as a United Nations information system in 1976. The FAO Council approved the statutes of a new Inland Fishery Commission for Latin America, and the FAO-drafted Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution was adopted in 1976.

### Forestry

More than 300 FAO forestry experts worked in 72 countries during 1976, helping Governments to operate 166 projects ranging from pulp and paper production to wildlife conservation and sawmilling. A joint UNDP/FAO project in northern Thailand successfully countered the annual destruction of 40,000 to 50,000 hectares of forest by intensive forestry practice combined with improved measures for settled agriculture such as horticulture, animal husbandry and small-scale crop production.

India received \$600,000 worth of equipment under a UNDP/FAO project to reduce India's dependence on paper imports by raising the annual production of paper to 2 million tons by 1980.

Other projects in 1976 included institution-building assistance to Honduras, sawmilling in Nigeria (a joint FAO/Finland Trust Fund effort) and crocodile exploitation in Papua New Guinea sponsored by FAO and UNDP.

The role of forestry in a rehabilitation programme for the Sahel was discussed at a meeting held in Senegal, and FAO helped prepare a feasibility study on the establishment of a southern Sahara green belt for the United Nations Conference on Desertification to be held in 1977. Three forestry conservation guides were published during 1976.

With financial assistance from UNEP, FAO started a project for the conservation of forest genetic resources. Seeds and funds were distributed to establish conservation stands of tropical pines and eucalypts in developing countries.

The inroads on tropical moist forests and the problem of harvesting their wood without jeopardizing the environment were analysed in a survey completed in 1976. With tropical forest products as a major commodity export of developing countries, a new FAO service was launched in 1976 to provide monthly information on tropical hardwood trade. Studies were conducted during the year on the pulp and paper-making properties of fast-growing wood species and the technical and economic problems of small papermills, and data were assembled for industrial planning in developing regions.

The Association of Latin American Centres of

Forestry Education was founded in 1976 and workshops on forestry development and planning were held in India and the Philippines.

### Livestock

A five-year operational plan was launched in 1976 for the control of African animal trypanosomiasis, a disease similar to human sleeping-sickness, borne by the tsetse fly, which prevents cattle-rearing in most of the broad, humid belt stretching across Africa. Initial operations were to concentrate on training, applied research, pilot projects and expanded rearing of disease-tolerant cattle, as well as the development of rational land-use systems.

Assistance in controlling major infectious diseases of livestock and poultry was strengthened in 1976 and efforts made to contain the growing threat of foot-and-mouth disease in developing countries.

A regional animal production and health commission for Asia, the Far East and the South-West Pacific was formed in 1976 to help small-scale farmers and to co-ordinate national policies and programmes.

Under the FAO dairy training programme, courses were organized in which 140 trainees participated during the year. In 17 developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, FAO assisted national dairy training courses for 500 students. Since the inception of FAO's programme, regional and national courses have been attended by some 4,300 participants.

A two-phase UNDP/FAO project to help Malawi reduce imports of beef and dairy products was considered so successful that the Malawi Government requested a third phase, due to start in 1977. Dairy plants were established under the project, and extension work resulted in more sophisticated methods of animal production.

The genetic improvement of livestock was pursued through the artificial insemination and breeding programme initiated by FAO. A co-operative effort was organized on a number of Polish State farms, where Friesian bull semen from 10 countries was used to produce about 1,200 calves from different strains every year.

The FAO's International Scheme for the Co-ordination of Dairy Development and its International Meat Development Scheme sent missions to Guyana, Mongolia, the Niger, Peru, Surinam, Tunisia and Turkey in order to explore the development requirements of dairy-livestock and pasture improvement, staff training in dairy technology and the improvement of infrastructure. Consultations were arranged with donor countries to discuss proposals arising from missions to Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. As at the end of 1976,

FAO had assisted with the preparation of dairy development plans for 28 countries. Project proposals totalling \$40 million were supported by donor countries and organizations. Four reports dealing with Ecuador, Ethiopia, Malta and the Sudan were published.

#### Nutrition

In 1976, national efforts to plan nutritional improvement began receiving specialized inter-agency backing. Bangladesh, Senegal, Sri Lanka and the Upper Volta were the first countries to receive nutrition-planning assistance. During the year, FAO operated or planned nearly 100 nutrition projects, and initiated joint projects with UNEP to deal with environmental contaminants in food.

Education and training were FAO's main focus in the area of applied nutrition. Training programmes for middle-level field workers were strengthened in Rwanda and the Sudan, and a three-year project funded by the Norwegian Development Agency became operational in 1976. With consultancy visits to nine more countries during the year, the assessment of current training and research in nutrition and food science in Africa neared completion. Assistance was extended to agricultural institutions teaching nutrition in Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic and Swaziland. A nutrition institute in Morocco was established with UNDP/FAO assistance to train agricultural students and to operate a research laboratory.

A large-scale nutrition programme in Colombia was appraised jointly by FAO and the World Bank. The programme was to incorporate a plan for subsidizing purchases of locally manufactured food mixtures by low-income consumers. In co-operation with the Swedish International Development Agency, FAO provided fellowships for food marketing specialists in the Andean Pact countries (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) and held a workshop on food promotion for participants from the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

The FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted 21 international food standards in 1976. The Commission, with a membership of 114 countries, was established to protect the consumer against health hazards and fraud and to ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food standards.

Food quality, inspection and control programmes and their implications for the promotion of trade and agro-industry figured among nearly

100 FAO nutrition projects operating in 1976. Operational assistance focusing on training was given to Kuwait, Mexico, Qatar, Zambia and the East African countries.

#### Agricultural services

The improvement of rural life received high priority during 1976. Studies were made on land settlement, changes in land tenure and farm production structure in several countries of Africa and Latin America.

During the year, discussions continued on the role of farmers' organizations and rural trade-unions to help bring the rural poor into the mainstream of development.

A large-scale UNDP project in Malaysia, for which FAO served as executing agency, was completed in 1976. The organization provided experts and consultants to incorporate the country's many agro-based co-operatives and farmers' associations into a single national structure which would benefit some 700,000 smallholder farm families.

The role of women in promoting rural development was increasingly recognized. During the year, FAO emphasized training in home economics and related subjects and helped set up itinerant training workshops for women.

To alleviate the shortage of qualified personnel in developing countries, two campaigns were launched in 1976: one to co-ordinate systems of agricultural education and training, the other to train agricultural extension workers who were to pass on their knowledge to farmers, rural labourers and their families. This project involved 60 training specialists in 30 developing countries and was a co-operative effort by FAO, UNDP, the World Bank and the Swedish and the Norwegian international development agencies.

During 1976, FAO continued to participate in and organize seminars and conferences on agricultural planning and co-operation in developing countries, such as the eighth agricultural planning course for Spanish-speaking member countries, which lasted four months and was attended by 25 participants from 19 countries.

The organization acted as a depository and clearing-house for information and helped developing countries to draw up or amend legislation concerning agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and related activities. Assistance on legal and institutional aspects of fisheries development and management was extended to the Gambia, Malaysia, Mexico and the Philippines. At the request of the Dominican Republic, a course in agrarian law was given to lawyers from 13 State institutions.

A training course in remote sensing in agriculture was held at FAO headquarters in October 1976 to apply new techniques to land use and crop inventory in semi-arid African countries. The organization's remote sensing unit became operational in January 1976 and was servicing over 100 FAO field projects—many of them using satellite imagery.

Remote sensing was also used to detect locust breeding areas and to deal with locusts before they swarmed. Promising results were reported from the Haggar Mountains in Algeria, where the first remote-sensing experiment was carried out by national ground-survey teams and FAO units. Some 30 developing countries were given advisory and operational assistance in the use of this technique in agriculture—including hydrology and soil surveys—fisheries and forestry.

#### Nuclear energy in agriculture

Under a programme jointly operated by FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to apply nuclear techniques to food and agriculture, more than 170 agricultural research projects were undertaken in national institutes of developing countries.

During the year, scientists of developing countries were given advanced training in isotopes and radiation applied to agriculture. Methods of increasing grain legume production through efficient use of fertilizer were studied, including diagnostic and remedial techniques for micronutrient (mainly zinc) deficiencies in flooded rice soils and the control of nitrogen's potential role as pollutant in food, feed or water.

The multilateral project for tsetse fly suppression by releasing sterile insects continued in 1976. A tsetse mass-production facility was designed in co-operation with the Nigerian authorities and production of sterilized tsetse started in the United Republic of Tanzania. Research on sterile insects for control of the Mediterranean fruit fly and olive fly was completed in 1976.

Livestock was discussed at a symposium on the use of nuclear techniques in animal production and health, and a research programme to correct infertility in farm animals was established. The evaluation of irradiated food proceeded during the year, and clearance was given to several items. In 1976, pilot or commercial-scale irradiation plants were available for food irradiation in 30 countries.

#### Agricultural statistics

By the end of 1976, the results from 39 of the more than 100 countries participating in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture were published in the FAO Census Bulletin. Also issued was the programme for the 1980 world census.

By the end of 1976, the organization's computer storage and processing system for food and agricultural statistics covered some 400 primary and 100 processed commodities from more than 200 countries and territories. Tables analysing food supplies in terms of calories, proteins and fats were published for some 80 countries. A Fertilizer Data Centre was established to monitor data on plant nutrients. Work started on the compilation of data on production capacities and fertilizer raw materials.

#### Publications

In addition to occasional books and papers published under FAO's aegis, the organization issued its annual *Commodity Review and Outlook*, the *Animal Health Yearbook*, the *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*, the *Production Yearbook* and the *Trade Yearbook*. Quarterlies included the *Plant Protection Bulletin*, *World Animal Review*, *Food and Nutrition* and the forestry magazine, *Unasylva*. *Ceres*, a review of agricultural, economic and social aspects of development, appeared on a bi-monthly basis. Monthlies included the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*. At a popular level, FAO published *Billions More to Feed*. Lists of publications, depository libraries and sales agents appeared in *FAO Books in Print*.

#### Secretariat

The total number of staff employed by FAO at the end of 1976 at its headquarters and regional and country offices stood at 3,911, of whom 1,420 (drawn from more than 117 countries) were in the professional and higher categories and 2,491 in the general service category. In addition, field project personnel, working in 113 countries and territories, comprised 1,907 staff members in the professional and higher categories and 357 in the general service category.

#### Budget

The eighteenth session of the FAO Conference, meeting in November/December 1975, approved a budget of \$167 million to finance the FAO regular programme for the 1976-1977 biennium.

# Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1976 and 1977)\*

| CONTRIBUTION           |            |                                  | CONTRIBUTION            |            |                                  | CONTRIBUTION          |            |                                  |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| MEMBER                 | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | MEMBER                  | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | MEMBER                | Percentage | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |
| Afghanistan            | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Guatemala               | 0.04       | 32,636                           | Panama                | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Albania                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Guinea                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Papua New Guinea      | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Algeria                | 0.10       | 81,590                           | Guinea-Bissau           | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Paraguay              | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Argentina              | 1.06       | 864,854                          | Guyana                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Peru                  | 0.09       | 73,431                           |
| Australia              | 1.83       | 1,493,097                        | Haiti                   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Philippines           | 0.23       | 187,657                          |
| Austria                | 0.71       | 579,289                          | Honduras                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Poland                | 1.61       | 1,313,599                        |
| Bahamas                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Hungary                 | 0.42       | 342,678                          | Portugal              | 0.19       | 155,021                          |
| Bahrain                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Iceland                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Qatar                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Bangladesh             | 0.10       | 81,590                           | India                   | 1.53       | 1,248,327                        | Republic of Korea     | 0.14       | 114,226                          |
| Barbados               | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Indonesia               | 0.24       | 195,816                          | Romania               | 0.38       | 310,042                          |
| Belgium                | 1.34       | 1,093,306                        | Iran                    | 0.25       | 203,975                          | Rwanda                | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Benin                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Iraq                    | 0.06       | 48,954                           | Saudi Arabia          | 0.08       | 65,272                           |
| Bolivia                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Ireland                 | 0.19       | 155,021                          | Senegal               | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Botswana               | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Israel                  | 0.27       | 220,293                          | Sierra Leone          | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Brazil                 | 0.98       | 799,582                          | Italy                   | 4.59       | 3,744,981                        | Socialist Republic of |            |                                  |
| Bulgaria               | 0.18       | 146,862                          | Ivory Coast             | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Viet Nam              | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Burma                  | 0.04       | 32,636                           | Jamaica                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Somalia               | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Burundi                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Japan                   | 9.11       | 7,432,849                        | Spain                 | 1.26       | 1,028,034                        |
| Canada                 | 4.05       | 3,304,395                        | Jordan                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Sri Lanka             | 0.04       | 32,636                           |
| Cape Verde             | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Kenya                   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Sudan                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Central African Empire | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Kuwait                  | 0.11       | 89,749                           | Surinam               | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Chad                   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Lao People's Democratic |            |                                  | Swaziland             | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Chile                  | 0.18       | 146,862                          | Republic                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Sweden                | 1.66       | 1,354,394                        |
| China                  | 7.01       | 5,719,459                        | Lebanon                 | 0.04       | 32,636                           | Switzerland           | 1.04       | 848,536                          |
| Colombia               | 0.20       | 163,180                          | Lesotho                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Syrian Arab Republic  | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Congo                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Liberia                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Thailand              | 0.14       | 114,226                          |
| Costa Rica             | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Libyan Arab Republic    | 0.14       | 114,226                          | Togo                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Cuba                   | 0.14       | 114,226                          | Luxembourg              | 0.05       | 40,795                           | Trinidad and Tobago   | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Cyprus                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Madagascar              | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Tunisia               | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Czechoslovakia         | 1.13       | 921,967                          | Malawi                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Turkey                | 0.37       | 301,883                          |
| Democratic Kampuchea   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Malaysia                | 0.09       | 73,431                           | Uganda                | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Democratic Yemen       | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Maldives                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | United Arab Emirates  | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Denmark                | 0.80       | 652,720                          | Mali                    | 0.02       | 16,318                           | United Kingdom        | 6.76       | 5,540,484                        |
| Dominican Republic     | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Malta                   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | United Republic       |            |                                  |
| Ecuador                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Mauritania              | 0.02       | 16,318                           | of Cameroon           | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Egypt                  | 0.15       | 122,385                          | Mauritius               | 0.02       | 16,318                           | United Republic       |            |                                  |
| El Salvador            | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Mexico                  | 1.10       | 897,490                          | of Tanzania           | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Ethiopia               | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Mongolia                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | United States         | 25.00      | 20,797,500                       |
| Fiji                   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Morocco                 | 0.08       | 65,272                           | Upper Volta           | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Finland                | 0.53       | 432,427                          | Nepal                   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Uruguay               | 0.08       | 65,272                           |
| France                 | 7.47       | 6,094,773                        | Netherlands             | 1.58       | 1,289,122                        | Venezuela             | 0.41       | 334,519                          |
| Gabon                  | 0.02       | 16,318                           | New Zealand             | 0.36       | 293,724                          | Yemen                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Gambia                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Nicaragua               | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Yugoslavia            | 0.43       | 350,837                          |
| Germany, Federal       |            |                                  | Niger                   | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Zaire                 | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Republic of            | 9.04       | 7,375,736                        | Nigeria                 | 0.13       | 106,067                          | Zambia                | 0.02       | 16,318                           |
| Ghana                  | 0.05       | 40,795                           | Norway                  | 0.55       | 448,745                          | Total                 | 100.00     | 82,015,000                       |
| Greece                 | 0.41       | 334,519                          | Oman                    | 0.02       | 16,318                           |                       |            |                                  |
| Grenada                | 0.02       | 16,318                           | Pakistan                | 0.18       | 146,862                          |                       |            |                                  |

\*The total sum for the biennium 1976-1977 was \$164,030,000.

# Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

## MEMBERS

Holding office until conclusion of nineteenth session of the FAO Conference, November 1977: Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Gabon, Gambia, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United States.

Holding office until 31 December 1976: Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Italy, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Niger,

Pakistan, 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, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Venezuela.



### 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: Thomas C. M. Robinson (ad interim).  
Co-ordinator, Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development: Hans A. H. Dali.

##### DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General (Programme and Budget): E. M. West.  
Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department: P. Skoufis.  
Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department: D. F. R. Bommer.  
Assistant Director-General, Development Department: J. F. Yriart.

Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department: H. Watzinger.  
Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department: K. F. S. King.  
Assistant Director-General, Department of General Affairs and Information: H. W. Mandefield.  
Officer-in-Charge, Economic and Social Department: D. J. Walton.

##### 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: P. 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 for Agrarian Reform Building  
Dokki  
P. O. Box 2223  
Cairo, Egypt

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 with the United Nations  
Room 2470, United Nations Headquarters  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office for North America  
1776 F Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20437, United States

## Chapter IV

## The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

During 1976, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)<sup>1</sup> gave priority to encouraging the development of communications and cultural policies in many of its member States. A broad range of activities in the humanities, natural sciences, social sciences and communications fields continued.

During 1976, the following States joined UNESCO, bringing the number of member States to 140: Surinam (16 July), Papua New Guinea (4 October), Mozambique (11 October) and Seychelles (18 October). The organization also had two associate members, the British Eastern Caribbean Group and Namibia.

### Education

During 1976, UNESCO emphasized the renovation of educational systems to enable education to make a more effective contribution to the solution of major human problems.

The nineteenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO, held at Nairobi, Kenya, in October and November 1976, recommended that adult education be regarded as an integral part of lifelong education. The General Conference also adopted a convention on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in the Arab States and European countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

During the year a study of obstacles in the way of creating a new international order and UNESCO's possible role in the process, *Moving Towards Change*, was published. A conference of ministers of education of the African member States of UNESCO was held at Lagos, Nigeria. The conference emphasized the study of problems involved in the renovation of African educational systems and adopted a declaration urging far-reaching changes in education in order to provide impetus to social and political change.

The first international conference of ministers and senior officials responsible for physical education and sports was held at UNESCO headquarters at Paris in April. The conference, which was attended by representatives of 106 countries, urged the establishment of a permanent body to co-ordinate co-operation in those fields.

Training of educational personnel continued. More than 30 teacher-training projects were carried out in Africa and 47 expert planning missions on educational financing were sent to member

States under a co-operative programme with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The organization also continued its work with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in 512 schools, gave assistance to six vocational and technical training centres and three pre-service teacher-training centres, and supervised entrance examinations in Gaza for 7,400 candidates wishing to continue their studies at Arab universities. A United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project for assistance to African national liberation movements was transformed into a series of separate projects, and activities meeting the requirements of each movement were carried out.

The organization's programme for the access of women to education collected reports on achievements in this field from Brazil, Ghana, Japan, Tunisia, the USSR and the United States, and arranged fellowships for 14 women.

### Natural sciences

The organization's major scientific meeting in 1976, an intergovernmental conference on the assessment and mitigation of earthquake risks, was held at Paris. Attended by 160 delegates and observers from 52 countries, the conference considered the prediction of earthquakes, scientific and technical problems, and the human, social and economic aspects involved in protecting populations against earthquakes.

A Conference of Ministers of Arab States Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development was held at Rabat, Morocco, in August. The meeting sought to strengthen co-operation in the following areas: the study and management of water resources; the ecology of arid and semi-arid lands; geological and geophysical research; the study of the marine environment and coastal zones; and non-traditional sources of energy. The Conference decided to create an Arab fund to finance scientific and technological research in the Arab States.

An International Conference on the Education and Training of Engineers was held in April at New

<sup>1</sup> For information about the activities of UNESCO prior to 1976, see reports of UNESCO to the United Nations, reports of the Director-General of UNESCO to the General Conference and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

Delhi, India. Another meeting, which was held at Tunis, Tunisia, on the status of scientific researchers in developing countries, considered ways to halt the "brain drain."

Progress was made in building the machinery of international scientific co-operation. The International Geological Correlation Programme continued; 69 countries formed national committees for the programme and 55 research projects were under way, some of which dealt with economically important minerals and special problems of fossil fuels accumulation.

Progress continued on the Intergovernmental Programme on Man and the Biosphere by the creation of an international network of biosphere reserves. A large integrated project on arid lands was launched in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, and a working site was established in northern Kenya.

The organization also participated in the Joint Oceanographic Assembly held in September at Edinburgh, Scotland. The organization's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission helped developing countries in Latin America and Eastern Africa to set up a joint research programme on oceanic upwelling in offshore areas, a process which leads to increased productivity of fisheries.

By the end of 1976 the UNESCO intergovernmental programme for co-operation in the field of scientific and technological information had national committees in 80 countries. The intergovernmental information programme provided assistance to 20 developing countries to help them strengthen their information systems.

### **Social sciences and their application**

A section to deal with the social sciences and their application was established in the secretariat of UNESCO in 1976. Emphasis was placed on: the fundamental application of those disciplines and the clarification of concepts and criteria; the professional responsibilities of social scientists; the relationship between social sciences and natural sciences; and the need for interdisciplinary research into such questions as the reaction of the social sciences to problems created by scientific and technological revolution. Among improvements in the information and documentation services was the incorporation of those services into UNESCO's intergovernmental information programme. The World List of Social Science Publications and Volume I of a new series on the World-wide Service of Information about the Social Sciences were published.

A study was carried out on the problems of development, including developmental aid, the impact of transnational enterprises on education, science, culture and communication, and the socio-cultural aspects of development. Work was

intensified on the application of the social sciences to the administration and management of development, to rural development, to the conditions of migrant workers, to problems of drug abuse and to the social aspects of environmental problems.

The organization continued its work on the analysis of manifestations, causes and effects of the violation of human rights and violations of peace. Other studies concerned conditions necessary for the respect of fundamental rights and liberties in multi-ethnic societies and the structural integration of immigrants in Western Europe. Studies continued on societies in southern Africa in relation to the effects of apartheid and domination by white minorities. In its efforts to promote international co-operation, UNESCO began to concentrate on disarmament and the study of violence.

The organization continued to support the increasing role of women in society by strengthening international collaboration among the organs of the United Nations, as well as with women's movements and interested non-governmental organizations.

Youth programmes were designed to promote greater participation by youth in the affairs of society, and young people and their organizations were more closely linked to UNESCO programmes. In 1976 such programmes dealt with studies on unemployment among youth and the development of their cultural life, the problems of young workers, and the promotion of voluntary service for development.

Themes of other meetings held in 1976 included: the effects of technological innovation on man's cultural environment; education goals and theories (held jointly with the International Bureau of Education); main trends of interdisciplinary research in the social sciences and humanities; the interpretations of experiences by and through the mass media; and the role of the social and human sciences with regard to the problems of peace.

### **Culture**

Special attention was paid to the co-ordination of international effort when implementing projects financed through voluntary contributions for major restoration campaigns, such as those for Philae, Egypt, and Borobudur, Indonesia. Many of the private committees contributing to the project to safeguard Venice, Italy, were also able to carry out a number of restoration projects.

For the training of specialists in the conservation of cultural property and in museology, two types of courses were organized: international courses at the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property at Rome, Italy, and regional courses at Jos, Nigeria, and Cuzco, Peru. Recommendations on the inter-

national exchange of cultural property and on the safeguarding and contemporary role of historic areas were adopted by the 1976 General Conference.

The General Conference also adopted an international recommendation on people's participation in and contribution to cultural life.

The International Fund for the Promotion of Culture became operational in 1976. The Fund, through loans, subventions and investments, was established to finance cultural projects in the organization's member States; its resources were obtained from public and private voluntary contributions.

A total of 28 States ratified or accepted the 1972 International Convention concerning the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Convention's first general assembly of States was held at Nairobi in November 1976 during the General Conference, and members of the World Heritage Committee were elected.

The World Cultural Heritage Bulletin was published three times during the year in English, French and Spanish. The periodical Museums was published in English and French. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations, such as the International Council of Museums, the International Council of Monuments and Sites and the International Federation of Landscape Architects, was strengthened.

The UNESCO programme of cultural studies and dissemination had three main components in 1976: regional studies, intercultural studies, and dissemination of cultural works. Increasing emphasis was laid on the study of intercultural relations and the impact of technologically advanced societies on culture. Various publications on aspects of world civilizations were prepared and published, as well as 26 books in the various series of the UNESCO collection of representative works.

### Communications

The first Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean was held at San José, Costa Rica, from 12 to 21 July 1976. The meeting made recommendations to member States of the region on: the current situation and trends in communication policies; the role of communications in an integrated approach to development, especially in the fields of education, science and culture; problems arising from the development of modern systems of communication, including access, participation and the right to communicate; the rights and responsibilities of communicators; approaches to the formulation of policies, problems and methods of planning; professional training; research and evaluation; and the contribution of communications to the process of regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Declaration of San José

emphasized the essential functions of communications in the establishment of the new international economic order. A second conference in this series was planned for Asia in 1978.

The General Conference adopted a resolution inviting the Director-General of UNESCO to give careful attention to the recommendations approved by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976, which called for reinforcement of the resources provided for communication and information activities.

During the year UNESCO continued its programme for the development of communication systems. Regional advisers in the Arab States, Africa and Asia assisted member States in the formulation of development plans and in the establishment of training facilities. Training courses were organized in co-operation with the Asian Institute for Broadcast Development and with the Kenya Institute of Mass Communication. Assistance was given to develop rural newspapers in Ghana, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, and community communication projects were supported in Peru and Venezuela.

A new concept, NATIS (national information systems), emphasized the need for co-operative action at the national level in the fields of documentation, libraries, archives and book promotion. To promote awareness of NATIS, meetings were organized in various regions by UNESCO or under the sponsorship of UNESCO. The Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean recommended that member States in that region establish national information systems as an integral part of their national communications policy. Other international meetings, notably those organized by international non-governmental organizations, discussed NATIS and made recommendations for UNESCO action in this area.

A major global objective of UNESCO was the achievement of universal bibliographic control, which would assume the establishment of an agency in each country to produce a bibliography of publications issued in that country. Preparation and studies were made in co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations on various aspects of standardized cataloguing and exchange of information, using either manual or computerized methods of producing national bibliographies. An international congress on this subject was to be held in 1977, at which approximately 120 national bibliographic agencies would be represented.

A number of national projects were promoted, primarily directed towards the training of book personnel, the creation of national book-development councils and the improvement of writing and

publishing skills in the field of books for children.

Technical seminars and training courses were held under the auspices of UNESCO regional book-development centres in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and Latin America. The organization continued assistance to a co-publishing programme of children's books in Asia, which included 15 member States. The Regional Book Development Centre at Karachi, Pakistan, was restructured to include cultural activities and was to operate as the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture and Book Development in Asia after January 1977.

Two international meetings of experts were devoted to book production in multilingual countries and to the promotion of reading. Projects assisted through UNDP included the restructuring of the Cuban Book Institute, the establishment of a printing unit in the Foreign Ministry of Ecuador and the development, in Morocco, of a simplified system of vowelized Arab script.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the total number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO on permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments was 3,172, drawn from 122 nationalities. Of these staff members, 1,442 were in the professional or higher categories and 1,730 were in the general service and maintenance worker categories.

Of the professional staff, 611 were experts serving in the field; 334 of the general service and maintenance 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.

## ASSISTANCE APPROVED FOR 1975-1976 UNDER THE UNESCO PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

(By country and region and main field of aid, as at 31 December 1976; in US dollars)

| COUNTRY<br>AND REGION          | Education | Natural<br>sciences | Social<br>sciences | Culture and<br>communication | Training<br>abroad and<br>national<br>commissions | Copyright and<br>statistics | Total  |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| Africa                         |           |                     |                    |                              |   |                             |        |
| Angola                         | 9,920     | —                   | 3,960              | —                            | —   | —                           | 13,880 |
| Benin                          | 17,130    | 12,910              | 17,910             | 37,080                       | 6,485   | 3,960                       | 95,475 |
| Burundi                        | 4,000     | 9,500               | —                  | —                            | 4,000   | —                           | 17,500 |
| Central African<br>Empire      | 6,960     | 10,980              | 11,940             | 13,470                       | 4,000   | —                           | 47,350 |
| Chad                           | 5,000     | —                   | 6,000              | 23,160                       | 1,500   | —                           | 35,660 |
| Congo                          | 4,800     | —                   | —                  | 21,140                       | 4,490   | —                           | 30,430 |
| Ethiopia                       | 3,000     | 3,000               | 4,000              | 18,940                       | 5,200   | —                           | 34,140 |
| Gabon                          | 8,940     | 6,000               | 4,950              | 10,960                       | 3,178   | —                           | 34,028 |
| Gambia                         | 9,000     | —                   | —                  | 8,940                        | —   | —                           | 17,940 |
| Ghana                          | 7,500     | —                   | 3,000              | 28,880                       | 4,200   | 3,960                       | 47,540 |
| Guinea                         | 5,000     | 13,500              | —                  | 20,500                       | 3,000   | —                           | 42,000 |
| Guinea-Bissau                  | —         | —                   | —                  | 41,880                       | —   | —                           | 41,880 |
| Ivory Coast                    | 3,000     | 3,000               | —                  | 19,280                       | 7,200   | —                           | 32,480 |
| Kenya                          | 13,800    | 6,000               | 2,000              | 9,610                        | 4,000   | —                           | 35,410 |
| Lesotho                        | 7,560     | 3,000               | 1,000              | 12,450                       | 1,200   | —                           | 25,210 |
| Liberia                        | 15,510    | —                   | 10,940             | 10,950                       | —   | —                           | 37,400 |
| Madagascar                     | 17,000    | —                   | 4,500              | 8,000                        | 5,485   | —                           | 34,985 |
| Malawi                         | 6,500     | —                   | —                  | 141                          | —   | —                           | 6,641  |
| Mali                           | 5,280     | 1,980               | 5,000              | 16,780                       | 3,500   | 2,000                       | 34,540 |
| Mauritania                     | 7,500     | 660                 | —                  | 31,660                       | 4,000   | 6,960                       | 50,780 |
| Mauritius                      | 4,500     | 3,000               | —                  | 11,880                       | 4,000   | —                           | 23,380 |
| Niger                          | 6,000     | 5,000               | 7,940              | 26,890                       | 6,400   | —                           | 52,230 |
| Nigeria                        | 4,500     | 4,000               | 1,500              | 9,500                        | 9,000   | —                           | 28,500 |
| Rwanda                         | 7,450     | 10,000              | —                  | 17,200                       | 3,000   | —                           | 37,650 |
| Senegal                        | 19,160    | —                   | 3,000              | 25,940                       | 2,700   | 3,960                       | 54,760 |
| Seychelles                     | 62,850    | —                   | 4,350              | 12,010                       | 3,910   | —                           | 83,120 |
| Sierra Leone                   | 2,000     | 2,000               | —                  | 18,480                       | 3,200   | —                           | 25,680 |
| Somalia                        | 8,970     | —                   | —                  | 6,000                        | —   | 6,000                       | 20,970 |
| Togo                           | 6,000     | 6,940               | 19,910             | 25,240                       | 3,200   | —                           | 61,290 |
| Uganda                         | 6,310     | —                   | 1,000              | 23,550                       | 4,300   | —                           | 35,160 |
| United Republic of<br>Cameroon | 6,000     | 3,000               | 4,000              | 8,230                        | 4,000   | —                           | 25,230 |

| COUNTRY<br>AND REGION   | Education | Natural<br>sciences | Social<br>sciences | Culture and<br>communication | Training<br>abroad and<br>national<br>commissions | Copyright and<br>statistics | Total     |
|---|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Africa (cont.)  |           |                     |                    |                              |   |                             |           |
| United Republic of Tanzania   | 15,980    | 2,000               | 13,000             | 13,580                       | —   | —                           | 44,560    |
| Upper Volta   | 18,800    | 16,500              | 4,000              | 35,950                       | 5,000   | —                           | 80,250    |
| Zaire   | 9,320     | 14,910              | 6,000              | 5,000                        | —   | —                           | 35,230    |
| Zambia  | —         | 7,500               | 3,000              | 2,000                        | 3,500   | —                           | 16,000    |
| Common Afro-Malagasy<br>Organization                                | —         | —                   | 3,000              | —                            | —   | —                           | 3,000     |
| East African Community<br>Organization of African Unity             | —         | —                   | 9,000              | 20,880                       | —   | —                           | 29,880    |
| Regional  | 24,880    | —                   | —                  | —                            | —   | —                           | 24,880    |
| Regional total  | 360,120   | 145,380             | 173,900            | 620,251                      | 12,400  | 26,840                      | 1,452,539 |
| Latin America and the<br>Caribbean                                  |           |                     |                    |                              |   |                             |           |
| Argentina   | 6,000     | —                   | —                  | 23,940                       | 3,200   | 7,980                       | 41,120    |
| Barbados  | —         | —                   | —                  | 5,000                        | —   | —                           | 5,000     |
| Belize  | —         | —                   | —                  | 5,000                        | —   | —                           | 5,000     |
| Bolivia   | 3,000     | —                   | —                  | 12,000                       | 3,750   | —                           | 18,750    |
| Brazil  | —         | 2,970               | 8,000              | 31,578                       | —   | —                           | 42,548    |
| Chile   | 5,000     | —                   | —                  | 27,020                       | —   | —                           | 32,020    |
| Colombia  | 2,000     | —                   | 7,000              | —                            | 4,000   | —                           | 13,000    |
| Costa Rica  | 6,000     | 1,980               | 29,130             | 26,220                       | —   | —                           | 63,330    |
| Cuba  | 5,000     | 10,500              | 2,000              | 20,970                       | 4,980   | —                           | 43,450    |
| Dominican Republic  | 12,510    | —                   | 2,500              | 6,000                        | 3,480   | —                           | 24,490    |
| Ecuador   | 6,000     | —                   | 10,000             | 5,940                        | 3,000   | —                           | 24,940    |
| El Salvador   | —         | —                   | —                  | 5,940                        | 3,000   | —                           | 8,940     |
| Guatemala   | —         | —                   | —                  | —                            | 4,000   | —                           | 4,000     |
| Haiti   | 13,500    | 11,880              | —                  | 7,940                        | 3,500   | —                           | 36,820    |
| Honduras  | —         | —                   | —                  | 12,940                       | 3,820   | —                           | 16,760    |
| Jamaica   | —         | —                   | —                  | 14,000                       | —   | —                           | 14,000    |
| Mexico  | 8,500     | 3,700               | —                  | 12,480                       | 4,000   | —                           | 28,680    |
| Nicaragua   | 3,500     | —                   | —                  | —                            | —   | —                           | 3,500     |
| Panama  | 7,000     | —                   | 7,000              | 23,410                       | —   | —                           | 37,410    |
| Paraguay  | —         | —                   | —                  | 12,960                       | 3,100   | —                           | 16,060    |
| Peru  | 2,970     | —                   | —                  | 7,970                        | 3,500   | —                           | 14,440    |
| Trinidad and Tobago   | 5,000     | —                   | —                  | 8,480                        | 2,000   | —                           | 15,480    |
| Uruguay   | —         | 3,960               | —                  | —                            | —   | —                           | 3,960     |
| Venezuela   | 16,500    | —                   | —                  | 7,500                        | 4,000   | —                           | 28,000    |
| Regional  | —         | —                   | —                  | —                            | 1,700   | —                           | 1,700     |
| Regional total  | 102,480   | 34,990              | 65,630             | 277,288                      | 55,030  | 7,980                       | 543,398   |
| Arab States   |           |                     |                    |                              |   |                             |           |
| Algeria   | 6,990     | 10,500              | 3,000              | 18,000                       | 1,500   | —                           | 39,990    |
| Bahrain   | 3,000     | —                   | 11,940             | 4,470                        | 3,485   | —                           | 22,895    |
| Democratic Yemen  | 5,000     | —                   | —                  | 16,950                       | 3,500   | —                           | 25,450    |
| Egypt   | 11,960    | 3,000               | 8,000              | 35,930                       | 5,000   | —                           | 63,890    |
| Iraq  | —         | —                   | —                  | 22,930                       | 4,800   | —                           | 27,730    |
| Jordan  | 3,000     | 8,970               | —                  | 20,960                       | 4,000   | —                           | 36,930    |
| Lebanon   | 1,500     | —                   | 6,500              | 8,000                        | 19,830  | —                           | 35,830    |
| Libyan Arab Republic  | 6,000     | 4,000               | —                  | 16,230                       | 3,950   | —                           | 30,180    |
| Morocco   | —         | 2,000               | —                  | 5,620                        | 1,500   | —                           | 9,120     |
| Saudi Arabia  | 9,900     | —                   | —                  | 4,500                        | —   | —                           | 14,400    |
| Sudan   | 5,640     | 7,480               | —                  | 14,280                       | 5,000   | 6,000                       | 38,400    |
| Syrian Arab Republic  | 12,500    | 9,000               | —                  | 25,380                       | —   | —                           | 46,880    |
| Tunisia   | 3,000     | 7,260               | 3,970              | 19,320                       | 1,000   | —                           | 34,550    |
| United Arab Emirates  | 10,000    | —                   | —                  | —                            | —   | —                           | 10,000    |
| Yemen   | 7,470     | 3,000               | —                  | 10,940                       | —   | —                           | 21,410    |
| Arab League Educational,<br>Cultural and Scientific<br>Organization | 12,000    | 2,000               | 9,460              | 7,000                        | 5,940   | —                           | 36,400    |
| Palestine Liberation<br>Organization                                | 8,000     | —                   | —                  | 8,000                        | —   | —                           | 16,000    |
| Regional  | —         | —                   | —                  | —                            | 7,000   | —                           | 7,000     |
| Regional total  | 105,960   | 57,210              | 42,870             | 238,510                      | 66,505  | 6,000                       | 517,055   |

## The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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| COUNTRY<br>AND REGION                    | Education | Natural<br>sciences | Social<br>sciences | Culture and<br>communication | Training<br>abroad and<br>national<br>commissions | Copyright and<br>statistics | Total   |
|--|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|
| Asia and the Pacific                     |           |                     |                    |                              |   |                             |         |
| Afghanistan                              | 4,640     | 3,980               | 5,480              | 33,160                       | 4,600   | —                           | 51,860  |
| Australia                                | 8,000     | —                   | 3,000              | 13,000                       | 1,650   | —                           | 25,650  |
| Bangladesh                               | —         | 9,500               | —                  | 13,500                       | 3,500   | —                           | 26,500  |
| Burma                                    | 4,500     | —                   | —                  | 15,000                       | 4,000   | —                           | 23,500  |
| Democratic Kampuchea                     | —         | —                   | —                  | 4,000                        | 3,500   | —                           | 7,500   |
| Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea | 25,000    | —                   | —                  | —                            | 3,000   | —                           | 28,000  |
| India                                    | 5,500     | 9,500               | —                  | 40,780                       | 5,000   | 3,960                       | 64,740  |
| Indonesia                                | 4,500     | 2,970               | —                  | 17,930                       | 3,800   | —                           | 29,200  |
| Iran                                     | 5,000     | 5,940               | 13,910             | 10,000                       | 4,000   | —                           | 38,850  |
| Japan                                    | —         | —                   | 10,000             | 29,970                       | 3,000   | —                           | 42,970  |
| Lao People's Democratic<br>Republic      | —         | —                   | —                  | —                            | 10,000  | —                           | 10,000  |
| Malaysia                                 | 3,990     | 6,000               | —                  | 21,900                       | —   | —                           | 31,890  |
| Mongolia                                 | 1,980     | 1,980               | —                  | 16,000                       | 2,450   | —                           | 22,410  |
| Nepal                                    | 4,250     | 2,500               | 1,000              | 11,980                       | 5,000   | —                           | 24,730  |
| New Zealand                              | —         | —                   | —                  | 15,500                       | —   | —                           | 15,500  |
| Pakistan                                 | —         | —                   | —                  | 29,370                       | 4,000   | —                           | 33,370  |
| Papua New Guinea                         | —         | —                   | —                  | 11,000                       | —   | —                           | 11,000  |
| Philippines                              | 2,970     | —                   | 8,910              | 18,260                       | 2,000   | —                           | 32,140  |
| Republic of Korea                        | 5,000     | —                   | 6,000              | 5,000                        | 4,000   | —                           | 20,000  |
| Singapore                                | 5,940     | 3,000               | —                  | 2,970                        | —   | —                           | 11,910  |
| Socialist Republic of<br>Viet Nam        | 10,000    | —                   | 2,500              | 18,000                       | —   | —                           | 30,500  |
| Sri Lanka                                | 3,000     | 4,980               | 5,000              | 22,280                       | 300   | 3,960                       | 39,520  |
| Thailand                                 | 14,470    | —                   | 12,280             | 7,760                        | 4,000   | —                           | 38,510  |
| South Pacific Commission                 | —         | —                   | —                  | 4,000                        | —   | —                           | 4,000   |
| Regional                                 | —         | 4,500               | —                  | 10,000                       | 24,500  | —                           | 39,000  |
| Regional total                           | 108,740   | 54,850              | 68,080             | 371,360                      | 92,300  | 7,920                       | 703,250 |
| Europe and North America                 |           |                     |                    |                              |   |                             |         |
| Albania                                  | 11,880    | —                   | —                  | 7,640                        | —   | —                           | 19,520  |
| Austria                                  | —         | —                   | 8,000              | 13,000                       | —   | —                           | 21,000  |
| Belgium                                  | 7,000     | —                   | 8,000              | 12,054                       | —   | —                           | 27,054  |
| Bulgaria                                 | 8,960     | 1,980               | 13,280             | 18,910                       | 350   | —                           | 43,480  |
| Byelorussian SSR                         | —         | 20,810              | 3,970              | 8,910                        | 3,500   | —                           | 37,190  |
| Canada                                   | 5,000     | 5,000               | 8,000              | 16,000                       | —   | —                           | 34,000  |
| Cyprus                                   | —         | 3,000               | —                  | 10,150                       | 2,000   | —                           | 15,150  |
| Czechoslovakia                           | 9,500     | —                   | —                  | 10,000                       | 2,000   | —                           | 21,500  |
| Denmark                                  | —         | —                   | —                  | 5,000                        | —   | —                           | 5,000   |
| Finland                                  | —         | —                   | 6,400              | 18,000                       | —   | —                           | 24,400  |
| France                                   | 5,000     | —                   | 2,000              | 24,500                       | —   | —                           | 31,500  |
| German Democratic Republic               | 8,000     | 1,980               | 10,180             | 16,600                       | 3,500   | —                           | 40,260  |
| Germany, Federal<br>Republic of          | 11,000    | 2,000               | —                  | 7,500                        | —   | —                           | 20,500  |
| Greece                                   | —         | —                   | 4,500              | 4,500                        | 4,000   | —                           | 13,000  |
| Hungary                                  | 10,270    | 2,970               | 5,470              | 15,900                       | 4,200   | —                           | 38,810  |
| Iceland                                  | —         | —                   | —                  | 14,850                       | —   | —                           | 14,850  |
| Ireland                                  | —         | —                   | —                  | 12,000                       | —   | —                           | 12,000  |
| Italy                                    | 7,000     | —                   | 11,000             | 4,500                        | —   | —                           | 22,500  |
| Malta                                    | 16,000    | —                   | 2,970              | 4,500                        | —   | —                           | 23,470  |
| Netherlands                              | —         | —                   | 15,000             | 8,000                        | 5,000   | —                           | 28,000  |
| Norway                                   | —         | —                   | 7,500              | —                            | —   | 2,500                       | 10,000  |
| Poland                                   | 11,500    | 6,620               | 8,000              | 12,560                       | 4,000   | —                           | 42,680  |
| Portugal                                 | 8,940     | —                   | —                  | 5,820                        | 5,000   | —                           | 19,760  |
| Romania                                  | 4,620     | —                   | 10,000             | 13,480                       | 4,000   | —                           | 32,100  |
| Spain                                    | —         | 3,000               | 10,500             | 5,000                        | 2,000   | —                           | 20,500  |
| Sweden                                   | —         | —                   | 3,600              | 2,500                        | —   | —                           | 6,100   |
| Switzerland                              | 4,100     | —                   | 2,000              | 4,500                        | —   | —                           | 10,600  |
| Turkey                                   | —         | —                   | 5,000              | 35,320                       | —   | —                           | 40,320  |
| Ukrainian SSR                            | 2,970     | 11,880              | 11,880             | 2,970                        | 3,000   | —                           | 32,700  |
| USSR                                     | 9,240     | 1,980               | 20,810             | 31,790                       | —   | —                           | 63,820  |
| United Kingdom                           | 7,000     | —                   | 8,750              | 18,000                       | —   | —                           | 33,750  |

| COUNTRY<br>AND REGION               | Education | Natural<br>sciences | Social<br>sciences | Culture and<br>communication | Training<br>abroad and<br>national<br>commissions | Copyright and<br>statistics | Total     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Europe and North<br>America (cont.) |           |                     |                    |                              |   |                             |           |
| United States                       | 16,500    | —                   | 18,400             | 12,000                       | —   | —                           | 46,900    |
| Yugoslavia                          | 13,150    | —                   | 7,500              | 22,420                       | 5,000   | —                           | 48,070    |
| Regional                            | —         | —                   | —                  | 8,500                        | 10,000  | —                           | 18,500    |
| Regional total                      | 177,630   | 61,220              | 212,710            | 407,374                      | 57,550  | 2,500                       | 918,984   |
| Interregional                       | 24,800    | —                   | 13,000             | 5,000                        | 23,000  | —                           | 65,800    |
| Grand total                         | 879,730   | 353,650             | 576,190            | 1,919,783                    | 420,433   | 51,240                      | 4,201,026 |

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS  
(Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1977)

| CONTRIBUTION                             |                 |                              | CONTRIBUTION                        |                 |                              | CONTRIBUTION                       |                 |                              |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| MEMBER                                   | Per-<br>centage | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | MEMBER                              | Per-<br>centage | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | MEMBER                             | Per-<br>centage | Amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |
| Afghanistan                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Haiti                               | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Qatar                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Albania                                  | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Honduras                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Republic of<br>Korea               | 0.13            | 140,595                      |
| Algeria                                  | 0.10            | 108,150                      | Hungary                             | 0.34            | 367,710                      | Romania                            | 0.26            | 281,190                      |
| Argentina                                | 0.82            | 886,830                      | Iceland                             | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Rwanda                             | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Australia                                | 1.51            | 1,633,065                    | India                               | 0.69            | 746,235                      | San Marino                         | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Austria                                  | 0.62            | 670,530                      | Indonesia                           | 0.14            | 151,410                      | Saudi Arabia                       | 0.24            | 259,560                      |
| Bahrain                                  | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Iran                                | 0.42            | 454,230                      | Senegal                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Bangladesh                               | 0.04            | 43,260                       | Iraq                                | 0.10            | 108,150                      | Seychelles                         | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Barbados                                 | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Ireland                             | 0.15            | 162,225                      | Sierra Leone                       | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Belgium                                  | 1.06            | 1,146,390                    | Israel                              | 0.24            | 259,560                      | Singapore                          | 0.08            | 86,520                       |
| Benin                                    | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Italy                               | 3.27            | 3,536,505                    | Socialist Republic<br>of Viet Nam  | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Bolivia                                  | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Ivory Coast                         | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Somalia                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Brazil                                   | 1.03            | 1,113,945                    | Jamaica                             | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Spain                              | 1.52            | 1,643,880                    |
| Bulgaria                                 | 0.13            | 140,595                      | Japan                               | 8.59            | 9,290,085                    | Sri Lanka                          | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Burma                                    | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Jordan                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Sudan                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Burundi                                  | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Kenya                               | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Surinam                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Byelorussian SSR                         | 0.40            | 432,600                      | Kuwait                              | 0.16            | 173,040                      | Sweden                             | 1.19            | 1,286,985                    |
| Canada                                   | 2.93            | 3,168,795                    | Lao People's<br>Democratic Republic | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Switzerland                        | 0.95            | 1,027,425                    |
| Central African<br>Empire                | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Lebanon                             | 0.03            | 32,445                       | Syrian Arab<br>Republic            | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Chad                                     | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Lesotho                             | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Thailand                           | 0.10            | 108,150                      |
| Chile                                    | 0.09            | 97,335                       | Liberia                             | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Togo                               | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| China                                    | 5.45            | 5,894,175                    | Libyan Arab<br>Republic             | 0.17            | 183,855                      | Trinidad and Tobago                | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Colombia                                 | 0.11            | 118,965                      | Luxembourg                          | 0.04            | 43,260                       | Tunisia                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Congo                                    | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Madagascar                          | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Turkey                             | 0.30            | 324,450                      |
| Costa Rica                               | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Malawi                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Uganda                             | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Cuba                                     | 0.13            | 140,595                      | Malaysia                            | 0.09            | 97,335                       | Ukrainian SSR                      | 1.49            | 1,611,435                    |
| Cyprus                                   | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Mali                                | 0.02            | 21,630                       | USSR                               | 11.23           | 12,145,245                   |
| Czechoslovakia                           | 0.86            | 930,090                      | Malta                               | 0.02            | 21,630                       | United Arab Emirates               | 0.08            | 86,520                       |
| Democratic Kampuchea                     | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Mauritania                          | 0.02            | 21,630                       | United Kingdom                     | 4.40            | 4,758,600                    |
| Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea | 0.05            | 54,075                       | Mauritius                           | 0.02            | 21,630                       | United Republic<br>of Cameroon     | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Democratic Yemen                         | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Mexico                              | 0.77            | 832,755                      | United Republic<br>of Tanzania     | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Denmark                                  | 0.62            | 670,530                      | Monaco                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       | United States                      | 25.00           | 27,037,500                   |
| Dominican Republic                       | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Mongolia                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Upper Volta                        | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Ecuador                                  | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Morocco                             | 0.05            | 54,075                       | Uruguay                            | 0.04            | 43,260                       |
| Egypt                                    | 0.08            | 86,520                       | Mozambique                          | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Venezuela                          | 0.40            | 432,600                      |
| El Salvador                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Nepal                               | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Yemen                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Ethiopia                                 | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Netherlands                         | 1.37            | 1,481,655                    | Yugoslavia                         | 0.38            | 410,970                      |
| Finland                                  | 0.41            | 443,415                      | New Zealand                         | 0.28            | 302,820                      | Zaire                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| France                                   | 5.61            | 6,067,215                    | Nicaragua                           | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Zambia                             | 0.02            | 21,630                       |
| Gabon                                    | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Niger                               | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Total                              | 100.00          | 108,150,000                  |
| Gambia                                   | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Nigeria                             | 0.13            | 140,595                      |                                    |                 |                              |
| German Democratic<br>Republic            | 1.34            | 1,449,210                    | Norway                              | 0.42            | 454,230                      |                                    |                 |                              |
| Germany, Federal                         |                 |                              | Oman                                | 0.02            | 21,630                       |                                    |                 |                              |
| Republic of                              | 7.67            | 8,295,105                    | Pakistan                            | 0.06            | 64,890                       |                                    |                 |                              |
| Ghana                                    | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Panama                              | 0.02            | 21,630                       |                                    |                 |                              |
| Greece                                   | 0.39            | 421,785                      | Papua New<br>Guinea                 | 0.02            | 21,630                       |                                    |                 |                              |
| Grenada                                  | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Paraguay                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       | ASSOCIATE MEMBER                   |                 |                              |
| Guatemala                                | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Peru                                | 0.06            | 64,890                       | British Eastern<br>Caribbean Group | 0.01            | 10,815                       |
| Guinea                                   | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Philippines                         | 0.10            | 108,150                      | Namibia*                           | —               | —                            |
| Guinea-Bissau                            | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Poland                              | 1.39            | 1,503,285                    |                                    |                 |                              |
| Guyana                                   | 0.02            | 21,630                       | Portugal                            | 0.20            | 216,300                      |                                    |                 |                              |

\*At its nineteenth session, held during October and November 1976, the General Conference of UNESCO cancelled the assessments for Namibia for 1975 and 1976 and 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 1976)

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Leonard C. J. Martin (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines), Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro (Brazil), Marcel Ibinga-Magwangu (Gabon), Leonid N. Kutakov (USSR), Hassan Muraywid (Syrian Arab Republic), Hugh Philp (Australia).

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 Republic, 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: Mrs. Martha Hildebrandt, Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura, Makaminan Makagiansar, Dragoljub Najman, Jacques A. Rigaud, Sema Tanguiane.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

UNESCO House

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: UNESCORG NEWYORK

## Chapter V

**The World Health Organization (WHO)**

During 1976, five States were admitted to membership in the World Health Organization (WHO):<sup>1</sup> Cape Verde (5 January); Sao Tome and Principe (23 March); Surinam (25 March); Papua New Guinea (29 April); and Angola (3 May). These admissions brought the membership of the organization to 150 plus two associate members; Papua New Guinea was previously an associate member.

The twenty-ninth World Health Assembly met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 3 to 21 May 1976.

The activities of the year followed the general programme of work adopted for 1973-1977, which included the following main categories: family health, health manpower development, disease prevention and control, mental health, accident prevention, environmental health, strengthening of health services, and co-ordination of biomedical research.

In a move to reorient WHO's work, the twenty-ninth World Health Assembly requested the Director-General to increase technical assistance to developing countries and to ensure that by 1980 at least 60 per cent of WHO's regular budget, in real terms, would be allocated to technical co-operation with Governments and provision of technical services. The WHO Executive Board was to examine at its session in January 1977 proposed changes to reach this target. Proposals included a reduction of activities that were not clearly related to technical co-operation and a phased reduction of established posts. The expected savings of \$42 million over the four-year period were to finance special technical co-operation programmes.

**Strengthening of health services**

During 1976, WHO's efforts to strengthen health services were aimed at primary health care and rural development in developing countries. A project on health technology was begun. Programmes on medical care, disability prevention and rehabilitation emphasized over-all improvement in planning, programming and managerial procedures at the country level. They were supported by a programme in health service information systems.

Workshops were held in health-related sectors, such as the two-week workshop held in Swaziland on field training in research in public health practice. Participants came from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Other WHO-sponsored activities included an effort by Guinea-Bissau to start building up health care services and a national health programme exercise in the Sudan that resulted in a Government-supported proposal for rural health development. In Costa Rica, the Government included rural and health development in its electoral mandate.

The first publication on the planning and design of health care facilities in developing areas was issued in 1976. This series was to provide guidelines for the planning, programming, design and architecture of hospitals and other medical care facilities in countries with limited resources.

**Family health**

In 1976, maternal and child care formed part of WHO's technical co-operation programmes in more than 60 countries. Methods and strategies were developed to provide maternal and child health care more efficiently and to improve family planning activities.

A large-scale study on breast feeding was conducted among different socio-economic groups in nine countries during 1976. Frequency and duration of breast feeding were studied, as well as factors influencing it.

Recommendations on the health needs of adolescents were made by WHO experts. They stressed the influences of pre-adolescent health on the adolescent period and the importance of well-being and growth during that period for adult health and the health of future generations.

**Nutrition**

Nutrition activities focused on five priority areas: national food and nutrition planning, nutrition surveillance, nutrition as part of primary health care, control of nutritional deficiency diseases, and nutrition education and training. The organization prepared guidelines for food and nutrition planning, initiated country studies, improved the methodology for surveillance and established international reference data. Improved ways of controlling specific nutritional deficiencies were studied and nutrition as part of primary health care was emphasized.

<sup>1</sup> For information on activities of WHO prior to 1976, see the Official Records of the World Health Organization and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

### Health education

Emphasis was placed on the strengthening of post-graduate training and the development of training facilities for all health staff, teachers and community workers. The organization co-operated with several countries in introducing health education into the curricula of teacher-training institutions.

### Human reproduction

During 1976, research on the safety, effectiveness and acceptability of family-planning methods increased. Efforts to improve existing methods and to develop new ones using vaccines, post-coital drugs, drugs from plants and fertility control for men were continued. Services needed to make family-planning methods available in developing countries, especially at the primary health care level, were also studied. Other WHO activities included research on infertility, particularly in African countries, and on foetal development.

The WHO programme, supported mainly by extrabudgetary sources, involved scientists in 62 countries and was the major international research effort in the field.

### Health manpower development

In May 1976, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution calling for a long-term integrated programme of co-operation with member States in health manpower development. The aim was to ensure a comprehensive health care system adapted to the health needs of the population. Emphasis was placed on the training of primary-health workers to provide health care at the peripheral level. A manual on this subject was issued.

The first phase of a WHO study on the international migration of physicians and nurses was completed. It examined the underlying factors of migration and was used as a basis for country action.

National teacher-training centres in medicine and health sciences were established in various parts of the world. A health learning-material programme was launched, and the development of new communication techniques in health information was started.

From 1 December 1975 to 30 November 1976, WHO provided 2,754 fellowships for study, in addition to those awarded for participation in meetings and other educational activities.

### Disease prevention and control

#### Smallpox

During 1976, smallpox was confined to two countries, Ethiopia and Somalia, as compared to five countries in 1975. A total of 953 cases of smallpox were reported, as against 19,000 cases the pre-

vious year. In Somalia intensive efforts were made to control the last outbreak; in Ethiopia the last known smallpox case occurred in August.

In 1976, smallpox was declared to have been eradicated in 15 countries of Western Africa, and in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Eradication in South America and Indonesia had been confirmed in 1973 and 1974.

#### Immunization programme

In co-operation with the health ministries of developing countries, WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund and other agencies provided an immunization programme for children. Vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis was a protective service needed, but not received, by the 80 million children born each year in these countries.

#### Viral diseases

In January 1976, cases of influenza attributed to a virus similar to that found in swine occurred in a military camp in the state of New Jersey, United States. Many countries prepared, and some used, vaccine from the strain, though no further cases were reported elsewhere by the WHO network of influenza laboratories.

In September 1976, outbreaks of haemorrhagic fever occurred in the Sudan and Zaire. The disease was transmitted from man to man and proved fatal in more than half of those infected. Two laboratories assisted WHO in identifying the agent, a new serological type of the Marburg virus. Assistance was given to the Sudan and Zaire in trying to discover the origin of the outbreak, and advice on disease control and prevention was provided.

#### Bacterial diseases

Twenty-three countries reported outbreaks of cholera in 1976, as compared with 30 declared infected in 1975 and 36 the previous year. An interdisciplinary programme for the control of acute diarrhoeal diseases and cholera was continued, stressing the development of simplified oral rehydration techniques. A new heat-resistant vaccine against cerebrospinal meningitis was developed for use in tropical countries.

#### Sexually transmitted diseases

A new penicillin-resistant strain of gonorrhoea was reported in 11 countries. Simultaneously, strains showing resistance to antibiotics in general appeared in different parts of the world. The World Health Organization alerted national health administrations to the dangers of resistant strains and advised them on techniques for early detection and identification.

#### Tuberculosis and respiratory infections

Assistance to national tuberculosis-control programmes was continued in many countries. In the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region, a number of national seminars were organized in collaboration with the International Union against Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis-control programmes were reviewed and advice provided on making them more effective.

Infectious diseases of the respiratory system were a principal cause of sickness and death in many countries. An analysis of statistical data gathered during 1976 showed that these infections were responsible for 6.3 per cent of deaths at all ages, and for over 20 per cent of deaths among children.

#### Leprosy

Although in several countries leprosy-control work was still hampered by late detection and inadequate treatment of patients, surveys conducted in Burma, Thailand, and the Upper Volta, among other places, showed the success of control measures. A significant reduction in prevalence of leprosy was noted, at times amounting to 75 per cent. Field trials of anti-leprosy drugs were begun in Burma and India, and a new programme on the use of chemotherapy for leprosy was launched. To counter the increasing drug resistance, alternative drugs were tested and studies on vaccines continued.

#### Prevention of blindness

In accordance with World Health Assembly resolutions, a programme for the prevention of blindness was developed. To increase awareness of the scope of the problem, the theme for 1976 World Health Day—7 April—was "Foresight prevents blindness."

#### Malaria

The world malaria situation still gave cause for concern. Of the 2,015 million people living in areas that were originally malarious, 17 per cent (343 million people) remained in areas not protected by anti-malaria measures; 41 per cent were in areas where malaria eradication was claimed and 42 per cent lived in areas with eradication or control programmes.

In Africa south of the Sahara, malaria was eradicated in areas inhabited by 8 million people, but protection against malaria was available to only 6.4 per cent of the 240 million people exposed to malaria risk.

In the Americas, out of about 210 million inhabitants of originally malarious areas, 100 million lived in areas where malaria eradication was claimed (an increase of some 8 million over the 1974 figure).

In South-East Asia, and especially in Burma, India and Sri Lanka, the malaria situation deteriorated. The number of malaria cases reached 5.3 million, as against 1.4 million in 1970. This was an increase of more than 30 per cent over the figure for 1974.

In the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region, malaria was eradicated in areas inhabited by 11 million people, while 172 million people were protected by anti-malaria measures.

In the Western Pacific region, gains were preserved and malaria ceased to be endemic in Australia, Brunei, Hong Kong, Japan, Macao and Singapore.

In 1976, WHO continued to encourage malaria research and specifically supported studies on immunology, chemotherapy, the biology of malaria parasites and epidemiology.

#### Schistosomiasis

Schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease transmitted by a snail living in lakes and waterways, occurs in tropical and subtropical regions, affecting millions of people, and was endemic in about 70 countries in 1976.

A joint WHO/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) research project on the shores of Lake Volta in Ghana obtained results that were of vital importance for Schistosomiasis control in planning and operating large water-impoundment systems in Africa.

#### Onchocerciasis

More than 20 million people in tropical Africa, Yemen and Latin America were infected with the parasite *Onchocerca volvulus* which causes onchocerciasis, or river blindness. During 1976, a large-scale control programme was in progress in the Volta River basin area of West Africa. Seven African countries participated (Benin, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Mali, the Niger, Togo and the Upper Volta), in collaboration with the sponsoring agencies (WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and UNDP). Field operations were directed against the larvae of the blackfly, which transmits the infection.

#### Trypanosomiasis

African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) yearly affects about 9,000 people. Of these, 7,000 are infected with the chronic form of the disease. In the moist savannah zone of Africa, a project jointly sponsored by WHO and FAO was launched with UNDP financing. The goal was to develop a realistic control strategy within the capabilities of the average rural health service. In the Sudan, another project was conducted in collaboration with the United Na-

lions High Commissioner for Refugees in 1976.

Chagas' disease, the American type of sleeping sickness, is transmitted by an insect which thrives in poor housing conditions. More than 7 million people in South and Central America were known to be affected. Research on control of the disease was supported by WHO.

#### Cancer

The WHO Expert Committee on Chemotherapy of Solid Tumours established guidelines for the treatment of common cancers. Subjects discussed included basic concepts in cancer therapy, approaches to specific tumours, drug development and clinical trial strategies, and international co-operation.

The network of WHO collaborating centres for the evaluation of methods of diagnosis and treatment of different forms of cancer was expanded by four clinical centres (for bladder, lung and cervical cancers and for pre-cancerous lesions of the alimentary tract).

Under the programme on the International Histological Classification of Tumours, WHO published classifications of intestinal tumours, leukaemias and lymphomas, as well as an international classification for diseases relating to the study of tumours.

In a joint effort with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Lyons, France, which acts as secretariat of the International Association of Cancer Registries, WHO completed the standardization of hospital-based cancer registries and published an instruction manual. Several countries adopted a proposal by WHO for a system of hospital registration of cancer cases which, it was hoped, would be of practicable use to both developed and developing countries.

Work on cancer research was continued by IARC. Several scientific publications and monographs were issued.

#### Cardiovascular diseases

Three leading concepts characterized WHO's cardiovascular diseases programme in 1976: more active participation by the whole community for effective disease prevention and control, emphasis on a comprehensive approach, and increasing concern with the needs of the developing world.

During the year, meetings were convened to define the methodology of comprehensive community control-programmes, and a long-term programme for prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases was prepared.

Publications in 1976 included a study involving 10,000 patients with myocardial infarction and a book dealing with stroke and hypertension.

Activities were in progress to prevent and control rheumatic heart disease, ischaemic heart dis-

ease and hypertension. Work on the standardization of classification and terminology continued.

#### Human genetics

Studies into the genetic background of populations were started in Bulgaria, Iran and Italy. They investigated the interaction of predisposing genotypes with environmental factors as manifested in a large number of diseases under partial genetic control.

With the assistance of WHO, an International Registry for Abnormal Karyotypes in Man was established at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, United States. More than 30 countries were involved in this work. The different types of chromosomal abnormalities in man were summarized, and three texts were prepared for use as manuals by scientists and doctors.

#### Mental health

In 1976, a medium-term mental health programme was formulated. Primary objectives included: collaboration with countries to prevent or reduce psychiatric, neurological and psychosocial problems, among which were alcohol and drug dependence; improvement of general health-service care by using mental health skills and knowledge; and development of intervention strategies based on an increased awareness of mental health aspects of social action and change. Activities were aimed at extending mental health care at the peripheral level in developing countries and mental health training for health and social service workers. Efforts to co-ordinate research were continued, and WHO collaborated with the relevant agencies to implement international conventions concerning psychotropic drugs.

#### Environmental health

The work of the organization in environmental health continued to give highest priority to co-operation with Governments in strengthening basic sanitation services, developing national planning and pre-investment projects, and training environmental health personnel.

A WHO study on water supply and sanitation in developing countries showed that in rural areas more than three quarters of the people had no reasonable access to safe water. Waste disposal also remained a serious problem. Activities therefore shifted towards underprivileged populations in rural and urban fringe areas, integrating efforts with work on rural development and primary health care.

The organization continued to assess the effects of environmental pollution on man's health. The environmental health criteria programme reflected concern with the increasing number of potentially dangerous substances. National policies and pro-

grammes for environmental pollution control were drawn up in additional countries.

Of special concern was the increase in food contaminants and the use of additives. It was noted that further study was needed to determine health hazards from chemical, biological and physical factors. Irradiation of certain foods was accepted by a committee of experts from FAO, WHO and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

### Drug quality control

In 1976, drug quality control was primarily directed towards ensuring the quality of drugs imported and distributed in developing countries which lacked drug-control laboratory facilities.

The revised scheme adopted in 1975 for quality certification of pharmaceutical products moving in international commerce was accepted by 14 countries with considerable exports of pharmaceutical products. The scheme requested health authorities of exporting countries to supply a certificate stating that the product was authorized for sale in the exporting country and confirming regular inspection of the manufacturer.

A new programme on drug policies and management was initiated in early 1976. It provided for direct collaboration with countries in formulating national drug policies as part of health and development policies.

### Biomedical and health services research

During 1976, WHO intensified its efforts to develop and co-ordinate biomedical and health services research by establishing advisory committees on medical research in the five of its six regions where such a body did not exist. The committees planned and co-ordinated collaborative research programmes and trained research workers.

The new policy of organizing WHO's research activities into broad programmes with extrabudgetary funding was exemplified by the WHO/UNDP Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. Participating countries pledged \$7.5 million to finance the programme's first year of operation. Activities focused on finding new

methods of tropical disease control and on helping develop national research capabilities. The first research centre for tropical diseases under the programme was established in Ndola Central Hospital in Zambia.

The organization's programme for health and biomedical information in 1976 included technical publications and periodicals (Bulletin of the World Health Organization, WHO Chronicle, International Digest of Health Legislation) and other public information work.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO stood at 4,236 on permanent and fixed-term contracts. Of these, 1,865 staff members (drawn from 110 nationalities) were in the professional and higher categories and 2,371 were in the general service and related categories. Of the total number of staff members, 300 were employed in projects supported by UNDP, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

### Budget

The twenty-ninth World Health Assembly approved supplementary budget estimates for 1976 of \$1,810,000 to meet salary and allowance adjustments of general service staff in Geneva. The total effective working budget for 1976 was therefore \$138,910,000.

For 1977, the Health Assembly approved a budget of \$147,184,000 allocated as follows:

| Purpose of appropriation               | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|--|---------------------------|
| Policy organs                          | 2,252,940                 |
| General management and co-ordination   | 7,887,441                 |
| Strengthening of health services       | 23,699,362                |
| Health manpower development            | 19,693,803                |
| Disease prevention and control         | 32,610,591                |
| Promotion of environmental health      | 8,276,827                 |
| Health information and literature      | 15,728,280                |
| General service and support programmes | 20,695,055                |
| Support to regional programmes         | 16,339,701                |
| Total                                  | 147,184,000               |

## ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY WHO IN 1976, BY SECTOR AND REGION (in US dollars)

| SECTOR                        | REGION        |           |              |                 |           |                        |                 |                                      | Total      |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
|                               | Head-quarters | Africa    | The Americas | South-East Asia | Europe    | Eastern Mediter-ranean | Western Pacific | Global and inter-regional activities |            |
| Comprehensive health services | 5,115,815     | 7,334,739 | 9,956,197    | 4,877,094       | 1,127,646 | 3,564,776              | 4,449,417       | 17,421,779                           | 53,847,463 |
| Health manpower development   | 1,239,590     | 7,539,754 | 1,880,922    | 2,697,087       | 1,965,233 | 4,887,482              | 1,826,594       | 869,821                              | 22,906,483 |

| SECTOR                            | REGION        |            |              |                 |           |                       |                 |                                      | Total                   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                   | Head-quarters | Africa     | The Americas | South-East Asia | Europe    | Eastern Mediterranean | Western Pacific | Global and inter-regional activities |                         |
| Disease prevention and control    | 9,085,482     | 12,932,311 | 5,136,720    | 8,060,394       | 1,168,453 | 8,265,967             | 2,693,798       | 13,540,902 <sup>a</sup>              | 66,158,362 <sup>a</sup> |
| Promotion of environmental health | 2,404,373     | 1,777,002  | 3,014,408    | 2,232,329       | 3,221,059 | 1,799,089             | 993,640         | 1,868,098                            | 17,309,998              |
| Health information and literature | 11,888,572    | 762,141    | 837,667      | 449,493         | 873,675   | 394,261               | 366,168         | 413,296                              | 15,985,273              |
| Support to regional programmes    | —             | 5,540,494  | 1,452,440    | 2,179,262       | 2,738,674 | 2,055,628             | 1,800,500       | —                                    | 15,766,998              |

<sup>a</sup> Excluding the International Agency for Research on Cancer: \$5,274,335.

<sup>b</sup> Including the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

**SERVICES AND CO-OPERATION EXTENDED BY WHO IN 1976**  
**BY REGION AND COUNTRY OR TERRITORY**  
 (Estimated obligations in US dollars)

|                             | Regular budget | Other sources | Total     |                            | Regular budget | Other sources | Total      |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Africa                      |                |               |           | Africa (cont.)             |                |               |            |
| Angola                      | 122,200        | —             | 122,200   | Intercountry programmes    | 4,968,500      | 11,421,670    | 16,390,170 |
| Benin                       | 336,100        | 63,860        | 399,960   | Subtotal                   | 16,162,300     | 23,556,106    | 39,718,406 |
| Botswana                    | 52,050         | 359,791       | 411,841   |                            |                |               |            |
| Burundi                     | 288,200        | 930,450       | 1,218,650 | Regional office            | 3,805,700      | —             | 3,805,700  |
| Cape Verde                  | 49,900         | 80,000        | 129,900   | Total                      | 19,968,000     | 23,556,106    | 43,524,106 |
| Central African Empire      | 215,100        | 602,200       | 817,300   |                            |                |               |            |
| Chad                        | 314,000        | 647,470       | 961,470   |                            |                |               |            |
| Comoros                     | 222,600        | 250           | 222,850   |                            |                |               |            |
| Congo                       | 327,800        | —             | 327,800   | The Americas               |                |               |            |
| Equatorial Guinea           | 86,000         | —             | 86,000    | Argentina                  | 239,120        | 534,724       | 773,844    |
| Gabon                       | 287,600        | 603,120       | 890,720   | Bahamas                    | 15,760         | 67,435        | 83,195     |
| Gambia                      | 123,300        | 49,038        | 172,338   | Barbados                   | 90,640         | 326,820       | 417,460    |
| Ghana                       | 169,600        | 280,550       | 450,150   | Belize                     | 66,495         | 48,757        | 115,252    |
| Guinea                      | 406,300        | 683,695       | 1,089,995 | Bolivia                    | 131,815        | 948,653       | 1,080,468  |
| Guinea-Bissau               | 94,900         | 181,728       | 276,628   | Brazil                     | 1,047,403      | 5,763,489     | 6,810,892  |
| Ivory Coast                 | 153,100        | 540,900       | 694,000   | Canada                     | 13,090         | 61,485        | 74,575     |
| Kenya                       | 403,700        | 124,705       | 528,405   | Chile                      | 230,270        | 677,755       | 908,025    |
| Lesotho                     | 219,500        | 138,280       | 357,780   | Colombia                   | 131,235        | 2,113,540     | 2,244,775  |
| Liberia                     | 364,600        | 69,813        | 434,413   | Costa Rica                 | 190,460        | 399,403       | 589,863    |
| Madagascar                  | 160,350        | 1,778,750     | 1,939,100 | Cuba                       | 214,430        | 459,960       | 674,390    |
| Malawi                      | 186,400        | 8,000         | 194,400   | Dominican Republic         | 154,280        | 329,490       | 483,770    |
| Mali                        | 405,600        | 91,025        | 496,625   | Ecuador                    | 266,715        | 1,038,413     | 1,305,128  |
| Mauritania                  | 288,000        | 135,000       | 423,000   | El Salvador                | 148,255        | 232,460       | 380,715    |
| Mauritius                   | 39,400         | 52,100        | 91,500    | French Antilles and Guiana | —              | 17,980        | 17,980     |
| Mozambique                  | 86,600         | 292,923       | 379,523   | Grenada                    | —              | 23,320        | 23,320     |
| Namibia                     | 19,900         | —             | 19,900    | Guatemala                  | 48,805         | 729,601       | 778,406    |
| Niger                       | 308,100        | 445,655       | 753,755   | Guyana                     | 43,340         | 776,570       | 819,910    |
| Nigeria                     | 1,074,100      | 453,568       | 1,527,668 | Haiti                      | 80,650         | 1,565,380     | 1,646,030  |
| Réunion                     | 7,500          | —             | 7,500     | Honduras                   | 110,565        | 1,365,931     | 1,476,496  |
| Rwanda                      | 433,300        | 296,860       | 730,160   | Jamaica                    | 124,730        | 457,697       | 582,427    |
| St. Helena                  | 8,000          | —             | 8,000     | Mexico                     | 328,420        | 3,761,930     | 4,090,350  |
| Sao Tome and Principe       | 55,100         | 44,900        | 100,000   | Netherlands Antilles       | 12,770         | 4,870         | 17,640     |
| Senegal                     | 324,300        | 105,500       | 429,800   | Nicaragua                  | 206,360        | 283,540       | 489,900    |
| Seychelles                  | 15,700         | —             | 15,700    | Panama                     | 165,220        | 199,960       | 365,180    |
| Sierra Leone                | 306,500        | 1,030,520     | 1,337,020 | Paraguay                   | 28,160         | 391,237       | 419,397    |
| Swaziland                   | 62,600         | 108,500       | 171,100   | Peru                       | 178,662        | 415,579       | 594,241    |
| Togo                        | 313,300        | 215,240       | 528,540   | Surinam                    | 82,770         | 101,240       | 184,010    |
| Uganda                      | 309,500        | 69,200        | 378,700   | Trinidad and Tobago        | 115,385        | 603,264       | 718,649    |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 157,300        | 1,057,155     | 1,214,455 | United States              | 107,240        | 117,898       | 225,138    |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 334,300        | 226,300       | 560,600   | Uruguay                    | 144,250        | 209,023       | 353,273    |
| Upper Volta                 | 390,300        | 115,000       | 505,300   | Venezuela                  | 256,920        | 1,043,607     | 1,300,527  |
| Zaire                       | 1,430,400      | 108,000       | 1,538,400 | West Indies                | 222,240        | 445,060       | 667,300    |
| Zambia                      | 240,700        | 144,390       | 385,090   | Intercountry programmes    | 4,485,145      | 19,931,808    | 24,416,953 |
|                             |                |               |           | Subtotal                   | 9,681,600      | 45,447,879    | 55,129,479 |

|  | Regular<br>budget | Other<br>sources | Total      |   | Regular<br>budget | Other<br>sources | Total       |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------|
| The Americas (cont.)                     |                   |                  |            | Eastern Mediterranean<br>(cont.)          |                   |                  |             |
| Regional office                          | 2,025,400         | 6,180,745        | 8,206,145  | Cyprus                                    | 147,000           | —                | 147,000     |
| Total                                    | 11,707,000        | 51,628,624       | 63,335,624 | Democratic Yemen                          | 603,800           | 722,000          | 1,325,800   |
|  |                   |                  |            | Egypt                                     | 451,400           | 3,539,560        | 3,990,960   |
| South-East Asia                          |                   |                  |            | Ethiopia                                  | 925,700           | 212,700          | 1,138,400   |
| Bangladesh                               | 910,200           | 3,253,000        | 4,163,200  | French Somaliland                         | 10,000            | —                | 10,000      |
| Bhutan                                   | —                 | 160,400          | 160,400    | Iran                                      | 185,000           | 465,350          | 650,350     |
| Burma                                    | 781,800           | 615,000          | 1,396,800  | Iraq                                      | 460,000           | 381,700          | 841,700     |
| Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea | 319,800           | —                | 319,800    | Israel                                    | 135,000           | 2,200            | 137,200     |
| India                                    | 2,079,400         | 3,219,200        | 5,298,600  | Jordan                                    | 333,500           | 135,700          | 469,200     |
| Indonesia                                | 1,700,300         | 597,800          | 2,298,100  | Kuwait                                    | 52,000            | —                | 52,000      |
| Maldives                                 | 201,500           | 220,400          | 421,900    | Lebanon                                   | 202,900           | 7,700            | 210,600     |
| Mongolia                                 | 530,400           | 451,900          | 982,300    | Libyan Arab Republic                      | 165,900           | 296,000          | 461,900     |
| Nepal                                    | 888,900           | 63,100           | 952,000    | Oman                                      | 210,700           | 118,700          | 329,400     |
| Sri Lanka                                | 757,600           | 582,100          | 1,339,700  | Pakistan                                  | 878,500           | 350,750          | 1,229,250   |
| Thailand                                 | 1,047,800         | 309,400          | 1,357,200  | Qatar                                     | 58,100            | 14,600           | 72,700      |
| Intercountry programmes                  | 2,304,700         | 739,700          | 3,044,400  | Saudi Arabia                              | 177,400           | 170,300          | 347,700     |
| Subtotal                                 | 11,522,400        | 10,212,000       | 21,734,400 | Somalia                                   | 867,600           | 688,560          | 1,556,160   |
| Regional office                          | 1,649,400         | 17,300           | 1,666,700  | Sudan                                     | 777,200           | 2,504,580        | 3,281,780   |
| Total                                    | 13,171,800        | 10,229,300       | 23,401,100 | Syrian Arab Republic                      | 474,100           | 205,000          | 679,100     |
|  |                   |                  |            | Tunisia                                   | 531,200           | 581,200          | 1,112,400   |
|  |                   |                  |            | United Arab Emirates                      | 100,000           | —                | 100,000     |
|  |                   |                  |            | Yemen                                     | 834,100           | 1,403,100        | 2,237,200   |
|  |                   |                  |            | Intercountry programmes                   | 1,997,100         | 1,014,200        | 3,011,300   |
|  |                   |                  |            | Subtotal                                  | 11,831,100        | 14,544,570       | 26,375,670  |
| Europe                                   |                   |                  |            | Regional office                           | 1,370,000         | —                | 1,370,000   |
| Albania                                  | 8,100             | 35,700           | 43,800     | Total                                     | 13,201,100        | 14,544,570       | 27,745,670  |
| Algeria                                  | 202,600           | 692,000          | 894,600    |   |                   |                  |             |
| Austria                                  | 5,900             | —                | 5,900      | Western Pacific                           |                   |                  |             |
| Belgium                                  | 5,200             | 81,300           | 86,500     | American Samoa                            | 41,000            | —                | 41,000      |
| Bulgaria                                 | 11,100            | 4,800            | 15,900     | Australia                                 | 34,500            | —                | 34,500      |
| Czechoslovakia                           | 5,900             | 350,000          | 355,900    | Cook Islands                              | 27,400            | 24,300           | 51,700      |
| Denmark                                  | 5,200             | —                | 5,200      | Democratic Kampuchea                      | 85,000            | 30,800           | 115,800     |
| Finland                                  | 5,200             | —                | 5,200      | Fiji                                      | 256,400           | 53,700           | 310,100     |
| France                                   | 6,700             | —                | 6,700      | French Polynesia                          | 3,500             | —                | 3,500       |
| German Democratic<br>Republic            | 7,400             | —                | 7,400      | Gilbert Islands                           | 34,500            | 49,000           | 83,500      |
| Germany, Federal<br>Republic of          | 6,700             | —                | 6,700      | Guam                                      | 8,600             | —                | 8,600       |
| Greece                                   | 7,400             | 275,200          | 282,600    | Hong Kong                                 | 32,800            | —                | 32,800      |
| Hungary                                  | 8,900             | 120,000          | 128,900    | Japan                                     | 25,700            | —                | 25,700      |
| Iceland                                  | 5,200             | 8,100            | 13,300     | Lao People's Democratic<br>Republic       | 514,100           | 581,088          | 1,095,188   |
| Ireland                                  | 5,900             | —                | 5,900      | Malaysia                                  | 763,300           | 234,200          | 997,500     |
| Italy                                    | 7,800             | 40,400           | 48,200     | New Hebrides                              | 245,200           | 145,000          | 390,200     |
| Luxembourg                               | 3,700             | —                | 3,700      | New Zealand                               | 19,600            | —                | 19,600      |
| Malta                                    | 6,400             | 227,900          | 234,300    | Niue                                      | 10,600            | —                | 10,600      |
| Monaco                                   | 800               | —                | 800        | Papua New Guinea                          | 515,100           | 276,300          | 791,400     |
| Morocco                                  | 156,300           | 561,300          | 717,600    | Philippines                               | 673,300           | 378,700          | 1,052,000   |
| Netherlands                              | 5,900             | —                | 5,900      | Republic of Korea                         | 614,800           | 173,700          | 788,500     |
| Norway                                   | 5,200             | —                | 5,200      | Samoa                                     | 140,800           | 176,590          | 317,390     |
| Poland                                   | 21,600            | 540,500          | 562,100    | Singapore                                 | 229,400           | —                | 229,400     |
| Portugal                                 | 40,000            | —                | 40,000     | Socialist Republic of<br>Viet Nam         | 1,514,000         | 119,600          | 1,633,600   |
| Romania                                  | 11,100            | 75,000           | 86,100     | Solomon Islands                           | 214,100           | 106,600          | 320,700     |
| Spain                                    | 7,300             | 209,700          | 217,000    | Tonga                                     | 80,800            | 77,600           | 158,400     |
| Sweden                                   | 5,200             | —                | 5,200      | Trust Territory of the<br>Pacific Islands | 64,500            | —                | 64,500      |
| Switzerland                              | 5,200             | —                | 5,200      | Tuvalu                                    | 26,000            | 8,100            | 34,100      |
| Turkey                                   | 168,000           | 216,550          | 384,550    | Intercountry programmes                   | 2,325,700         | 562,600          | 2,888,300   |
| USSR                                     | 14,800            | —                | 14,800     | Subtotal                                  | 8,500,700         | 2,997,878        | 11,498,578  |
| United Kingdom                           | 6,700             | —                | 6,700      | Regional office                           | 1,594,100         | 17,100           | 1,611,200   |
| Yugoslavia                               | 9,300             | 485,400          | 494,700    | Total                                     | 10,094,800        | 3,014,978        | 13,109,778  |
| Intercountry programmes                  | 3,617,200         | 371,100          | 3,988,300  |   |                   |                  |             |
| Subtotal                                 | 4,389,900         | 4,294,950        | 8,684,850  |   |                   |                  |             |
| Regional office                          | 3,704,300         | —                | 3,704,300  |   |                   |                  |             |
| Total                                    | 8,094,200         | 4,294,950        | 12,389,150 |   |                   |                  |             |
| Eastern Mediterranean                    |                   |                  |            | Global and interregional<br>activities    | 9,869,500         | 26,993,600*      | 36,863,100  |
| Afghanistan                              | 1,195,900         | 1,635,400        | 2,831,300  | Grand total                               | 86,106,400        | 134,262,128      | 220,368,528 |
| Bahrain                                  | 57,000            | 95,270           | 152,270    |   |                   |                  |             |

\*Including the International Agency for Research on Cancer.



## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1977)

| CONTRIBUTION         |             |                            | CONTRIBUTION        |             |                            | CONTRIBUTION         |             |                            |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| MEMBER               | Per-centage | Amount*<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER              | Per-centage | Amount*<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER               | Per-centage | Amount*<br>(in US dollars) |
| Afghanistan          | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Guatemala           | 0.03        | 43,960                     | Poland               | 1.26        | 1,846,030                  |
| Albania              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Guinea              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Portugal             | 0.15        | 219,760                    |
| Algeria              | 0.08        | 117,210                    | Guinea-Bissau       | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Qatar                | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Angola               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Guyana              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Republic of          |             |                            |
| Argentina            | 0.81        | 1,186,740                  | Haiti               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Korea                | 0.11        | 161,170                    |
| Australia            | 1.41        | 2,065,800                  | Honduras            | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Romania              | 0.30        | 442,200                    |
| Austria              | 0.54        | 791,160                    | Hungary             | 0.33        | 483,490                    | Rwanda               | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Bahamas              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Iceland             | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Samoa                | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Bahrain              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | India               | 1.20        | 1,758,130                  | Sao Tome and         |             |                            |
| Bangladesh           | 0.08        | 117,210                    | Indonesia           | 0.19        | 278,370                    | Principe             | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Barbados             | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Iran                | 0.20        | 293,020                    | Saudi Arabia         | 0.06        | 87,910                     |
| Belgium              | 1.02        | 1,494,410                  | Iraq                | 0.05        | 73,250                     | Senegal              | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Benin                | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Ireland             | 0.14        | 205,120                    | Sierra Leone         | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Bolivia              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Israel              | 0.20        | 293,020                    | Singapore            | 0.04        | 58,600                     |
| Botswana             | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Italy               | 3.51        | 5,142,520                  | Socialist Republic   |             |                            |
| Brazil               | 0.76        | 1,113,480                  | Ivory Coast         | 0.02        | 29,300                     | of Viet Nam†         | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Bulgaria             | 0.14        | 205,120                    | Jamaica             | 0.02        | 29,300                     |                      | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Burma                | 0.03        | 43,960                     | Japan               | 7.01        | 10,270,400                 | Somalia              | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Burundi              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Jordan              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | South Africa         | 0.50        | 732,550                    |
| Byelorussian SSR     | 0.46        | 673,940                    | Kenya               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Spain                | 0.98        | 1,435,800                  |
| Canada               | 2.67        | 3,916,370                  | Kuwait              | 0.09        | 131,860                    | Sri Lanka            | 0.03        | 43,960                     |
| Cape Verde           | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Lao People's        |             |                            | Sudan                | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Central African      |             |                            | Democratic Republic | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Surinam              | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Empire               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Lebanon             | 0.03        | 43,960                     | Swaziland            | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Chad                 | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Lesotho             | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Sweden               | 1.01        | 1,479,760                  |
| Chile                | 0.14        | 205,120                    | Liberia             | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Switzerland          | 0.78        | 1,142,780                  |
| China                | 5.40        | 7,911,570                  | Libyan Arab         |             |                            | Syrian Arab          |             |                            |
| Colombia             | 0.16        | 234,410                    | Republic            | 0.11        | 161,170                    | Republic             | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Comoros              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Luxembourg          | 0.04        | 58,600                     | Thailand             | 0.11        | 161,170                    |
| Congo                | 0.02        | 67,430                     | Madagascar          | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Togo                 | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Costa Rica           | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Malawi              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Tonga                | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Cuba                 | 0.11        | 161,170                    | Malaysia            | 0.07        | 102,560                    | Trinidad and Tobago  | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Cyprus               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Maldives            | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Tunisia              | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Czechoslovakia       | 0.87        | 1,274,640                  | Mali                | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Turkey               | 0.29        | 424,880                    |
| Democratic Kampuchea | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Malta               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Uganda               | 0.02        | 29,470                     |
| Democratic People's  |             |                            | Mauritania          | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Ukrainian SSR        | 1.71        | 2,505,330                  |
| Republic of          |             |                            | Mauritius           | 0.02        | 29,300                     | USSR                 | 12.97       | 19,002,420                 |
| Korea                | 0.07        | 102,560                    | Mexico              | 0.84        | 1,230,690                  | United Arab Emirates | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Democratic Yemen     | 0.02        | 33,780                     | Monaco              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | United Kingdom       | 5.31        | 7,779,700                  |
| Denmark              | 0.61        | 893,720                    | Mongolia            | 0.02        | 29,300                     | United Republic      |             |                            |
| Dominican Republic   | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Morocco             | 0.06        | 87,910                     | of Cameroon          | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Ecuador              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Mozambique          | 0.02        | 29,300                     | United Republic      |             |                            |
| Egypt                | 0.12        | 175,820                    | Nepal               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | of Tanzania          | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| El Salvador          | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Netherlands         | 1.20        | 1,758,130                  | United States        | 25.43       | 39,637,540                 |
| Ethiopia             | 0.02        | 29,300                     | New Zealand         | 0.28        | 410,230                    | Upper Volta          | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Fiji                 | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Nicaragua           | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Uruguay              | 0.06        | 87,910                     |
| Finland              | 0.42        | 615,340                    | Niger               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Venezuela            | 0.32        | 468,840                    |
| France               | 5.74        | 8,561,100                  | Nigeria             | 0.10        | 146,510                    | Yemen                | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Gabon                | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Norway              | 0.42        | 615,340                    | Yugoslavia           | 0.34        | 498,140                    |
| Gambia               | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Oman                | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Zaire                | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| German Democratic    |             |                            | Pakistan            | 0.14        | 205,120                    | Zambia               | 0.02        | 29,300                     |
| Republic             | 1.19        | 1,743,480                  | Panama              | 0.02        | 29,300                     |                      |             |                            |
| Germany, Federal     |             |                            | Papua New           |             |                            | ASSOCIATE MEMBER     |             |                            |
| Republic of          | 6.91        | 10,123,880                 | Guinea              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Namibia              | 0.01        | 14,660                     |
| Ghana                | 0.04        | 58,600                     | Paraguay            | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Southern Rhodesia**  | 0.01        | 14,660                     |
| Greece               | 0.31        | 454,180                    | Peru                | 0.07        | 102,560                    |                      |             |                            |
| Grenada              | 0.02        | 29,300                     | Philippines         | 0.18        | 263,720                    | Total                | 100.00      | 149,091,780                |

\*Adjusted to take into account the actual amounts paid to staff as reimbursement for taxes levied by member countries on the WHO emoluments of their nationals.

†The percentages and amounts of contribution shown are those of the former separate 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 1976)

### OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Sir Harold Edward Walter (Mauritius).  
 Vice-Presidents: Dr. A. R. Al Awadi (Kuwait), Dr. I. Dogramaci (Turkey), Dr.  
 H. J. M. Hiddlestone (New Zealand), B. N. Jha (Nepal), Dr. H. Weinstok  
 (Costa Rica).  
 Chairman, Committee A: Dr. F. Renger (German Democratic Republic).  
 Chairman, Committee B: Dr. E. Aguilar Paz (Honduras).

### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. R. Valladares (Venezuela).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Dr. D. Jakovljevic (Yugoslavia), Dr. E. Tarimo (United Repub-  
 lic of Tanzania), Dr. A. J. de Villiers (Canada).  
 Rapporteurs: Dr. R. W. Cumming (Australia), Dr. K. S. Hodonou (Togo).  
 Members were designated by: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada,

Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Jor-  
 dan, Mauritania, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, So-  
 malia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, USSR, United Kingdom, United  
 Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. Halldan Mahler.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau):  
 Dr. Hector R. Acute.

Deputy Director-General: Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo.  
 Assistant Directors-General: Dr. Lucien Bernard, Dr. Ch'en Wen-chieh, War-  
 ren 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 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

#### REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

World Health Organization  
 Regional Office for Africa  
 P.O. Box No. 6  
 Brazzaville, Congo  
 Cable address: UNISANTE  
 BRAZZAVILLE

World Health Organization  
 Regional Office for South-East Asia  
 World Health House  
 Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road  
 New Delhi 1, India  
 Cable address: WHO NEWDELHI

World Health Organization  
 Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean  
 P. O. Box 1517  
 Alexandria, Egypt  
 Cable address: UNISANTE  
 ALEXANDRIA

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

World Health Organization  
 Regional Office for Europe  
 8 Scherfigsvej  
 2100 Copenhagen Ø Denmark  
 Cable address: UNISANTE  
 COPENHAGEN

World Health Organization  
 Regional Office for the Western Pacific  
 P. O. Box 2932  
 12115 Manila, Philippines  
 Cable address: UNISANTE  
 MANILA

World Health Organization  
 Liaison Office with the United Nations  
 New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
 Cable address: UNISANTE NEWYORK

## Chapter VI

## The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)<sup>1</sup> and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), granted in 1976 a total of 217 loans and credits in 76 countries. These loans and credits amounted to the equivalent of \$6,427 million, an increase of \$266 million over the previous year.

Lending by the World Bank was up 15.3 per cent in 1976; IDA lending, however, was down 26.1 per cent due to dwindling resources. Throughout 1976, the question of constraints on future lending by both institutions was the subject of discussion and review.

The World Bank's Articles of Agreement stipulate that outstanding loans are not allowed to exceed the sum of the Bank's unimpaired capital, reserves and surplus. When the Bank's lending programme for the fiscal years 1974-1978 was presented to its Executive Directors in 1971, projections showed that the statutory ceiling on Bank loan operations would not be reached until about 1990. The subsequent appearance of double-digit inflation made a major revision in the 1974-1978 lending programme necessary. The proposed changes increased the initial loan programme of \$14,000 million for the five-year period, to a total of over \$22,000 million, drastically reducing the time before the ceiling on Bank lending would be reached.

During the year, discussions were held on the question of increasing the subscribed capital of the Bank. The discussions were based on a comprehensive and wide-ranging review of the appropriate volume of future World Bank lending and the capital structure needed to sustain it. The review indicated that an increase in capital subscriptions would be necessary.

The Executive Directors considered various proposals and in May 1976 transmitted to the Bank's Board of Governors two resolutions concerning capitalization: one resolution would provide for an increase of \$8,444 million (in 1976 dollars) in authorized capital to a total of \$41,016 million; by the other resolution up to \$8,340 million of selective increases in subscriptions to capital stock would be allotted to 125 Bank members. Voting on both resolutions was continuing at the end of the year. If all selective increases were taken up by the 125 members to whom they were allotted,

the Bank would be able to sustain a lending level of \$5,800 million annually for the indefinite future.

Questions concerning lending beyond the \$5,800 million level and the general capital increase needed to support such growth were to be discussed during 1977-1978.

One new member—the Comoros—was admitted to the Bank on 28 October 1976, bringing total membership to 128.

### Lending operations

The volume of the Bank's lending operations in 1976 was at record level. During the year, the Bank granted 152 loans amounting to the equivalent of \$5,219 million.

Included were \$602 million in loans granted to 26 countries on so-called Third Window terms, with eligibility normally limited to countries with per capita incomes below \$375 a year. This facility, which began operations in 1976, enabled the Bank to provide loans on terms intermediate between the standard terms of the World Bank and IDA's concessional terms.

The Third Window facility was subsidized by an interest subsidy fund supplied by donor Governments on a voluntary basis. By paying semi-annually an amount equal to 4 per cent of the outstanding principal on Third Window loans, the fund supplemented interest payments due to the Bank. The difference between the 4 per cent paid by the fund and the Bank's lending rate was paid by the borrowers.

The following tables summarize World Bank lending in 1976 by area and purpose.

BANK LOANS BY AREA

| Area                                    | Number | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) |
|---|--------|--|
| East Africa                             | 14     | 199.6                                    |
| West Africa                             | 13     | 242.1                                    |
| Europe, Middle East and<br>North Africa | 33     | 1,124.0                                  |
| Latin America and<br>Caribbean          | 49     | 1,811.4                                  |
| East Asia and Pacific                   | 36     | 1,451.5                                  |
| South Asia                              | 7      | 390.0                                    |
| Total                                   | 152    | 5,218.6                                  |

For information on the Bank's activities prior to 1976, see annual reports of the Bank and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

## BANK LOANS BY PURPOSE

| Purpose                          | Number | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) |
|----------------------------------|--------|--|
| Agriculture                      | 40     | 1,344.7                                  |
| Telecommunications               | 3      | 134.0                                    |
| Development finance<br>companies | 20     | 632.7                                    |
| Industry                         | 8      | 470.0                                    |
| Education                        | 15     | 290.3                                    |
| Non-project                      | 3      | 131.5                                    |
| Population                       | 3      | 30.8                                     |
| Electric power                   | 15     | 762.0                                    |
| Technical assistance             | 1      | 13.0                                     |
| Tourism                          | 3      | 64.0                                     |
| Transportation                   | 24     | 860.5                                    |
| Urban development                | 6      | 201.1                                    |
| Water supply and<br>sewerage     | 11     | 284.0                                    |
| Total                            | 152    | 5,218.6                                  |

Lending in the Latin American and Caribbean area accounted for more than one third of total World Bank lending in 1976. Loans amounted to the equivalent of \$1,811 million, representing an increase of nearly 32 per cent over the previous year. Lending in the East Asia and Pacific region accounted for 28 per cent of the year's total and was about one third higher than in 1975. South Asia borrowers received \$390 million in World Bank loans during the year, an increase of 45 per cent over loans received in the preceding year.

Bank loans in East Africa and West Africa decreased, respectively, 47 per cent and 16 per cent in 1976; and loans in the Europe, Middle East and North Africa region declined 2 per cent from the total reported in 1975.

On a country basis, Indonesia was the Bank's largest borrower in 1976, followed by Brazil, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and India. These five countries together received more than 40 per cent of all World Bank loan commitments in 1976.

## Agriculture

The commitment of the World Bank to assist rural development continued in 1976. During the year, the Bank granted 40 loans totalling \$1,345 million for agricultural and rural development projects in 24 countries. This represented an increase of 19 per cent over similar lending in 1975.

## LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE

| Country  | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Project   |
|----------|--|---|
| Bolivia  | 9.5                                      | Rural development                               |
| Brazil   | 123.0                                    | Agricultural research<br>and credit (two loans) |
| Chile    | 25.0                                     | Agricultural development                        |
| Colombia | 116.0                                    | Agricultural development<br>(two loans)         |

|                                |       |   |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|
| Ecuador                        | 3.0   | Seed production                                       |
|                                | 4.0   | Pre-investment study for<br>rural development project |
| Egypt                          | 50.0  | Agricultural credit                                   |
|                                | 10.0  | Drainage  |
| Fiji                           | 12.0  | Sugar development                                     |
| Ghana                          | 21.0  | Agricultural development                              |
| India                          | 145.0 | Irrigation  |
|                                | 25.0  | Seed production                                       |
| Indonesia                      | 55.0  | Agricultural development<br>(two loans)               |
|                                | 30.0  | Settler migration                                     |
| Kenya                          | 10.0  | Integrated agricultural<br>development                |
| Malawi                         | 9.2   | Rural development                                     |
| Malaysia                       | 21.0  | Rural development                                     |
| Mexico                         | 125.0 | Agricultural and livestock<br>credit                  |
| Morocco                        | 79.0  | Irrigation and power<br>(two loans)                   |
| Papua New Guinea               | 12.0  | Small-holder settlement                               |
| Philippines                    | 32.0  | Livestock credit and grain<br>processing (two loans)  |
|                                | 50.0  | Irrigation  |
|                                | 12.0  | Fisheries development                                 |
| Republic of Korea              | 60.0  | Rural infrastructure                                  |
|                                | 29.0  | Watershed development                                 |
|                                | 20.0  | Agricultural credit facility                          |
| Romania                        | 60.0  | Irrigation and agricultural<br>development            |
| Syrian Arab Republic           | 17.5  | Livestock credit facility                             |
| Thailand                       | 26.0  | Rural development and<br>livestock (two loans)        |
|                                | 50.0  | Rubber replanting                                     |
| Tunisia                        | 12.0  | Agricultural credit                                   |
| Turkey                         | 63.0  | Agricultural credit                                   |
|                                | 21.5  | Livestock credit                                      |
| United Republic of<br>Tanzania | 7.0   | Afforestation programme                               |

## Telecommunications

Three loans totalling \$134 million were granted by the Bank in 1976 to assist telecommunications projects. India borrowed \$80 million to expand its telecommunications system, alleviating congestion in local and long-distance telephone networks, improving telex services and bringing new telephone service to 220,000 subscribers.

A loan of \$28 million to the Syrian Arab Republic was made to reduce the shortage of telephones in both urban and rural areas. The first phase of the programme (1976-1978) was to provide for installation of 75,000 automatic and 12,000 manual telephone connexions, telephone access for 540 villages, and improvement of long-distance and other communications facilities.

Thailand received \$26 million for the improvement of telephone links in rural areas, as part of a long-term communications development programme. The number of towns and villages with telephone service was to be increased by 40 per cent; and 42 small villages were to receive telephone service for the first time.

## Development finance companies

The Bank lent \$633 million in 1976 to development finance companies, approximately the same amount it had lent in 1975. Borrowers included private and Government-owned companies in 17 countries and two regional institutions, the Caribbean Development Bank and the East African Development Bank.

The largest borrowers were Brazil (\$85 million), the Korean Development Bank (\$82.5 million) and the Central Bank of Colombia (\$80 million).

## LOANS TO DEVELOPMENT FINANCE COMPANIES

| Country or region      | Amount (in millions of US dollars) | Borrower or purpose                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Bolivia                | 10.0                               | Banco Industrial S.A.                                  |
|                        | 12.0                               | Financing for small-scale mining development           |
| Brazil                 | 85.0                               | Financing for small- and medium-scale industry         |
| Caribbean region       | 20.0                               | Financing for agriculture and industry                 |
| Colombia               | 80.0                               | Financing for private industry                         |
| Cyprus                 | 6.0                                | Financing for industry and tourism                     |
| East African Community | 15.0                               | Imports of industrial components                       |
| Ecuador                | 26.0                               | Financing for industrial growth                        |
| India                  | 40.0                               | Promotion of small- and medium-scale industrial growth |
| Liberia                | 7.0                                | Support for productive enterprises                     |
| Mexico                 | 50.0                               | Financing for fixed assets for industry                |
| Morocco                | 25.0                               | Hotel financing  |
| Pakistan               | 25.0                               | Financing for medium- and large-scale industry         |
| Peru                   | 35.0                               | Industrial credit programme                            |
| Republic of Korea      | 82.5                               | Industrial financing                                   |
| Senegal                | 4.2                                | Financing for industry and tourism                     |
| Thailand               | 25.0                               | Industrial growth                                      |
| Tunisia                | 20.0                               | Financing for manufacturing enterprises and tourism    |
| Yugoslavia             | 50.0                               | Financing for imports of industrial equipment          |
| Zambia                 | 15.0                               | Increased foreign-exchange resources for enterprises   |

## Industry

In 1976, the Bank granted eight loans totalling \$470 million for industrial projects; this represented a decrease of more than 40 per cent from the previous year. Mexico received a loan of \$95 million as part of the financing for a \$3,600 million project designed to increase the steel-making capacity of a Government-owned steel company by 2.1 million tons to 3.3 million tons a year.

A \$60 million loan was provided by the Bank to help finance a \$284 million clinker project for Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Togo. The project, designed to finance the annual production of 1.2 million tons of clinker, the basic ingredient of ce-

ment, was located in Togo and governed by a 1975 treaty that had called for a regional cement complex among the three countries and had created a common market for clinker. Several financial institutions and the Governments of the three countries concerned also supplied finances for the project.

## LOANS FOR INDUSTRY

| Country   | Amount (in millions of US dollars) | Project  |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| Brazil    | 50                                 | Fertilizer production                          |
| Chile     | 33                                 | Improved efficiency in copper industry         |
| Egypt     | 52                                 | Modernization of textile industry              |
| Indonesia | 70                                 | Expansion of fertilizer plant                  |
| Mexico    | 95                                 | Expansion of steel production                  |
| Peru      | 40                                 | Expansion and modernization of mining industry |
| Togo      | 60                                 | Regional clinker project                       |
| Turkey    | 70                                 | Pulp and paper-mill expansion                  |

## Education

Fifteen loans totalling \$290 million were granted for education projects in 1976, an increase of \$177 million over similar lending in the previous year.

Algeria borrowed \$47 million for the expansion and reorganization of technical education, which was to increase the availability of trained manpower.

A loan of \$37 million was granted to Indonesia for the construction of two technical teacher-training schools, four centralized workshops, 17 vocational training centres and other facilities. The new institutions were to train about 3,600 skilled workers and 11,600 semi-skilled workers a year.

In Malaysia, the expansion of primary school education was in part financed by a \$35 million loan. In seven of the country's poorest states, 150 new primary schools were to be built and some 700 existing schools expanded or replaced. The loan was also to help finance training facilities for 2,000 skilled workers annually to meet the country's growing need for skilled manpower.

## LOANS FOR EDUCATION

| Country   | Amount (in millions of US dollars) | Purpose   |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| Algeria   | 47.0                               | Training of skilled manpower                    |
| Botswana  | 10.5                               | Improved education                              |
| Congo     | 8.0                                | Improvement in elementary schooling             |
| Guatemala | 14.5                               | New secondary and agricultural training schools |
| Indonesia | 37.0                               | Technical and vocational training               |
| Liberia   | 4.0                                | Improved education for rural areas              |
| Malaysia  | 35.0                               | Expanded primary and technical education        |
| Morocco   | 25.0                               | Technical and vocational training               |

| Country                     | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Purpose   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Nicaragua                   | 11.0                                     | Rural education, vocational training                                |
| Paraguay                    | 4.0                                      | Vocational training   |
|                             | 8.0                                      | Improved education for rural areas                                  |
| Philippines                 | 25.0                                     | Textbook and curricular development                                 |
| Thailand                    | 31.0                                     | Implementation of educational reforms                               |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 17.0                                     | Expansion of technical education system                             |
| Zambia                      | 13.3                                     | Training of middle- and upper-level manpower; farm training centres |

#### Non-project loans

The Bank granted three non-project loans in 1976 totalling \$131 million. Guatemala received \$26.5 million for national reconstruction following the earthquake in February 1976.

A \$75 million loan to the Republic of Korea was made to finance imports of essential capital goods by the country's private sector; Zambia borrowed \$30 million to finance similar imports in order to maintain a reasonable level of production in the economy.

#### Population and nutrition

Three loans totalling \$31 million were granted by the Bank to assist population and nutrition programmes, including the Bank's first commitment to support a national nutrition programme. The borrower was Brazil, which received a \$19 million loan to upgrade the nutrition standards of its population.

The Dominican Republic received an \$8 million loan for a population and family project, and Jamaica was granted a loan of \$6.8 million to support its Government's maternal- and child-care, family planning and nutrition programmes.

#### Electric power

Fifteen loans totalling \$762 million were committed for electric power projects in 1976, an increase of 80 per cent over similar lending in 1975.

Brazil was the largest borrower, with three loans totalling \$184 million to finance the installation of transmission and distribution facilities in the State of Parana and in the north-east, south-east and southern regions of the country.

#### LOANS FOR ELECTRIC POWER

| Country   | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Project                                  |
|-----------|--|--|
| Algeria   | 57.5                                     | Transmission and distribution facilities |
| Argentina | 115.0                                    | Transmission and distribution facilities |

| Country                     | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Project   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Bolivia                     | 25.0                                     | Generating and transmission facilities  |
| Brazil                      | 102.0                                    | Power distribution (two loans)  |
|                             | 82.0                                     | Interconnexion of distribution facilities   |
| Chile                       | 35.0                                     | Upgrading of power service  |
| El Salvador                 | 39.0                                     | Expansion of geothermal power plant   |
| Indonesia                   | 90.0                                     | Expansion of power facilities   |
| Pakistan                    | 50.0                                     | Expansion of transmission and distribution facilities                                   |
| Peru                        | 36.0                                     | Expansion of transmission and distribution facilities                                   |
| Portugal                    | 36.0                                     | Increased generating capacity and expansion of distribution and transmission facilities |
| Romania                     | 50.0                                     | Power station project   |
| Tunisia                     | 14.5                                     | Additional generating capacity  |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 30.0                                     | Hydroelectric project (second stage)  |

#### Tourism

Three loans amounting to \$64 million were granted for tourism projects in 1976, compared with only one loan of \$9.7 million the previous year.

Morocco received \$21 million to finance infrastructure installations for the Bay of Agadir project, a tourism facility with 7,000 hotel beds and 2,600 housing units.

A \$17 million loan assisted the Government of Kenya in implementing policies regarding wildlife conservation and development of tourist attractions.

Turkey borrowed \$26 million to assist in the development of South Antalya, on the Mediterranean coast, into a major tourist resort aimed at the European mass market. The project included the installation of the basic infrastructure needed to service 2,250 hotel rooms expected to be constructed by private interests by 1981.

#### Transportation

The Bank, in 1976, granted 24 loans totalling \$861 million to 19 countries for transportation projects. The amount of such lending was nearly 18 per cent less than in 1975.

Indonesia was the largest borrower, receiving three loans amounting to \$216 million. A loan of \$130 million was helping to finance construction and supervision of 1,100 kilometres of road improvements in Java, Sumatra and Bali, as well as detailed engineering for an additional 4,100 kilometres. Also included were screening and feasibility studies of 7,000 kilometres of roads to assess future improvement.

A loan of \$54 million was made for the acquisition of 94 new and used inter-island ships, which increased Indonesia's inter-island shipping fleet by about 10 per cent. A further loan of \$32 million

assisted in the expansion of Tanjung Priok port, the country's largest general cargo port.

Other major borrowers for transportation projects during the year included Mexico (\$100 million to meet part of the financing of a \$1,401 million five-year railway investment programme), the Philippines (\$95 million for a highway programme) and the Republic of Korea (\$90 million for the improvement and modernization of its road transport system).

#### LOANS FOR TRANSPORTATION

| Country                        | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Project  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Brazil                         | 55.0                                     | Rural roads programme                                    |
| Congo                          | 38.0                                     | Railway, port improvements<br>and expansion              |
| Cyprus                         | 10.0                                     | Highway construction                                     |
| Dominican<br>Republic          | 5.0                                      | Road maintenance project                                 |
| Ecuador                        | 10.5                                     | Road maintenance and<br>improvement                      |
|                                | 33.5                                     | Port project   |
| Egypt                          | 45.0                                     | Port rehabilitation and<br>improvement                   |
| Greece                         | 30.0                                     | Highway construction and<br>improvement                  |
| Honduras                       | 35.0                                     | Highway reconstruction and<br>maintenance                |
| Indonesia                      | 86.0                                     | Port expansion and inter-<br>island shipping (two loans) |
|                                | 130.0                                    | Road improvement programme                               |
| Kenya                          | 4.0                                      | Rural access-road programme                              |
| Mauritius                      | 3.6                                      | Port development   |
| Mexico                         | 100.0                                    | Five-year investment programme<br>for railways           |
| Philippines                    | 95.0                                     | Construction and improvement<br>of highways              |
| Portugal                       | 24.0                                     | Road rehabilitation and<br>maintenance                   |
| Republic of Korea              | 90.0                                     | Modernization of road<br>transport system                |
| Senegal                        | 15.0                                     | Development and rehabilitation<br>of highway network     |
|                                | 6.6                                      | Feeder roads   |
| Sudan                          | 20.0                                     | Airport construction                                     |
| Trinidad and<br>Tobago         | 7.0                                      | Highway and road improvement                             |
| United Republic<br>of Cameroon | 15.0                                     | Second Douala port project                               |
|                                | 2.3                                      | Engineering of railway project                           |

#### Urban development

Six loans totalling \$201 million were granted by the Bank for urban development projects. Compared to a single loan of \$2 million granted in 1975, this sharp rise in number of loans and amount of lending reflected the Bank's growing commitment to assist the urban poor.

India borrowed \$25 million for development of transport that covered a land area of more than 4,000 square kilometres in the Bombay metropolitan region.

A \$52.5 million loan to Indonesia was for the purpose of improving living conditions for 1.5 million poor residents of Jakarta and Surabaya. The

loan was to supply 50 per cent of the financing for a project to provide an infrastructure for densely populated areas in the two cities.

The Ivory Coast received a \$44 million loan to help finance housing improvement in Abidjan and San Pedro. It was estimated that 200,000 people would directly benefit from the project.

Loans for urban projects were also made to Malaysia (\$26 million), Peru (\$21.6 million) and the Philippines (\$32 million), all of which were to improve living conditions for the urban poor.

#### Water supply and sewerage

The Bank granted 11 loans totalling \$284 million for water supply and sewerage projects during 1976, an increase of \$105 million over such lending in 1975.

Yugoslavia was the largest borrower. A \$20 million loan was granted for a water resources project for the Morava River basin, and improved water supply and sewerage systems for the towns of Titovo Uzi and Cazak.

Two additional loans amounting to \$83 million helped finance two projects in Sarajevo: one for air pollution control, the other for improved and expanded water supplies and sewerage services.

In Brazil, about 1 million people were to benefit from improved water supply and sewerage systems in the State of Minas Gerais, with partial financing by a \$40 million loan from the World Bank.

Greece borrowed \$36 million in 1976 for a project to reorganize and upgrade the country's sewerage sector through investments in Salonica and Volos. It was estimated that 800,000 people in the two cities would benefit from the project.

#### LOANS FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

| Country                        | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Project   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Bahamas                        | 10.0                                     | Improved water supply and<br>sewerage facilities    |
| Bolivia                        | 11.5                                     | Water supply for rural<br>communities               |
| Brazil                         | 40.0                                     | Minas Gerais water supply                           |
| Greece                         | 36.0                                     | Water supply and sewerage<br>facilities             |
| Malaysia                       | 21.5                                     | Sewerage facilities                                 |
| Panama                         | 12.0                                     | Improved water supply                               |
| Syrian Arab<br>Republic        | 35.0                                     | Improved and expanded water<br>supply               |
| United Republic<br>of Tanzania | 15.0                                     | Urban water supply                                  |
| Yugoslavia                     | 65.0                                     | Water supply and sewerage<br>facilities (two loans) |
|                                | 38.0                                     | Pollution control                                   |

#### Interest rate on loans

As part of the review of the Bank's capital and financial requirements, it was decided to link the Bank's interest rate on loans to the cost of

funds raised by the Bank in the capital market.

In May 1976, the decision was made to increase the Bank's lending rate on an interim basis to 8.85 per cent for the period 1 June to 30 June 1976. The rate had been 8.5 per cent since January 1975.

As at 1 July 1976, a new lending-rate formula was put into effect which provided for a review of the Bank's lending rate at the end of each quarterly period and for adjustment to the average weighted cost, by amount and maturity, of funds borrowed by the Bank in the preceding 12 months. To this calculation, 0.5 per cent was added to arrive at the interest rate that the Bank would charge borrowers on new loans approved in the ensuing quarter.

For the quarter starting 1 July 1976, the interest rate on Bank loans was fixed at 8.9 per cent. For the quarter starting 1 October 1976, the loan rate was fixed at 8.7 per cent, with the reduction reflecting a decline in the cost of borrowings to the Bank.

#### **Technical assistance**

For project-related pre-investment studies, economic sector studies and feasibility assessments, the World Bank continued to encourage its member countries to seek financing from sources other than the Bank, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Bank continued to serve as an executing agency for UNDP. There were 15 such projects in 1976 for which UNDP committed approximately \$5.6 million. These included a power sector survey in Egypt for \$1 million; irrigation and rural development projects in Nepal for \$1.4 million; technical assistance projects in Bangladesh, Paraguay, the United Republic of Cameroon and regional Africa for \$1.6 million; and projects in Afghanistan, El Salvador, Ghana, Turkey, Uganda, and the Upper Volta.

During 1976, the Bank completed 33 projects on behalf of UNDP. These represented commitments of approximately \$13.3 million.

During the year, UNDP was faced with temporary financial constraints, necessitating significant reductions in the level of its assistance in many developing countries. In order to assure the continued execution of many UNDP pre-investment and technical assistance projects, the Bank agreed to defer calling on UNDP for funds to cover its disbursements as executing agency, up to a ceiling of \$15 million. It was expected that UNDP would complete payment of the accumulated disbursements by May 1977.

The Bank also continued to provide technical assistance under its loans and credits. During 1976, 156 lending operations made specific provision for technical assistance amounting to approximately \$232.4 million. A number of loans and credits were also made exclusively for technical assistance involving total commitments of \$27.2 million.

Oil-exporting developing countries continued to

receive technical assistance, mainly related to project evaluation, supervision of projects, technical advice and, in a few cases, secondment of staff to regional and national institutions. The recipients of this assistance, which was provided on a reimbursable basis, included Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. In the case of Venezuela, special compensatory arrangements were made.

During the year, the Bank increased its technical assistance co-operation with UNDP and Governments through cost-sharing arrangements whereby the recipient Governments used proceeds from Bank loans and credits to supplement UNDP's contribution.

#### **Economic Development Institute**

By the end of 1976, a total of 2,682 officials had completed courses in development and project evaluation given by the Economic Development Institute—a staff college established in 1955 for senior officials concerned with economic affairs in the developing countries.

In 1976, 338 officials attended courses given by the Institute in Washington, D.C. (United States). The teaching staff numbered 25. A further 451 officials attended courses outside the United States, in which the Economic Development Institute participated or to which it lent its support in collaboration with national Governments or regional organizations.

By the end of 1976, a total of 2,421 officials had attended courses held outside the United States.

#### **Development aid co-ordination**

The Bank continued to encourage joint efforts by capital-exporting countries designed to co-ordinate the flow of development assistance through consortia and consultative groups. During the year, the Bank sponsored meetings of nine groups co-ordinating aid for Bangladesh, Burma, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and the Sudan. The Bank also participated in a meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia, for which the Government of the Netherlands served as Chairman.

#### **Settlement of Investment disputes**

By the end of 1976, 67 States had ratified a convention establishing the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Five Governments had signed, but not yet ratified, the convention.

#### **Financing activities**

Obligations amounting to \$4,350 million were sold by the World Bank in the capital markets in 1976. Included in the total were issues for \$53 million sold in 1975, but delivered in 1976.



Of the \$4,297 million in 1976 sales, 65 per cent were sold by public offering or private placement in the investment markets of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States. Sales of \$1,238 million in the United States market were only slightly below the 1975 record amount of sales in the United States.

In the market of the Federal Republic of Germany the Bank placed \$1,048 million equivalent of its obligations, a record amount for that country. The Swiss market absorbed \$359 million of the Bank's issues, and the Netherlands market the equivalent of \$167 million.

Governments, central banks and regional and international organizations purchased the equivalent of \$1,318 million of World Bank securities in 1976. Two issues of two-year United States dollar bonds totalling \$700 million were placed with Governments, central banks and other agencies in 74 countries and with regional and international organizations. Of these, issues amounting to \$458 million replaced an equal number of maturing issues.

Of the \$4,350 million of Bank securities sold in the year, including \$53 million delivered, \$3,537 million equivalent consisted of new issues, and \$813 million equivalent consisted of issues that replaced obligations that had matured during 1976.

Outstanding borrowings of the World Bank as at 31 December 1976 totalled \$17,309 million.

### Income and reserves

The Bank's gross income in the fiscal year ended 30 June 1976 amounted to \$1,330 million, an increase of \$172 million over income reported in the previous year. Total expenses were \$1,110 million including administrative costs (\$122 million) and interest on borrowings and other financial costs (\$988 million).

Net income for fiscal 1976 was \$220 million, down \$55 million from income in fiscal 1975. Total reserves as at 30 June 1976 were \$1,916 million:

\$1,623 million in the General Reserve and \$293 million in the Special Reserve.

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1976)

|   | Amount<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |
|---|---|
| Income  |   |
| Income from investments*                      | 424,892                                   |
| Income from loans                             |   |
| Interest and commissions                      | 825,191                                   |
| Commitment charges                            | 71,336                                    |
| Other income†                                 | 8,228                                     |
| Total income                                  | 1,329,647                                 |
| Expenses                                      |   |
| Administrative expenses**                     | 122,282                                   |
| Interest on borrowings                        | 977,298                                   |
| Bond issuance and other<br>financial expenses | 10,214                                    |
| Total expenses                                | 1,109,794                                 |
| Net Income                                    | 219,853                                   |

\*Includes net capital gain of \$41,457,000 resulting from sale of investments.

†Includes net capital gain of \$8,050,000 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 shares of the costs. The administrative expenses shown are net of the management fee (\$62,770,000) and service and support fee (\$1,485,000).

### Capitalization

Three member countries—Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia—increased their capital subscription during the fiscal year. These increases, plus the original subscriptions of Grenada and Papua New Guinea, brought the Bank's subscribed capital to \$30,861 million in current United States dollars, as at 30 June 1976.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the staff of the Bank and IDA numbered about 4,700. The staff was drawn from 109 nationalities.

## Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 31 December 1976)

| SUBSCRIPTION |                      |                                      |                 |                      | VOTING POWER |                      | 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 |  |  |              |  |
|              |                      |                                      |                 |                      |              |                      |                                      |                 |                      |  |  |              |  |
| Afghanistan  | 0.12                 | 30,000                               | 550             | 0.19                 | Barbados     | 0.04                 | 11,100                               | 361             | 0.13                 |  |  |              |  |
| Algeria      | 0.43                 | 110,900                              | 1,359           | 0.47                 | Belgium      | 2.17                 | 554,500                              | 5,795           | 2.01                 |  |  |              |  |
| Argentina    | 1.46                 | 373,300                              | 3,983           | 1.38                 | Benin        | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 |  |  |              |  |
| Australia    | 2.22                 | 567,100                              | 5,921           | 2.06                 | Bolivia      | 0.03                 | 21,000                               | 460             | 0.16                 |  |  |              |  |
| Austria      | 0.90                 | 230,400                              | 2,554           | 0.89                 | Botswana     | 0.02                 | 4,300                                | 293             | 0.10                 |  |  |              |  |
| Bahamas      | 0.07                 | 17,100                               | 421             | 0.15                 | Brazil       | 1.46                 | 373,300                              | 3,983           | 1.38                 |  |  |              |  |
| Bahrain      | 0.03                 | 8,500                                | 335             | 0.12                 | Burma        | 0.20                 | 50,700                               | 757             | 0.26                 |  |  |              |  |
| Bangladesh   | 0.42                 | 106,700                              | 1,317           | 0.46                 | Burundi      | 0.06                 | 15,000                               | 400             | 0.14                 |  |  |              |  |

| 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 |
| Canada                           | 3.68                 | 941,800                              | 9,668           | 3.36                 | Mauritius                      | 0.07                 | 18,800                               | 438             | 0.15                 |
| Central African Empire           | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 | Mexico                         | 0.89                 | 228,000                              | 2,530           | 0.88                 |
| Chad                             | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 | Morocco                        | 0.38                 | 96,000                               | 1,210           | 0.42                 |
| Chile                            | 0.37                 | 94,300                               | 1,193           | 0.41                 | Nepal                          | 0.04                 | 11,200                               | 362             | 0.13                 |
| Colombia                         | 0.36                 | 93,300                               | 1,183           | 0.41                 | Netherlands                    | 2.31                 | 592,300                              | 6,173           | 2.14                 |
| Comoros                          | 0.01                 | 1,600                                | 266             | 0.09                 | New Zealand                    | 0.67                 | 171,600                              | 1,966           | 0.68                 |
| Congo                            | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 | Nicaragua                      | 0.04                 | 9,100                                | 341             | 0.12                 |
| Costa Rica                       | 0.04                 | 10,700                               | 357             | 0.12                 | Niger                          | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 |
| Cyprus                           | 0.09                 | 22,200                               | 472             | 0.16                 | Nigeria                        | 0.45                 | 115,200                              | 1,402           | 0.49                 |
| Democratic Kampuchea             | 0.08                 | 21,400                               | 464             | 0.16                 | Norway                         | 0.80                 | 204,800                              | 2,298           | 0.80                 |
| Democratic Yemen                 | 0.10                 | 24,800                               | 498             | 0.17                 | Oman                           | 0.02                 | 6,000                                | 310             | 0.11                 |
| Denmark                          | 0.86                 | 221,100                              | 2,461           | 0.85                 | Pakistan                       | 0.78                 | 200,000                              | 2,250           | 0.78                 |
| Dominican Republic               | 0.06                 | 14,300                               | 393             | 0.14                 | Panama                         | 0.07                 | 18,100                               | 431             | 0.15                 |
| Ecuador                          | 0.07                 | 18,100                               | 431             | 0.15                 | Papua New Guinea               | 0.07                 | 17,100                               | 421             | 0.15                 |
| Egypt                            | 0.56                 | 142,100                              | 1,671           | 0.58                 | Paraguay                       | 0.02                 | 6,000                                | 310             | 0.11                 |
| El Salvador                      | 0.05                 | 12,000                               | 370             | 0.13                 | Peru                           | 0.29                 | 73,500                               | 985             | 0.34                 |
| Equatorial Guinea                | 0.03                 | 6,400                                | 314             | 0.11                 | Philippines                    | 0.52                 | 132,200                              | 1,572           | 0.55                 |
| Ethiopia                         | 0.04                 | 11,400                               | 364             | 0.13                 | Portugal                       | 0.31                 | 80,000                               | 1,060           | 0.36                 |
| Fiji                             | 0.04                 | 11,100                               | 361             | 0.13                 | Qatar                          | 0.07                 | 17,100                               | 421             | 0.15                 |
| Finland                          | 0.63                 | 162,100                              | 1,871           | 0.65                 | Republic of Korea              | 0.27                 | 68,200                               | 932             | 0.32                 |
| France                           | 5.00                 | 1,279,200                            | 13,042          | 4.53                 | Romania                        | 0.63                 | 162,100                              | 1,871           | 0.65                 |
| Gabon                            | 0.05                 | 12,000                               | 370             | 0.13                 | Rwanda                         | 0.06                 | 15,000                               | 400             | 0.14                 |
| Gambia                           | 0.02                 | 5,300                                | 303             | 0.11                 | Samoa                          | 0.01                 | 1,700                                | 267             | 0.09                 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of     | 5.34                 | 1,365,300                            | 13,903          | 4.83                 | Saudi Arabia                   | 0.45                 | 114,300                              | 1,393           | 0.48                 |
| Ghana                            | 0.29                 | 73,400                               | 984             | 0.34                 | Senegal                        | 0.14                 | 36,200                               | 612             | 0.21                 |
| Greece                           | 0.29                 | 73,600                               | 986             | 0.34                 | Sierra Leone                   | 0.06                 | 15,000                               | 400             | 0.14                 |
| Grenada                          | 0.01                 | 1,700                                | 267             | 0.09                 | Singapore                      | 0.13                 | 32,000                               | 570             | 0.20                 |
| Guatemala                        | 0.05                 | 12,300                               | 373             | 0.13                 | Socialist Republic of Viet Nam | 0.21                 | 54,300                               | 793             | 0.28                 |
| Guinea                           | 0.08                 | 20,000                               | 450             | 0.16                 | Somalia                        | 0.06                 | 15,000                               | 400             | 0.14                 |
| Guyana                           | 0.07                 | 17,100                               | 421             | 0.15                 | South Africa                   | 1.07                 | 273,000                              | 2,980           | 1.04                 |
| Haiti                            | 0.06                 | 15,000                               | 400             | 0.14                 | Spain                          | 1.32                 | 337,100                              | 3,621           | 1.26                 |
| Honduras                         | 0.03                 | 8,400                                | 334             | 0.12                 | Sri Lanka                      | 0.32                 | 82,700                               | 1,077           | 0.37                 |
| Iceland                          | 0.07                 | 18,400                               | 434             | 0.15                 | Sudan                          | 0.23                 | 60,000                               | 850             | 0.30                 |
| India                            | 3.52                 | 900,000                              | 9,250           | 3.21                 | Swaziland                      | 0.03                 | 6,800                                | 318             | 0.11                 |
| Indonesia                        | 0.86                 | 220,000                              | 2,450           | 0.85                 | Sweden                         | 1.08                 | 277,300                              | 3,023           | 1.05                 |
| Iran                             | 0.62                 | 158,000                              | 1,830           | 0.64                 | Syrian Arab Republic           | 0.16                 | 42,100                               | 671             | 0.23                 |
| Iraq                             | 0.27                 | 69,800                               | 948             | 0.33                 | Thailand                       | 0.45                 | 114,300                              | 1,393           | 0.48                 |
| Ireland                          | 0.40                 | 103,200                              | 1,282           | 0.45                 | Togo                           | 0.06                 | 15,000                               | 400             | 0.14                 |
| Israel                           | 0.43                 | 110,800                              | 1,358           | 0.47                 | Trinidad and Tobago            | 0.21                 | 53,500                               | 785             | 0.27                 |
| Italy                            | 3.33                 | 852,500                              | 8,775           | 3.05                 | Tunisia                        | 0.15                 | 37,300                               | 623             | 0.22                 |
| Ivory Coast                      | 0.14                 | 36,500                               | 615             | 0.21                 | Turkey                         | 0.50                 | 128,600                              | 1,536           | 0.53                 |
| Jamaica                          | 0.17                 | 44,600                               | 696             | 0.24                 | Uganda                         | 0.13                 | 33,300                               | 583             | 0.20                 |
| Japan                            | 4.00                 | 1,023,000                            | 10,480          | 3.64                 | United Arab Emirates           | 0.05                 | 12,800                               | 378             | 0.13                 |
| Jordan                           | 0.07                 | 18,700                               | 437             | 0.15                 | United Kingdom                 | 10.16                | 2,600,000                            | 26,250          | 9.12                 |
| Kenya                            | 0.16                 | 40,000                               | 650             | 0.23                 | United Republic of Cameroon    | 0.08                 | 20,000                               | 450             | 0.16                 |
| Kuwait                           | 0.27                 | 69,400                               | 944             | 0.33                 | United Republic of Tanzania    | 0.14                 | 35,000                               | 600             | 0.21                 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 | United States                  | 25.30                | 6,473,000                            | 64,980          | 22.57                |
| Lebanon                          | 0.04                 | 9,000                                | 340             | 0.12                 | Upper Volta                    | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 |
| Lesotho                          | 0.02                 | 4,300                                | 293             | 0.10                 | Uruguay                        | 0.16                 | 41,100                               | 661             | 0.23                 |
| Liberia                          | 0.08                 | 21,300                               | 463             | 0.16                 | Venezuela                      | 0.77                 | 197,200                              | 2,222           | 0.77                 |
| Libyan Arab Republic             | 0.08                 | 20,000                               | 450             | 0.16                 | Yemen                          | 0.03                 | 8,500                                | 335             | 0.12                 |
| Luxembourg                       | 0.08                 | 20,000                               | 450             | 0.16                 | Yugoslavia                     | 0.46                 | 117,800                              | 1,428           | 0.50                 |
| Madagascar                       | 0.09                 | 21,900                               | 469             | 0.16                 | Zaire                          | 0.38                 | 96,000                               | 1,210           | 0.42                 |
| Malawi                           | 0.06                 | 15,000                               | 400             | 0.14                 | Zambia                         | 0.25                 | 64,800                               | 898             | 0.31                 |
| Malaysia                         | 0.62                 | 158,700                              | 1,837           | 0.64                 | Other Asia                     | 2.93                 | 750,000                              | 7,750           | 2.69                 |
| Mali                             | 0.07                 | 17,300                               | 423             | 0.15                 |                                |                      |                                      |                 |                      |
| Mauritania                       | 0.04                 | 10,000                               | 350             | 0.12                 |                                |                      |                                      |                 |                      |
|                                  |                      |                                      |                 |                      | Total                          | 100.00               | 25,586,300                           | 287,863         | 100.00               |

\*Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by the International 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).

†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 (As at 31 December 1976)

Appointed Director

—  
William S. Ryrie

Appointed Alternate

Hai F. Reynolds  
Ronald F. R. Deare

Appointed by

United States  
United Kingdom

| Appointed Director                     | Appointed Alternate                        | Appointed by   |
|--|--|--|
| Hans Janssen                           | Claus Knetschke                            | Germany, Federal Republic of   |
| Jacques-Henri Wahl                     | René-Paul Rigaud                           | France   |
| Masanao Matsunaga                      | Toshihiro Kiribuchi                        | Japan  |
| Elected Director                       | Elected Alternate                          | Elected by the votes of  |
| Giorgio Rota (Italy)                   | Germán 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 I. J. A. Looijen (Netherlands) | Gavra D. Popovic (Yugoslavia)              | Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia   |
| Jacques de Groote (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)               | Jon Aase (Norway)                          | 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, Singapore, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Thailand  |
| 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 Republic, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia  |
| W. A. E. Green (New Zealand)           | Bruce M. Cheek (Australia)                 | 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 Razafindrabé (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-Holguín (Colombia)      | Ramón Martínez Aponte (Dominican Republic) | Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines   |
| Julio C. Gutiérrez (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 joined the International Bank after that election.

### Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK (As at 31 December 1976)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS\*

|   |  |
|---|--|
| President: Robert S. McNamara.  | Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Munir P. Benjenk. |
| Senior Vice-President, Operations: J. Burke Knapp.                                    | Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: Roger Chaufourmier.                     |
| Vice-President and General Counsel: A. Broches.                                       | Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: Adalbert Krieger.      |
| Vice-President, Finance: I. P. M. Cargill.  | Regional Vice-President, South Asia: Ernest Stern.                               |
| Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: Bernard Chadenet. | Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Willi A. Wapenhans.                     |
| Vice-President, Development Policy: Hollis B. Chenery.                                | Regional Vice-President: S. S. Husain.†  |
| Vice-President, External Relations: William Clark.                                    | Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: John H. Adler.                   |
| Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.                            | Secretary: P. N. Damry.  |
| Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum.                                       | Controller: K. Georg Gabriel.  |
| Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: Bernard R. Bell.                      | Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.  |

\*Officers and staff of the International Bank serve as officers and staff of IDA.

†On leave of absence as at 31 December 1976.

#### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

##### HEADQUARTERS

The World Bank  
1818 H Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20433, United States  
Telephone: (202) 477-1234  
Cable address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE  
The World Bank  
120 Broadway, 15th floor  
New York, N. Y. 10005, United States  
Telephone: (212) 964-6100  
Cable address: INTBAFRAD NEWYORK

EUROPEAN OFFICE  
The World Bank  
66 Avenue d'Iena  
75116 Paris, France  
Telephone: 723-54-21  
Cable address: INTBAFRAD PARIS

LONDON OFFICE  
The World Bank  
New Zealand House, 15th floor, Haymarket  
London, SW1 Y4TE, England  
Telephone: 930-3886  
Cable address: INTBAFRAD LONDON

TOKYO OFFICE  
The World Bank  
Kokusai Building  
1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100, Japan  
Telephone: (03) 214-5001, (03) 214-5002  
Cable address: INTBAFRAD TOKYO

## Chapter VII

## The International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC)<sup>1</sup> was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist developing member countries by helping them to promote the private sector of their economies. The principal objectives of IFC are 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 makes investments in the form of share subscriptions and long-term loans. It carries out stand-by and underwriting arrangements and provides financial and technical assistance to privately controlled development finance companies. It neither requires nor accepts guarantees by Governments in its operations. Generally, IFC investments are either in the form of a loan, a share subscription, or a combination of both—with other investors, local and foreign, providing the bulk of the funds required for any given project.

On 18 June 1976, Bangladesh became a member of IFC, thus increasing the number of member countries to 105.

From 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, the Corporation made 32 investments in 23 countries and one regional investment. These new commitments, in loans and equities, totalled approximately \$245 million. Outside investments in the same enterprises amounted to \$838 million. Taking into account \$329 million to be financed by cash generation, the total cost of these projects was \$1,412 million.

The operations of IFC in the fiscal year ending 30 June 1976 brought the cumulative gross total of the Corporation's investments to \$1,505 million in 271 enterprises in 61 developing countries, in which others had concurrently invested approximately \$6,300 million. Of that cumulative total, \$582 million (39 per cent) was invested in Latin America and the Caribbean, \$382 million (25 per cent) in Asia, \$329 million (22 per cent) in Europe, \$147 million (10 per cent) in Africa and \$65 million (4 per cent) in the Middle East.

During the year, IFC for the first time made investments in Egypt, Malawi, Rwanda and Uruguay. Investments were also made in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, the Sudan, Thailand,

Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia; one regional investment was made in Africa.

Ten IFC projects, totalling \$71 million, were to establish new enterprises; another 18 projects, worth \$170 million, were to expand and modernize existing concerns.

IFC COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS  
(1 July 1975—30 June 1976)

| Sector                               | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Iron and steel                       | 65.4                                     |
| Development financing                | 44.0                                     |
| Textiles and fibres                  | 38.5                                     |
| General manufacturing                | 25.5                                     |
| Non-ferrous metals                   | 20.6                                     |
| Food and food processing             | 12.7                                     |
| Construction materials               | 12.5                                     |
| Pulp and paper                       | 7.7                                      |
| Chemicals and petrochemical products | 7.0                                      |
| Mining                               | 6.0                                      |
| Motor vehicles and accessories       | 3.8                                      |
| Tourism                              | 0.9                                      |
| Money and capital markets            | 0.7                                      |

IFC INVESTMENTS  
(1 July 1975—30 June 1976)

| Recipient and sector     | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bolivia                  |                           |
| Industrial financing     | 550,000                   |
| Capital markets          | 337,500                   |
| Brazil                   |                           |
| Textiles                 | 13,450,000                |
| Colombia                 |                           |
| Mining                   | 6,000,000                 |
| Ecuador                  |                           |
| Food and food processing | 5,000,000                 |
| Egypt                    |                           |
| Manufacturing            | 5,651,665                 |
| India                    |                           |
| Manufacturing            | 6,600,000                 |
| Indonesia                |                           |
| Cement                   | 1,063,740                 |
| Israel                   |                           |
| Chemicals                | 7,000,000                 |
| Kenya                    |                           |
| Textiles                 | 9,069,472                 |
| Malawi                   |                           |
| Textiles                 | 6,000,000                 |
| Morocco                  |                           |
| Cement                   | 1,352,753                 |

<sup>1</sup> For information on the activities of IFC prior to 1976, see IFC's annual reports to its Board of Directors and Board of Governors, summary proceedings of annual meetings of the Board of Governors, and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

| Recipient and sector           | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Nicaragua                      |                           |
| Food and food processing       | 6,500,000                 |
| Tourism                        | 900,000                   |
| Pakistan                       |                           |
| Pulp and paper                 | 2,181,595                 |
| Philippines                    |                           |
| Manufacturing                  | 2,838,400                 |
| Republic of Korea              |                           |
| Non-ferrous metals             | 19,008,264                |
| Industrial financing           | 17,810,491                |
| Manufacturing                  | 10,354,033                |
| Pulp and paper                 | 5,532,473                 |
| Capital markets                | 398,137                   |
| Rwanda                         |                           |
| Food and food processing       | 535,000                   |
| Senegal                        |                           |
| Food and food processing       | 691,945                   |
| Sudan                          |                           |
| Textiles                       | 9,975,972                 |
| Thailand                       |                           |
| Cement                         | 10,000,000                |
| Turkey                         |                           |
| Industrial financing           | 25,000,000                |
| Steel                          | 15,403,465                |
| Manufacturing                  | 1,575,000                 |
| Uruguay                        |                           |
| Motor vehicles and accessories | 3,800,000                 |
| Yugoslavia                     |                           |
| Steel                          | 50,000,000                |
| Zambia                         |                           |
| Industrial financing           | 544,786                   |
| Regional                       |                           |
| Industrial financing           | 180,000                   |
| Total                          | 245,304,691               |

### Financial operations

The Corporation's total operating income in fiscal year 1976 was \$43.3 million. This included \$36.3 million in interest and commitment charges on loans and in other income and \$7 million in dividends and profit participations. After administrative expenses and financial charges on borrowings (\$33.5 million), income from operations amounted to \$9.8 million. Net income, including \$4.3 million in gains on sales of investments and a \$6.4 million deduction as a provision for losses on investments, totalled \$7.7 million. Net income for the previous fiscal year amounted to \$5.4 million.

### Capital and reserves

The total Capital and General Reserve of IFC as at 30 June 1976 amounted to \$186.7 million. The Reserve Against Losses totalled \$30.7 million as at the same date.

### Participation and portfolio sales

Sales by IFC of its own investments by way of participations and from its portfolio in fiscal year 1976 were \$87.9 million. Sales during the year brought cumulative net sales, including the acquisition by others of approximately \$34 million of securities covered by standby and underwriting commitments, to \$479.3 million.

### Secretariat

As at 30 June 1976, the total number of staff members employed by IFC stood at 236, drawn from 47 nationalities.

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (for fiscal year ending 30 June 1976)

|   | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|---|---------------------------|
| Income  |                           |
| Income from obligations of Governments  | 271,756                   |
| Income from loan and equity investments and standby and underwriting commitments: |                           |
| Interest  | 33,997,043                |
| Commitment charges  | 1,592,013                 |
| Dividends and profit participations   | 7,036,429                 |
| Commissions   | 582,606                   |
| Other income  | (186,429)                 |
| Total income  | 43,293,418                |
| Expenditures  |                           |
| Administrative expenditures*  | 11,399,504                |
| Charges on borrowings   | 22,096,703                |
| Total expenditures  | 33,496,207                |
| Realized gain on sales of loan and equity investments                             | 4,260,415                 |
| Provision for losses  | (6,366,906)               |
| Net income—Transferred to General Reserve   | 7,690,720                 |

\*The World Bank charges IFC an annual service and support fee which for the year ending 30 June 1976 was fixed at \$1,485,000.

### Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 31 December 1976)

| MEMBER*     | SUBSCRIPTION                        |                     | VOTING POWER    |                     | MEMBER*    | SUBSCRIPTION                        |                     | VOTING POWER    |                     |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|             | Amount (in thousands of US dollars) | Percentage of total | Number of votes | Percentage of total |            | Amount (in thousands of US dollars) | Percentage of total | Number of votes | Percentage of total |
| Afghanistan | 111                                 | 0.10                | 361             | 0.27                | Brazil     | 1,163                               | 1.07                | 1,413           | 1.05                |
| Argentina   | 1,662                               | 1.53                | 1,912           | 1.42                | Burma      | 166                                 | 0.15                | 416             | 0.31                |
| Australia   | 2,215                               | 2.04                | 2,465           | 1.83                | Canada     | 3,600                               | 3.32                | 3,850           | 2.86                |
| Austria     | 554                                 | 0.51                | 804             | 0.60                | Chile      | 388                                 | 0.36                | 638             | 0.47                |
| Bangladesh  | 713                                 | 0.66                | 963             | 0.72                | Colombia   | 388                                 | 0.36                | 638             | 0.47                |
| Belgium     | 2,492                               | 2.30                | 2,742           | 2.04                | Costa Rica | 22                                  | 0.02                | 272             | 0.20                |
| Bolivia     | 78                                  | 0.07                | 328             | 0.24                | Cyprus     | 83                                  | 0.08                | 333             | 0.25                |

|                              | SUBSCRIPTION                        |                      | VOTING POWER    |                      |                                | SUBSCRIPTION                        |                      | VOTING POWER    |                      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|                              | Amount (in thousands of US dollars) | Per-centage of total | Number of votes | Per-centage of total |                                | Amount (in thousands of US dollars) | Per-centage of total | Number of votes | Per-centage of total |
| MEMBER*                      |                                     |                      |                 |                      | MEMBER*                        |                                     |                      |                 |                      |
| Denmark                      | 753                                 | 0.70                 | 1,003           | 0.75                 | Norway                         | 554                                 | 0.51                 | 804             | 0.60                 |
| Dominican Republic           | 22                                  | 0.02                 | 272             | 0.20                 | Oman                           | 36                                  | 0.03                 | 286             | 0.21                 |
| Ecuador                      | 35                                  | 0.03                 | 285             | 0.21                 | Pakistan                       | 1,108                               | 1.02                 | 1,358           | 1.01                 |
| Egypt                        | 590                                 | 0.54                 | 840             | 0.62                 | Panama                         | 2                                   |                      | 252             | 0.19                 |
| El Salvador                  | 11                                  | 0.01                 | 261             | 0.19                 | Papua New Guinea               | 114                                 | 0.11                 | 364             | 0.27                 |
| Ethiopia                     | 33                                  | 0.03                 | 283             | 0.21                 | Paraguay                       | 16                                  | 0.01                 | 266             | 0.20                 |
| Finland                      | 421                                 | 0.39                 | 671             | 0.50                 | Peru                           | 194                                 | 0.18                 | 444             | 0.33                 |
| France                       | 5,815                               | 5.37                 | 6,065           | 4.51                 | Philippines                    | 166                                 | 0.15                 | 416             | 0.31                 |
| Gabon                        | 55                                  | 0.05                 | 305             | 0.23                 | Portugal                       | 443                                 | 0.41                 | 693             | 0.52                 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 3,655                               | 3.37                 | 3,905           | 2.90                 | Republic of Korea              | 139                                 | 0.13                 | 389             | 0.29                 |
| Ghana                        | 166                                 | 0.15                 | 416             | 0.31                 | Rwanda                         | 100                                 | 0.09                 | 350             | 0.26                 |
| Greece                       | 277                                 | 0.26                 | 527             | 0.39                 | Samoa                          | 9                                   | 0.01                 | 259             | 0.19                 |
| Grenada                      | 11                                  | 0.01                 | 261             | 0.19                 | Saudi Arabia                   | 111                                 | 0.10                 | 361             | 0.27                 |
| Guatemala                    | 22                                  | 0.02                 | 272             | 0.20                 | Senegal                        | 184                                 | 0.17                 | 434             | 0.32                 |
| Guyana                       | 89                                  | 0.08                 | 339             | 0.25                 | Sierra Leone                   | 83                                  | 0.08                 | 333             | 0.25                 |
| Haiti                        | 22                                  | 0.02                 | 272             | 0.20                 | Singapore                      | 177                                 | 0.16                 | 427             | 0.32                 |
| Honduras                     | 11                                  | 0.01                 | 261             | 0.19                 | Socialist Republic of Viet Nam | 166                                 | 0.15                 | 416             | 0.31                 |
| Iceland                      | 11                                  | 0.01                 | 261             | 0.19                 | Somalia                        | 83                                  | 0.08                 | 333             | 0.25                 |
| India                        | 4,431                               | 4.09                 | 4,681           | 3.48                 | South Africa                   | 1,108                               | 1.02                 | 1,358           | 1.01                 |
| Indonesia                    | 1,218                               | 1.12                 | 1,468           | 1.09                 | Spain                          | 1,108                               | 1.02                 | 1,358           | 1.01                 |
| Iran                         | 372                                 | 0.34                 | 622             | 0.46                 | Sri Lanka                      | 166                                 | 0.15                 | 416             | 0.31                 |
| Iraq                         | 67                                  | 0.06                 | 317             | 0.24                 | Sudan                          | 111                                 | 0.10                 | 361             | 0.27                 |
| Ireland                      | 332                                 | 0.31                 | 582             | 0.43                 | Swaziland                      | 35                                  | 0.03                 | 285             | 0.21                 |
| Israel                       | 50                                  | 0.05                 | 300             | 0.22                 | Sweden                         | 1,108                               | 1.02                 | 1,358           | 1.01                 |
| Italy                        | 1,994                               | 1.84                 | 2,244           | 1.67                 | Syrian Arab Republic           | 72                                  | 0.07                 | 322             | 0.24                 |
| Ivory Coast                  | 111                                 | 0.10                 | 361             | 0.27                 | Thailand                       | 139                                 | 0.13                 | 389             | 0.29                 |
| Jamaica                      | 148                                 | 0.14                 | 398             | 0.30                 | Togo                           | 83                                  | 0.08                 | 333             | 0.25                 |
| Japan                        | 2,769                               | 2.56                 | 3,019           | 2.24                 | Trinidad and Tobago            | 148                                 | 0.14                 | 398             | 0.30                 |
| Jordan                       | 33                                  | 0.03                 | 283             | 0.21                 | Tunisia                        | 133                                 | 0.12                 | 383             | 0.28                 |
| Kenya                        | 184                                 | 0.17                 | 434             | 0.32                 | Turkey                         | 476                                 | 0.44                 | 726             | 0.54                 |
| Kuwait                       | 369                                 | 0.34                 | 619             | 0.46                 | Uganda                         | 184                                 | 0.17                 | 434             | 0.32                 |
| Lebanon                      | 50                                  | 0.05                 | 300             | 0.22                 | United Kingdom                 | 14,400                              | 13.29                | 14,650          | 10.89                |
| Lesotho                      | 18                                  | 0.02                 | 268             | 0.20                 | United Republic of Cameroon    | 111                                 | 0.10                 | 361             | 0.27                 |
| Liberia                      | 83                                  | 0.08                 | 333             | 0.25                 | United Republic of Tanzania    | 184                                 | 0.17                 | 434             | 0.32                 |
| Libyan Arab Republic         | 55                                  | 0.05                 | 305             | 0.23                 | United States                  | 35,168                              | 32.47                | 35,418          | 26.32                |
| Luxembourg                   | 111                                 | 0.10                 | 361             | 0.27                 | Upper Volta                    | 55                                  | 0.05                 | 305             | 0.23                 |
| Madagascar                   | 111                                 | 0.10                 | 361             | 0.27                 | Uruguay                        | 155                                 | 0.14                 | 405             | 0.30                 |
| Malawi                       | 83                                  | 0.08                 | 333             | 0.25                 | Venezuela                      | 116                                 | 0.11                 | 366             | 0.27                 |
| Malaysia                     | 277                                 | 0.26                 | 527             | 0.39                 | Yemen                          | 47                                  | 0.04                 | 297             | 0.22                 |
| Mauritania                   | 55                                  | 0.05                 | 305             | 0.23                 | Yugoslavia                     | 591                                 | 0.55                 | 841             | 0.62                 |
| Mauritius                    | 95                                  | 0.09                 | 345             | 0.26                 | Zaire                          | 332                                 | 0.31                 | 582             | 0.43                 |
| Mexico                       | 720                                 | 0.66                 | 970             | 0.72                 | Zambia                         | 295                                 | 0.27                 | 545             | 0.41                 |
| Morocco                      | 388                                 | 0.36                 | 638             | 0.47                 | Other Asia                     | 4,154                               | 3.83                 | 4,404           | 3.27                 |
| Nepal                        | 55                                  | 0.05                 | 305             | 0.23                 |                                |                                     |                      |                 |                      |
| Netherlands                  | 3,046                               | 2.81                 | 3,296           | 2.45                 |                                |                                     |                      |                 |                      |
| New Zealand                  | 923                                 | 0.85                 | 1,173           | 0.87                 |                                |                                     |                      |                 |                      |
| Nicaragua                    | 9                                   | 0.01                 | 259             | 0.19                 |                                |                                     |                      |                 |                      |
| Nigeria                      | 369                                 | 0.34                 | 619             | 0.46                 |                                |                                     |                      |                 |                      |
|                              |                                     |                      |                 |                      | Total                          | 108,324                             | 100.00**             | 134,574         | 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).

†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 31 December 1976)

Appointed Director  
(vacant)  
William S. Ryrie  
Jacques-Henri Wahl  
Hans Janssen  
Masanao Matsunaga

Elected Director  
S. R. Sen (India)

Appointed Alternate  
Hai F. Reynolds  
Ronald F. R. Deare  
René-Paul Rigaud  
Claus Knetschke  
Toshihiro Kinbuchi

Elected Alternate  
M. Matiul Islam (Bangladesh)

Casting the votes of  
United States  
United Kingdom  
France  
Germany, Federal Republic of  
Japan

Casting the votes of  
Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka

|                                     |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Elected Director                    | Elected Alternate                          | Casting the votes of   |
| 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 I. 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  |
| Jacques de Groote (Belgium)         | Tune Bilget (Turkey)                       | Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey   |
| Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar)    | 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, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Thailand  |
| Giorgio Rota (Italy)                | German Calvillo (Spain)                    | Italy, Portugal, Spain   |
| Einar Magnussen (Norway)            | Jon Aase (Norway)                          | Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden  |
| W. A. E. Green (New Zealand)        | Bruce M. Cheek (Australia)                 | 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  |
| 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 Republic, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia   |
| Ernesto Franco-Holguín (Colombia)   | Ramón Martínez Aponte (Dominican Republic) | Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines   |

NOTE: South Africa did not participate in the 1976 regular election of Executive Directors.

### Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 31 December 1976)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| President: Robert S. McNamara.*                                 | Director of Investments, Africa and the Middle East: Gunter H. Kreuter.           |
| Executive Vice-President: Ladislaus von Hoffmann.               | Economic Adviser Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski.   |
| Vice-President: Moeen A. Qureshi.                               | Director of Marketing: Rolf T. Lundberg.  |
| General Counsel: R. B. J. Richards.                             | Director of Investments, Central America, Mexico and Europe: Gordon F. McClure.   |
| Director, Finance and Management Department: Kurt B. Eckrich.   | Special Representative, Far East Naokado Nishihara.                               |
| Secretary: P. N. Damry.*  | Director of Investments, Asia: Jadhvir Pamar.                                     |
| Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: John H. Adler.* | Director, Investment Promotion and Special Projects Department: Neil J. Paterson. |
| Information Officer: Richard I. Bunham.                         | Special Representative, Europe: J. W. Strobl.                                     |
| Director of Personnel: R. A. Clarke.*                           | Director of Administrative Services: James E. Twining.*                           |
| Special Representative, Eastern Africa: Michael Dixon.          | Director of Investments, South America: Gordon F. McClure (acting).               |
| Director, Capital Markets Department: David Gill.               |   |
| Special Representative, Middle East and Africa: Cherif Hassan.  |   |
| Director, Engineering Department: H. Geoffrey Hilton.           |   |

\*Holds the same position in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>HEADQUARTERS</b><br>International Finance Corporation<br>1818 H Street, N.W.<br>Washington, D. C. 20433, United States<br>Telephone: (202) 393-6360<br>Cable address: CORINTFIN WASHINGTON    | <b>EUROPEAN OFFICE</b><br>International Finance Corporation<br>66 Avenue d'Iena<br>75116 Paris, France<br>Telephone: 723-54-21<br>Cable address: CORINTFIN PARIS                            | <b>TOKYO OFFICE</b><br>International Finance Corporation<br>5-1 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku<br>Tokyo 102, Japan<br>Telephone: (03) 261-3626<br>Cable address: SPCORINTFIN TOKYO             |
| <b>NEW YORK OFFICE</b><br>International Finance Corporation<br>120 Broadway, 15th floor<br>New York, N. Y. 10005, United States<br>Telephone: (212) 964-6100<br>Cable address: CORINTFIN NEWYORK | <b>LONDON OFFICE</b><br>International Finance Corporation<br>New Zealand House, 15th floor, Haymarket<br>London SW1 Y4TE, England<br>Telephone: 930-3886<br>Cable address: CORINTFIN LONDON | <b>EASTERN AFRICA OFFICE</b><br>International Finance Corporation<br>Exelcoms House, Haile Selassie Avenue<br>Nairobi, Kenya<br>Telephone: 24726<br>Cable address: CORINTFIN NAIROBI |



## Chapter VIII

**The International Development Association (IDA)**

The International Development Association (IDA)<sup>1</sup> 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 funds 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 extends loans 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 conventional and intermediate terms. The bulk of IDA's resources are contributed by member Governments, enabling it to lend to the poorest countries on more flexible terms, which weigh less heavily on their balance of payments.

In general, a country eligible to receive IDA credits must have a low national 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 three quarters of 1 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 31 December 1976, the Association's usable resources totalled the equivalent of \$11,645 million. Usable subscriptions and supplementary contributions amounted to \$1,050 million and \$9,280 million respectively.

In addition, the World Bank provided \$1,125 million in grants out of its net income for the 12 fiscal years beginning in 1964, of which some \$26 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 \$74 million. Cumulative net earnings of IDA totalled \$79 million and repayments on development credits \$44 million.

Aside from initial subscriptions in usable form totalling \$986 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. A fifth replenishment was under discussion in 1976. As IDA's uncommitted resources were to have been exhausted by 1 July 1977, it was hoped that the necessary legislation to make the fifth replenishment effective would be passed by that date.

Total membership of IDA remained unchanged at 116 during the year.

As at 31 December 1976, IDA had made cumulative net commitments totalling \$10,262 million. Commitments in 1976 amounted to \$1,209 million, \$428 million, or 26 per cent, less than the total reported in 1975. The decrease was due to a declining availability of uncommitted funds to IDA.

On a regional basis, South Asia received the largest share of credits in 1976—19 credits totalling \$679 million, equal to 56 per cent of the year's total. East Africa received 15 per cent of the total credits in 1976; West Africa 13 per cent; Europe, the Middle East and North Africa 12 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean 4 per cent; and East Asia and the Pacific less than 1 per cent.

India was the largest borrower, with three loans totalling \$368 million; Bangladesh was the second largest, with six loans amounting to \$132 million; and Pakistan the third largest, with four loans totalling \$114 million.

The tables below summarize IDA lending in 1976 by area and by purpose:

<sup>1</sup> For information on activities of IDA prior to 1976, see annual reports to the Board of Governors of the World Bank and IDA, and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

## IDA CREDITS BY AREA

|   | Number | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) |
|---|--------|--|
| East Africa                                 | 16     | 181.3                                    |
| West Africa                                 | 15     | 153.5                                    |
| Europe, the Middle East<br>and North Africa | 10     | 141.3                                    |
| Latin America and<br>the Caribbean          | 4      | 49.5                                     |
| East Asia and the Pacific                   | 1      | 4.0                                      |
| South Asia                                  | 19     | 679.1                                    |
|   | 65     | 1,208.7                                  |

## IDA CREDITS BY PURPOSE

|                               | Number | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) |
|-------------------------------|--------|--|
| Agriculture                   | 32     | 407.3                                    |
| Development finance companies | 3      | 33.0                                     |
| Education                     | 7      | 75.0                                     |
| Electric power                | 3      | 176.0                                    |
| Non-project                   | 3      | 300.0                                    |
| Population                    | —      | 4.8*                                     |
| Technical assistance          | 6      | 23.2                                     |
| Telecommunications            | 1      | 5.2                                      |
| Tourism                       | 1      | 6.0                                      |
| Transportation                | 6      | 120.1                                    |
| Water supply and sewerage     | 3      | 58.1                                     |
|                               | 65     | 1,208.7                                  |

\*A supplementary credit

## Agriculture

Credits for agricultural and rural development comprised the largest portion of IDA lending in 1976, as they did in the previous two years. Thirty-two agricultural and rural development credits in 25 countries, totalling the equivalent of \$407 million, were committed during the year. The amount represented more than 30 per cent of total 1976 lending, but was a decline of 18 per cent from the 1975 volume.

Egypt received a joint IDA/World Bank loan to help finance the installation of drainage facilities. The project was to serve 210,000 hectares of irrigated land and benefit some 880,000 persons living on small farms. The \$282 million equivalent project was part of a continuing programme designed to provide adequate drainage for all the irrigated land in Egypt.

## CREDITS FOR AGRICULTURE

| Country          | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Purpose                                     |
|------------------|--|---|
| Afghanistan      | 25.0                                     | Irrigation, livestock and rural development |
| Bangladesh       | 38.0                                     | Irrigation, rural development               |
| Burma            | 30.0                                     | Paddy development                           |
| Burundi          | 6.0                                      | Fisheries                                   |
| Chad             | 20.0                                     | Rural development fund                      |
| Democratic Yemen | 7.0                                      | Irrigation                                  |

| Country                     | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Purpose                                       |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Egypt                       | 40.0                                     | Drainage                                      |
| Gambia                      | 4.1                                      | Rural development                             |
| Haiti                       | 10.0                                     | Rural development                             |
| Honduras                    | 14.0                                     | Investment credit                             |
| India                       | 18.0                                     | Cotton development project                    |
| Kenya                       | 10.0                                     | Agricultural development                      |
| Mali                        | 15.5                                     | Cotton, kenaf, maize, rice, crop expansion    |
| Nepal                       | 17.0                                     | Cotton project, rice production               |
| Pakistan                    | 37.0                                     | Seed industry, drainage and irrigation        |
| Rwanda                      | 15.8                                     | Rural development                             |
| Senegal                     | 10.5                                     | Livestock and rural development               |
| Somalia                     | 18.0                                     | Drought rehabilitation, arid land agriculture |
| Sri Lanka                   | 5.0                                      | Tank irrigation                               |
| Togo                        | 9.5                                      | Rural development in maritime areas           |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 2.0                                      | Rural development                             |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 17.0                                     | Fisheries, tobacco processing                 |
| Upper Volta                 | 9.4                                      | Rural development fund                        |
| Yemen                       | 20.5                                     | Grain storage, livestock, rural development   |
| Zaire                       | 8.0                                      | Rehabilitation of cotton production areas     |

## Telecommunications

In 1976, one credit of \$5.2 million was granted to the Niger to help finance a project that was to provide 3,800 lines of automatic switching equipment and improve long-distance services and other communications facilities in important economic areas.

## Development finance companies

Three credits amounting to \$33 million were granted for development finance companies in Bangladesh, Jordan and Rwanda. A credit of \$25 million was to help meet the 1977 foreign exchange requirements of the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank, which provides medium- and long-term financing to industry. Two loans of \$4 million each similarly supplied foreign exchange to the Industrial Development Bank of Jordan and the Rwanda Development Bank.

## Education

Credits totalling \$75 million were granted for education during 1976, more than \$26 million below the total of similar credits in 1975.

Zaire borrowed \$21 million for a project to improve education in rural areas. Five training institutes for teachers in rural primary schools were to be constructed, and six agricultural technician-training institutes and Zaire's Higher Institute of Agricultural Studies were to be rehabilitated. They were expected to train 4,500 agricultural technicians and specialists by 1990.

Madagascar received a credit of \$14 million to

assist a programme for improving basic education. Five regional educational centres and one national teaching materials centre were to be constructed and equipped under the programme.

## CREDITS FOR EDUCATION

| Country          | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Purpose   |
|------------------|--|---|
| Afghanistan      | 6.0                                      | Agricultural education and training   |
| Bangladesh       | 12.0                                     | Training in agricultural and rural development                                  |
| Congo            | 0.5                                      | Supplement to previous credit   |
| Haiti            | 5.5                                      | Rural education   |
| Madagascar       | 14.0                                     | Improved basic education  |
| Papua New Guinea | 4.0                                      | Expansion of education in agriculture, health, teacher training                 |
| Paraguay         | 4.0                                      | Rural community learning centres, primary school construction, teacher training |
| Yemen            | 8.0                                      | Improved basic education  |
| Zaire            | 21.0                                     | Education in rural areas  |

## Non-project credits

Three non-project credits totalling \$300 million were granted in 1976, an increase of \$71 million over the 1975 total. India borrowed \$200 million to help finance essential imports of raw materials, components and spare parts to enable some 800 high-priority medium- and large-scale industrial enterprises to maintain and expand production and export volume. The industries involved were vital to the key sectors of agriculture and power and to further development of engineering goods for export.

Bangladesh and Pakistan borrowed \$50 million each to finance similar imports necessary to maintain production in key industries.

## Population

Financing in this category consisted of a \$4.8 million supplement to a previous credit to Tunisia.

## Electric power

Credits for electric power development in 1976 amounted to \$176 million, a gain of \$65 million over the previous year.

A \$150 million credit to India was to finance part of a \$509 million equivalent investment programme in high-voltage power transmission facilities for the period 1976-1979. Four state electricity boards were involved—Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal. The project included the construction of 2,800 kilometres of transmission lines and the installation of facilities to increase the aggregate capacity of 30 substations by 2,700 megavolt-amperes.

Afghanistan received a \$10 million credit to finance the purchase and installation of a 40-megawatt thermal power station needed to increase power supply in Kabul. A credit of \$16

million to Haiti was to finance a 21-megawatt diesel power station and related distribution and transmission equipment in the Port-au-Prince area.

## Technical assistance

Lending for technical assistance increased sharply in 1976 to a total of \$23.2 million, \$6 million more than the previous year.

A \$7.5 million credit supported Bangladesh's efforts to improve the identification, preparation and implementation of high-priority development projects. The credit was to finance technical assistance in pre-investment planning, feasibility and engineering studies, consulting services and training. Emphasis was given to agricultural and water development projects.

## CREDITS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

| Country                     | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>US dollars) | Purpose   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Bangladesh                  | 7.5                                      | Improved project preparation and implementation     |
| Burundi                     | 1.5                                      | Technical assistance                                |
| Mauritania                  | 2.7                                      | Consultant services for development planning        |
| Nepal                       | 3.0                                      | Preparation of projects for external financing      |
| Sudan                       | 4.0                                      | Project preparation studies                         |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 4.5                                      | Improved Government services related to development |

## Tourism

Jordan borrowed \$6 million from IDA to finance the improvement and expansion of the historic sites of Petra and Jerash and the preservation of their antiquities.

## Transport

Transport credits accounted for \$120 million in 1976, a drop of \$210 million from 1975.

Madagascar borrowed \$22 million for a highway project that was to provide an all-weather direct land link between Tananarive, the capital, and the western part of the country. The project included the construction of a 370-kilometre highway that was to open up an area with substantial agricultural potential.

A \$20 million credit was granted to the Upper Volta to help finance the reconstruction to paved standard of 183 kilometres of highway serving the south-west, the most important agricultural region of the country.

## CREDITS FOR TRANSPORT

| Country | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>U.S. dollars) | Purpose                             |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Benin   | 9.0  | Supplement to previous highway loan |
| Burma   | 10.0                                       | Rehabilitation of port of Rangoon   |

| Country                        | Amount<br>(in millions of<br>U.S. dollars) | Purpose   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Kenya                          | 4.0  | Rural access roads  |
| Lesotho                        | 5.5  | Highway improvement   |
| Madagascar                     | 22.0                                       | Highway project   |
| Niger                          | 15.6                                       | Highway maintenance programme,<br>upgrading of trunk routes |
| Sudan                          | 9.0  | Domestic aviation development                               |
| United Republic<br>of Cameroon | 25.0                                       | Port development; supplement to<br>previous road loan       |
| Upper Volta                    | 20.0                                       | Road reconstruction   |

### Water supply and sewerage

Lending in this category amounted to \$58.1 million in 1976. A \$26.6 million credit was made to Pakistan to finance a water supply and sewerage project in Lahore, the country's second largest city. With a population of 2.5 million and an annual growth rate of 4.3 per cent, the city's water and sewerage facilities were becoming increasingly inadequate. The project was to improve existing facilities and add 75,000 water connexions, increasing the number of people served from 1.4 to 2 million. An additional 250,000 people were to benefit from a 20 per cent expansion of the sewer system.

Zaire borrowed \$21.5 million for a project to improve the water supply in six major cities, whose

populations totalled 1.5 million, two thirds of whom were without access to safe water. Sana'a, the capital of Yemen, was granted a \$10 million credit to provide 18,000 water and 8,700 sewer connexions to serve the most densely populated areas of the city.

### 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 1976)

|   | Amount<br>(in thousands<br>of US dollars) |
|---|---|
| Income  |   |
| From development credits  | 41,455                                    |
| From investments  | 19,177                                    |
| Exchange adjustments  | 20  |
| Total   | 60,652                                    |
| Expenses  |   |
| Management fee to World Bank                                    | 62,770                                    |
| Translation adjustments as a<br>result of currency fluctuations | 4,269                                     |
| Total   | 67,039                                    |
| Net loss  | 6,387                                     |

### Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, VOTING POWER AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (As at 31 December 1976)

| TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS<br>AND SUPPLEMENTARY<br>RESOURCES<br>(in thousands of<br>US dollars) |                                       |                             |                    |                             | TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS<br>AND SUPPLEMENTARY<br>RESOURCES<br>(in thousands of<br>US dollars) |                                       |                             |                    |                             |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|  |                                       | VOTING POWER                |                    |                             |  |                                       | VOTING POWER                |                    |                             |
| MEMBER   | Amount<br>(in current<br>US dollars)* | Percent-<br>age<br>of total | Number<br>of votes | Percent-<br>age<br>of total | MEMBER   | Amount<br>(in current<br>US dollars)* | Percent-<br>age<br>of total | Number<br>of votes | Percent-<br>age<br>of total |
| Part I countries   |                                       |                             |                    |                             | Part II countries†   |                                       |                             |                    |                             |
| Australia  | 203,525                               | 1.92                        | 40,550             | 1.53                        | Afghanistan  | 1,308                                 | 0.01                        | 7,771              | 0.29                        |
| Austria  | 73,836                                | 0.70                        | 16,842             | 0.64                        | Algeria  | 5,185                                 | 0.05                        | 14,335             | 0.54                        |
| Belgium  | 170,788                               | 1.61                        | 32,052             | 1.21                        | Argentina  | 23,789                                | 0.23                        | 14,677             | 0.55                        |
| Canada   | 641,294                               | 6.05                        | 105,286            | 3.97                        | Bangladesh   | 6,847                                 | 0.06                        | 17,274             | 0.65                        |
| Denmark  | 138,496                               | 1.31                        | 27,257             | 1.03                        | Benin  | 603                                   | 0.01                        | 600                | 0.02                        |
| Finland  | 51,710                                | 0.49                        | 13,701             | 0.52                        | Bolivia  | 1,328                                 | 0.01                        | 2,473              | 0.09                        |
| France   | 657,233                               | 6.20                        | 112,817            | 4.26                        | Botswana   | 200                                   | **                          | 1,859              | 0.07                        |
| Germany, Federal<br>Republic of  | 1,091,885                             | 10.30                       | 174,725            | 6.60                        | Brazil   | 24,290                                | 0.23                        | 46,526             | 1.76                        |
| Iceland  | 1,281                                 | 0.01                        | 5,931              | 0.22                        | Burma  | 2,586                                 | 0.02                        | 9,996              | 0.38                        |
| Ireland  | 13,943                                | 0.13                        | 8,080              | 0.31                        | Burundi  | 977                                   | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        |
| Italy  | 233,115                               | 2.20                        | 21,239             | 0.80                        | Central African<br>Empire  | 643                                   | 0.01                        | 6,685              | 0.25                        |
| Japan  | 791,282                               | 7.47                        | 136,039            | 5.14                        | Chad   | 627                                   | 0.01                        | 2,093              | 0.08                        |
| Kuwait   | 54,930                                | 0.52                        | 14,031             | 0.53                        | Chile  | 4,258                                 | 0.04                        | 1,206              | 0.05                        |
| Luxembourg   | 5,380                                 | 0.05                        | 6,427              | 0.24                        | Colombia   | 4,637                                 | 0.04                        | 13,289             | 0.50                        |
| Netherlands  | 305,091                               | 2.88                        | 52,693             | 1.99                        | Congo  | 643                                   | 0.01                        | 6,685              | 0.25                        |
| New Zealand  | 14,500                                | 0.14                        | 8,410              | 0.32                        | Costa Rica   | 258                                   | **                          | 6,023              | 0.23                        |
| Norway   | 111,708                               | 1.05                        | 22,463             | 0.85                        | Cyprus   | 976                                   | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        |
| South Africa   | 31,239                                | 0.29                        | 10,725             | 0.40                        | Democratic Kampuchea   | 1,285                                 | 0.01                        | 7,826              | 0.30                        |
| Sweden   | 430,787                               | 4.06                        | 72,225             | 2.73                        | Democratic Yemen   | 1,523                                 | 0.01                        | 8,175              | 0.31                        |
| United Kingdom   | 1,206,386                             | 11.38                       | 213,176            | 8.05                        | Dominican Republic   | 585                                   | 0.01                        | 6,483              | 0.24                        |
| United States  | 3,999,904                             | 37.74                       | 626,654            | 23.66                       | Ecuador  | 815                                   | 0.01                        | 2,200              | 0.08                        |
| Subtotal   | 10,228,313                            | 96.50                       | 1,721,323          | 64.99                       | Egypt  | 6,554                                 | 0.06                        | 16,620             | 0.63                        |

| MEMBER                    | TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS<br>AND SUPPLEMENTARY<br>RESOURCES<br>(in thousands of<br>US dollars) |                             | VOTING POWER       |                             | MEMBER                    | TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS<br>AND SUPPLEMENTARY<br>RESOURCES<br>(in thousands of<br>US dollars) |                             | VOTING POWER       |                             |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|                           | Amount<br>(in current<br>US dollars)*  | Percent-<br>age<br>of total | Number<br>of votes | Percent-<br>age<br>of total |                           | Amount<br>(in current<br>US dollars)*  | Percent-<br>age<br>of total | Number<br>of votes | Percent-<br>age<br>of total |
| Part II countries (cont.) |  |                             |                    |                             | Part II countries (cont.) |  |                             |                    |                             |
| El Salvador               | 410  |                             | 6,244              | 0.24                        | Pakistan                  | 13,141   | 0.12                        | 27,531             | 1.04                        |
| Equatorial Guinea         | 401  | **                          | 1,967              | 0.07                        | Panama                    | 26   | **                          | 5,657              | 0.21                        |
| Ethiopia                  | 669  | 0.01                        | 6,687              | 0.25                        | Papua New Guinea          | 1,104  | 0.01                        | 7,476              | 0.28                        |
| Fiji                      | 701  | 0.01                        | 2,130              | 0.08                        | Paraguay                  | 387  | **                          | 6,242              | 0.24                        |
| Gabon                     | 627  | 0.01                        | 2,093              | 0.08                        | Peru                      | 2,135  | 0.02                        | 854                | 0.03                        |
| Gambia                    | 341  | **                          | 6,182              | 0.23                        | Philippines               | 6,661  | 0.06                        | 16,583             | 0.63                        |
| Ghana                     | 3,024  | 0.03                        | 10,711             | 0.40                        | Republic of               |  |                             |                    |                             |
| Greece                    | 3,234  | 0.03                        | 11,059             | 0.42                        | Korea                     | 1,618  | 0.02                        | 8,350              | 0.32                        |
| Grenada                   | 115  | **                          | 5,782              | 0.22                        | Rwanda                    | 978  | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        |
| Guatemala                 | 516  | 0.01                        | 6,474              | 0.24                        | Samoa                     | 115  | **                          | 5,782              | 0.22                        |
| Guinea                    | 1,301  | 0.01                        | 7,771              | 0.29                        | Saudi Arabia              | 4,463  | 0.04                        | 1,240              | 0.05                        |
| Guyana                    | 1,041  | 0.01                        | 7,361              | 0.28                        | Senegal                   | 2,159  | 0.02                        | 9,240              | 0.35                        |
| Haiti                     | 981  | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        | Sierra Leone              | 973  | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        |
| Honduras                  | 389  | **                          | 6,242              | 0.24                        | Socialist Republic        |  |                             |                    |                             |
| India                     | 51,869   | 0.49                        | 93,187             | 3.52                        | of Viet Nam               | 1,931  | 0.02                        | 8,889              | 0.34                        |
| Indonesia                 | 14,323   | 0.14                        | 29,692             | 1.12                        | Somalia                   | 981  | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        |
| Iran                      | 5,851  | 0.06                        | 15,455             | 0.58                        | Spain                     | 26,556   | 0.25                        | 29,746             | 1.12                        |
| Iraq                      | 981  | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        | Sri Lanka                 | 3,879  | 0.04                        | 12,166             | 0.46                        |
| Israel                    | 2,632  | 0.02                        | 9,386              | 0.35                        | Sudan                     | 1,297  | 0.01                        | 7,771              | 0.29                        |
| Ivory Coast               | 1,297  | 0.01                        | 7,771              | 0.29                        | Swaziland                 | 410  | **                          | 6,299              | 0.24                        |
| Jordan                    | 386  | **                          | 6,242              | 0.24                        | Syrian Arab               |  |                             |                    |                             |
| Kenya                     | 2,157  | 0.02                        | 9,240              | 0.35                        | Republic                  | 1,224  | 0.01                        | 7,651              | 0.29                        |
| Lao People's              |  |                             |                    |                             | Thailand                  | 3,907  | 0.04                        | 12,166             | 0.46                        |
| Democratic Republic       | 630  | 0.01                        | 6,685              | 0.25                        | Togo                      | 977  | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        |
| Lebanon                   | 543  | 0.01                        | 590                | 0.02                        | Trinidad and              |  |                             |                    |                             |
| Lesotho                   | 205  | **                          | 5,950              | 0.22                        | Tobago                    | 1,629  | 0.02                        | 770                | 0.03                        |
| Liberia                   | 953  | 0.01                        | 2,273              | 0.09                        | Tunisia                   | 1,893  | 0.02                        | 2,793              | 0.11                        |
| Libyan Arab               |  |                             |                    |                             | Turkey                    | 7,619  | 0.07                        | 18,229             | 0.69                        |
| Republic                  | 1,302  | 0.01                        | 7,771              | 0.29                        | Uganda                    | 2,158  | 0.02                        | 9,240              | 0.35                        |
| Madagascar                | 1,218  | 0.01                        | 702                | 0.03                        | United Republic           |  |                             |                    |                             |
| Malawi                    | 978  | 0.01                        | 7,246              | 0.27                        | of Cameroon               | 1,297  | 0.01                        | 7,771              | 0.29                        |
| Malaysia                  | 3,243  | 0.03                        | 11,059             | 0.42                        | United Republic           |  |                             |                    |                             |
| Mali                      | 1,117  | 0.01                        | 7,479              | 0.28                        | of Tanzania               | 2,106  | 0.02                        | 2,904              | 0.11                        |
| Mauritania                | 645  | 0.01                        | 6,685              | 0.25                        | Upper Volta               | 643  | 0.01                        | 6,685              | 0.25                        |
| Mauritius                 | 1,141  | 0.01                        | 7,480              | 0.28                        | Yemen                     | 555  | 0.01                        | 6,533              | 0.25                        |
| Mexico                    | 10,543   | 0.10                        | 2,248              | 0.08                        | Yugoslavia                | 13,871   | 0.13                        | 15,575             | 0.59                        |
| Morocco                   | 4,546  | 0.04                        | 13,271             | 0.50                        | Zaire                     | 3,785  | 0.04                        | 3,823              | 0.14                        |
| Nepal                     | 643  | 0.01                        | 6,685              | 0.25                        | Zambia                    | 3,245  | 0.03                        | 1,038              | 0.04                        |
| Nicaragua                 | 387  | **                          | 6,242              | 0.24                        | Other Asia                | 39,045   | 0.37                        | 71,247             | 2.69                        |
| Niger                     | 627  | 0.01                        | 2,093              | 0.08                        | Subtotal                  | 369,273  | 3.50                        | 927,451            | 35.01                       |
| Nigeria                   | 4,211  | 0.04                        | 4,057              | 0.15                        | Total                     | 10,597,586   | 100.00                      | 2,648,774          | 100.00                      |
| Oman                      | 410  | **                          | 6,244              | 0.24                        |                           |  |                             |                    |                             |

\*Includes amounts aggregating \$953,965,000 equivalent in current United States dollars receivable from members, of which \$56,203,000 equivalent was past due as at 31 December 1976 and the balance, \$897,762,000 equivalent, was not.

†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).

\*\*Less than 0.005 per cent.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 31 December 1976)

### Appointed Director

William S. Ryrie  
Hans Janssen  
Jacques-Henri Wahl  
Masanao Matsunaga

### Elected Director

Giorgio Rota (Italy)  
Earl G. Drake (Canada)  
S. R. Sen (India)  
Anthony I. A. Looijen (Netherlands)

### Appointed Alternate

Hai F. Reynolds  
Ronald F. R. Deare  
Claus Knetschke  
René-Paul Rigaud  
Toshihiro Kiribuchi

### Elected Alternate

German Calvillo (Spain)  
Edward M. Agostini (Guyana)  
M. Matiul Islam (Bangladesh)  
Gavra D. Popovic (Yugoslavia)

### Appointed by

United States  
United Kingdom  
Germany, Federal Republic of  
France  
Japan

### Elected by the votes of

Italy, Spain  
Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland  
Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka  
Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia

| Elected Director                  | Elected Alternate                          | Elected by the votes of  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Jacques de Groot (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)          | Jon Aase (Norway)                          | 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, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Thailand   |
| 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 Republic, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia  |
| W. A. E. Green (New Zealand)      | Bruce M. Cheek (Australia)                 | 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-Holguín (Colombia) | Ramón Martínez Aponte (Dominican Republic) | Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines   |
| Julio C. Gutiérrez (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.

### Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 31 December 1976)

#### 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 Clark.  
Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.  
Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum.  
Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: Bernard R. Bell.

Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Munir P. Benjenk.  
Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: Roger Chaufourmier.  
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.  
Regional Vice-President: S. S. Husain.†  
Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: John H. Adler.  
Secretary: P. N. Damny.  
Controller: K. Georg Gabriel.  
Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.

\*Officers and staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development serve as officers and staff of the International Development Association.

†On leave of absence as at 31 December 1976.

#### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

##### HEADQUARTERS

International Development Association  
1818 H Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20433, United States  
Telephone: (202) 477-1234  
Cable address: INDEVAS WASHINGTON

##### NEW YORK OFFICE

International Development Association  
120 Broadway, 15th floor  
New York, N. Y. 10005, United States  
Telephone: (212) 964-6100  
Cable address: INDEVAS NEWYORK

##### EUROPEAN OFFICE

International Development Association  
66 Avenue d'Iena  
75116 Paris, France  
Telephone: 723-54-21  
Cable address: INDEVAS PARIS

##### LONDON OFFICE

International Development Association  
New Zealand House, 15th floor, Haymarket  
London, SW1 Y4TE, England  
Telephone: 930-3886  
Cable address: INDEVAS LONDON

##### TOKYO OFFICE

International Development Association  
Kokusai Building  
1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100, Japan  
Telephone: (03) 214-5001, (03) 214-5002  
Cable address: INDEVAS TOKYO

## Chapter IX

## The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Activity by the International Monetary Fund<sup>1</sup> showed a marked increase in volume and variety during 1976. Drawings on the Fund totalled the equivalent of 7,010 million special drawing rights (SDRs), the largest amount ever recorded. At the end of the year, net drawings outstanding reached SDR 15,000 million, compared with SDR 9,400 million at the end of 1975.

During 1976, negotiations on a comprehensive amendment to the Fund's Articles of Agreement were completed. The proposed Articles were designed to adapt the Fund and its operations to current conditions, providing for a substantial increase in the subscription quotas of Fund members, expanded access to the Fund's resources, flexibility in exchange-rate arrangements, reduction in the role of gold, and the possible establishment of a permanent Council of Governors as a new decision-making organ of the Fund.

The year also saw a substantial increase in the use of the compensatory financing facility, which assisted members encountering balance-of-payments difficulties caused by temporary export shortfalls.

Arrangements to reduce the Fund's gold holdings by one third (50 million ounces) were partly implemented in 1976. Half of the 50 million were to be sold at public auctions for the benefit of developing countries, and the other half distributed to members in proportion to their quotas at a price equivalent to SDR 35 per ounce.

During 1976, one new member joined the Fund—the Comoros on 21 September—bringing total membership to 129. The Comoros' quota was set at SDR 1.9 million.

**Fund operations**

Drawings on the Fund set a record in 1976, totalling the equivalent of SDR 7,009.9 million, compared with SDR 4,658.1 million in 1975. A purchase of the equivalent of SDR 700 million made in May 1976 by the United Kingdom contributed substantially to the overall increase.

Repurchases amounted to SDR 1,266 million, as against SDR 429.1 million repaid in 1975. Net drawings outstanding as at 31 December 1976 were equivalent to SDR 15,000 million, compared with SDR 9,400 million at the end of the previous year. Total drawings on the Fund since March 1947 reached the equivalent of SDR 41,973.6 million at the end of 1976.

DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS BY REPURCHASE IN 1976  
(in millions of SDRs)

| Member                                  | Drawings | Repurchases |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Industrial countries                    | 2,478.3  | 400.2       |
| Denmark                                 | —        | 3.9         |
| France                                  | 78.3     | —           |
| United Kingdom                          | 2,400.0  | 396.3       |
| Other Europe                            | 912.1    | 21.8        |
| Finland                                 | 115.1    | —           |
| Greece                                  | 58.0     | —           |
| Iceland                                 | 25.1     | —           |
| Portugal                                | 173.3    | —           |
| Romania                                 | 150.0    | —           |
| Spain                                   | 75.9     | —           |
| Turkey                                  | 129.2    | —           |
| Yugoslavia                              | 185.5    | 21.8        |
| Australia, New Zealand,<br>South Africa | 870.4    | 75.0        |
| Australia                               | 332.5    | —           |
| New Zealand                             | 147.9    | —           |
| South Africa                            | 390.0    | 75.0        |
| Other less developed areas              | 2,749.0  | 769.0       |
| Other Western Hemisphere                | 1,192.6  | 170.3       |
| Argentina                               | 269.5    | 64.0        |
| Bolivia                                 | —        | 20.4        |
| Chile                                   | 124.4    | 53.0        |
| Costa Rica                              | 6.8      | 4.5         |
| Dominican Republic                      | 21.5     | —           |
| Ecuador                                 | 17.6     | —           |
| El Salvador                             | —        | 5.1         |
| Grenada                                 | 0.4      | —           |
| Guyana                                  | 22.3     | —           |
| Haiti                                   | 4.9      | 3.7         |
| Jamaica                                 | 55.7     | —           |
| Mexico                                  | 416.9    | —           |
| Nicaragua                               | —        | 6.8         |
| Panama                                  | 25.1     | —           |
| Peru                                    | 189.5    | —           |
| Uruguay                                 | 38.0     | 12.9        |
| Other Middle East                       | 255.8    | 21.4        |
| Bahrain                                 | 5.0      | —           |
| Cyprus                                  | 35.0     | —           |
| Democratic Yemen                        | 13.2     | —           |
| Egypt                                   | 125.7    | 16.0        |
| Israel                                  | 77.0     | —           |
| Syrian Arab Republic                    | —        | 5.4         |
| Other Asia                              | 776.4    | 458.4       |
| Afghanistan                             | —        | 7.5         |
| Bangladesh                              | 97.2     | 33.0        |
| Burma                                   | —        | 6.0         |
| India                                   | —        | 292.0       |
| Lao People's Democratic<br>Republic     | 3.3      | —           |
| Malaysia                                | 93.0     | —           |
| Nepal                                   | 7.6      | —           |
| Pakistan                                | 107.2    | 42.0        |
| Papua New Guinea                        | 29.8     | —           |
| Philippines                             | 222.7    | 38.8        |
| Republic of Korea                       | 104.4    | 20.0        |

<sup>1</sup> For information on the activities of the Fund prior to 1976, see annual reports of the Managing Directors, summary proceedings of annual meetings of the Board of Governors, schedules of par values, quarterly financial statements and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

| Member                         | Drawings | Repurchases |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Other Asia (cont.)             |          |             |
| Samoa                          | 0.7      | —           |
| Socialist Republic of Viet Nam | 15.5     | —           |
| Sri Lanka                      | 28.2     | 19.2        |
| Thailand                       | 67.0     | —           |
| Other Africa                   | 524.2    | 119.1       |
| Central African Empire         | 6.1      | 1.3         |
| Chad                           | 6.5      | —           |
| Equatorial Guinea              | —        | 1.0         |
| Ivory Coast                    | 36.4     | 24.2        |
| Kenya                          | 27.1     | 10.6        |
| Liberia                        | 4.6      | 2.8         |
| Malawi                         | 1.4      | —           |
| Mali                           | 4.0      | 2.5         |
| Mauritania                     | 11.8     | —           |
| Morocco                        | 143.7    | —           |
| Rwanda                         | —        | 2.1         |
| Sierra Leone                   | 17.5     | —           |
| Sudan                          | 26.7     | 21.0        |
| Swaziland                      | —        | 0.6         |
| Togo                           | 7.5      | —           |
| Uganda                         | 20.0     | 11.4        |
| United Republic of Cameroon    | 21.8     | —           |
| United Republic of Tanzania    | 21.0     | —           |
| Zaire                          | 130.0    | 22.6        |
| Zambia                         | 38.3     | 19.0        |

As at the end of December 1976, two extended arrangements were in effect. One 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 90 million were purchased. A third arrangement, for SDR 518 million, was approved for Mexico, to become effective in January 1977.

#### Stand-by arrangements

Amounts available to members under 13 stand-by arrangements in effect as at 31 December 1976 totalled SDR 303.2 million, compared with SDR 1,032.8 million at the end of 1975.

FUND STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS  
(as at 31 December 1976,  
in millions of SDRs)

| Member       | Amount agreed | Amount purchased | Undrawn balance |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina    | 260.00        | 159.50           | 100.50          |
| Burundi      | 6.50          | —                | 6.50            |
| Costa Rica   | 11.60         | —                | 11.60           |
| Grenada      | 0.225         | 0.225            | —               |
| Guyana       | 7.25          | 7.25             | —               |
| Haiti        | 6.88          | —                | 6.88            |
| Israel       | 29.25         | 12.00            | 17.25           |
| Liberia      | 5.00          | —                | 5.00            |
| Nepal        | 4.495         | 4.495            | —               |
| South Africa | 152.00        | 150.00           | 77.00           |
| Uruguay      | 25.00         | —                | 25.00           |
| Zaire        | 40.96         | 40.96            | —               |
| Zambia       | 62.00         | 8.50             | 53.50           |
| Total        | 611.16        | 382.93           | 303.23          |

#### Compensatory financing facility

During 1976, 44 member countries used the compensatory financing facility, drawing amounts of currencies totalling the equivalent of SDR 2,268

million, compared with SDR 239 million during 1975. This increase in purchases was partly due to the considerable export shortfalls experienced by Fund members during the recession in world trade, and partly due to an extensive liberalization, agreed upon at the end of 1975, of members' access to the facility. The countries and the amounts of their purchases under the facility are listed in the following table.

COMPENSATORY FINANCING FACILITY  
(as at 31 December 1976,  
in millions of SDRs)

| Member                           | Amount   |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Argentina                        | 110.00   |
| Australia                        | 332.50   |
| Bangladesh                       | 20.00    |
| Central African Empire           | 5.10     |
| Chad                             | 6.50     |
| Chile                            | 79.00    |
| Cyprus                           | 13.00    |
| Dominican Republic               | 21.50    |
| Egypt                            | 94.00    |
| Greece                           | 58.00    |
| Guyana                           | 10.00    |
| Iceland                          | 11.50    |
| Israel                           | 65.00    |
| Ivory Coast                      | 26.00    |
| Jamaica                          | 26.50    |
| Kenya                            | 24.00    |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 3.25     |
| Malaysia                         | 93.00    |
| Mauritania                       | 6.50     |
| Mexico                           | 185.00   |
| Morocco                          | 56.50    |
| New Zealand                      | 101.00   |
| Pakistan                         | 72.50    |
| Panama                           | 18.00    |
| Papua New Guinea                 | 10.00    |
| Peru                             | 61.50    |
| Philippines                      | 77.50    |
| Portugal                         | 58.50    |
| Republic of Korea                | 40.00    |
| Romania                          | 95.00    |
| Samoa                            | 0.50     |
| Sierra Leone                     | 12.50    |
| South Africa                     | 160.00   |
| Sri Lanka                        | 15.80    |
| Sudan                            | 26.70    |
| Thailand                         | 67.00    |
| Togo                             | 7.50     |
| Turkey                           | 37.75    |
| Uganda                           | 20.00    |
| United Republic of Cameroon      | 17.50    |
| United Republic of Tanzania      | 21.00    |
| Uruguay                          | 25.90    |
| Zaire                            | 56.50    |
| Zambia                           | 19.00    |
| Total                            | 2,268.50 |

#### Oil facility

Operations under the Fund's oil facility were concluded in May 1976. Total purchases under this facility since 1 January 1976 amounted to the equivalent of SDR 2,100 million. In all, between September 1974 and May 1976, 55 members purchased nearly SDR 7,000 million in 156 transactions. The oil facility was established in June 1974 to assist member countries to meet the impact on their balances of payments of increases in the cost of oil. It was financed from borrowed funds, ob-



tained mainly from major oil exporters but also from a number of industrial countries.

#### Subsidy account

In July 1976, the first payments under the Fund's subsidy account were made to 18 member countries belonging to the group most seriously affected by the world economic crisis. These payments were in amounts totalling the equivalent of SDR 13.8 million. The subsidy account was established in 1975 to assist the most seriously affected members in meeting the cost of using the oil facility for 1975. The subsidy account was financed from voluntary contributions from a number of Fund member countries.

The substantial expansion in the use of the Fund's resources during 1976 was met by using the Fund's existing holdings of currencies and by borrowing to finance drawings under the oil facility. Some of the currencies included in Fund transactions in 1976, such as Algerian dinars, Colombian pesos, Guatemalan quetzales, Luxembourg francs, Paraguayan guaranies, and Trinidad and Tobago dollars, were used for the first time.

#### REPURCHASES BY CURRENCY OF REPURCHASE IN 1976 (in millions of SDRs)

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| World                        | 1,272.1 |
| Industrial countries         | 604.4   |
| Austrian schillings          | 8.1     |
| Belgian francs               | 24.3    |
| Canadian dollars             | 28.6    |
| Deutsche marks               | 128.7   |
| French francs                | 73.5    |
| Japanese yen                 | 44.8    |
| Netherlands guilders         | 18.3    |
| Norwegian kroner             | 3.6     |
| Swedish kronor               | 8.7     |
| United States dollars        | 265.8   |
| Other Europe                 | 4.2     |
| Irish pounds                 | 3.2     |
| Maltese pounds               | 1.0     |
| Oil-exporting countries      | 214.1   |
| Iranian rials                | 60.0    |
| Kuwaiti dinars               | 2.0     |
| Saudi Arabian riyals         | 100.0   |
| United Arab Emirates dirhams | 1.0     |
| Venezuelan bolívares         | 51.1    |
| Other less developed areas   | 3.5     |
| Other Western Hemisphere     | 3.5     |
| Brazilian cruzeiros          | 3.5     |
| SDRs                         | 445.8   |

#### CURRENCIES DRAWN IN 1976 (in millions of SDRs)

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| World                | 7,009.9 |
| Industrial countries | 5,066.9 |
| Austrian schillings  | 191.5   |
| Belgian francs       | 291.4   |
| Canadian dollars     | 308.5   |

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Danish kroner               | 2.0     |
| Deutsche marks              | 774.2   |
| French francs               | 400.6   |
| Japanese yen                | 600.3   |
| Luxembourg francs           | 4.0     |
| Netherlands guilders        | 210.8   |
| Norwegian kroner            | 146.3   |
| Swedish kronor              | 147.5   |
| Swiss francs                | 168.8   |
| United States dollars       | 1,821.2 |
| Other Europe                | 40.4    |
| Irish pounds                | 33.4    |
| Maltese pounds              | 7.0     |
| Oil-exporting countries     | 1,298.4 |
| Algerian dinars             | 1.0     |
| Iranian rials               | 99.2    |
| Kuwaiti dinars              | 171.1   |
| Nigerian naira              | 121.6   |
| Omani rials                 | 0.5     |
| Qatar riyals                | 3.0     |
| Saudi Arabian riyals        | 734.8   |
| Venezuelan bolívares        | 167.2   |
| Other less developed areas  | 102.3   |
| Other Western Hemisphere    | 102.3   |
| Brazilian cruzeiros         | 78.3    |
| Colombian pesos             | 6.0     |
| Ecuadorian sucres           | 5.0     |
| Guatemalan quetzales        | 3.0     |
| Paraguayan guaranies        | 1.0     |
| Trinidad and Tobago dollars | 9.1     |
| SDRs                        | 501.9   |

A further development in the Fund's liquidity was the increase in the amount of Japan's credit arrangement, under the General Arrangements to Borrow, from the equivalent of SDR 270 million to approximately SDR 1,000 million. Under the Arrangements, 10 member countries of the Fund (Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States) were to provide their currencies to the Fund (up to the equivalent of SDR 6,200 million) when supplementary resources were needed to provide assistance to a member that participated in the General Arrangements. The Fund's currency holdings were replenished in December 1976 by SDR 2,560 million, which was to be used in prospective purchases by the United Kingdom under the two-year stand-by arrangement.

#### Trust fund

In May 1976, the Executive Directors established a trust fund for the purpose of providing special balance-of-payments assistance to developing country members. The fund used profits from the sale of gold and any financing that might be available from voluntary contributions or from loans.

Five auctions of gold on behalf of the trust fund were held by IMF in 1976. In these auctions, 3.9 million ounces of gold were sold, yielding approximately US \$320 million for the benefit of developing countries. No disbursements were made from the trust fund in 1976.

### Special Drawing Account

There was no new allocation of SDRs in 1976; the total in existence remained at SDR 9,300 million, unchanged since January 1972.

As at 31 December 1976, 121 members had become participants in the Special Drawing Account. The members' quotas represented almost 99 per cent of total quotas in the Fund. During 1976, one new Fund member (the Comoros) became a participant.

Over-all activity in the Special Drawing Account set a record during 1976. Total transfers of SDRs amounted to 2,651 million. Transactions in which the Fund designated countries to provide foreign exchange to users of SDRs totalled SDR 216 million. Total transfers for 1976 also included the use of SDR 349 million in voluntary transactions by agreement between pairs of participants. Transactions between those European countries that maintained their currencies within narrow margins accounted for much of this.

Transfers from participants to the Fund's General Account totalled SDR 1,096 million in 1976, over three times the amount recorded in 1975. Most of these transfers were payments of charges on balances in excess of quotas; repurchases with SDRs also increased significantly during the year. Transfers from the Fund's General Account amounted to SDR 990 million, of which about half were for the purpose of acquisitions to promote reconstitution. The remainder was accounted for mainly by a large purchase of SDRs by one participant that used the same amount to make a repurchase on the same day. As a result of these transfers, the General Account's holdings increased to SDR 657 million at the end of 1976.

### Consultations and technical assistance

During 1976, the Fund completed 88 regular consultations with member States. Due to the international economic situation, the role of consultations as an instrument of international monetary co-operation gained additional importance and special consultations were held with a number of member countries whose exchange-rate and other policies had a major impact on other members.

The demand for technical assistance from member States continued at a high level. A number of members that were in the process of strengthening their financial institutions and improving their techniques of economic management called on the Fund for technical assistance.

As at 31 December 1976, 22 staff members were on assignments of six months or more in 21 countries as Fund resident representatives, assistant resident representatives, or as advisers in other capacities;

92 outside experts were on long-term assignments in member countries under the Fund's technical assistance programmes.

The training facilities offered by the International Monetary Fund Institute in Washington, D.C., to officials of member Governments and their financial organizations continued to be used fully. In 1976, the Institute conducted eight courses, lasting from eight to 24 weeks, for a total of 222 participants.

### Monetary reform

An amendment to the Fund's Articles of Agreement was approved by the Board of Governors on 30 April 1976. In accordance with constitutional procedures, the amendment was to become effective after acceptance by three fifths of the members with four fifths of the total voting power. By December 1976, 15 members with 29.35 per cent of the total voting power had formally accepted the amendment.

Among the main areas of change provided by the amendment were exchange arrangements of each member's choice, the possible adoption of a system of par values, and a reduction of the role of gold in the international monetary system, including the disposition of part of the Fund's gold holdings. Also included were changes in the characteristics and expansion of the possible uses of the SDR, simplification and expansion of the Fund's financial operations and transactions, and the possible establishment of a Council with decision-making powers as a new organ of the Fund.

A substantial increase in members' quotas was approved by the Board of Governors on 22 March 1976. The increase was to come into force after the effective date of the amendment of the Articles; it would bring the size of the Fund from the equivalent of SDR 29,200 million to SDR 39,000 million, thereby improving liquidity.

### Publications

Publications issued by the Fund during 1976 included: Annual Report, Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions, Balance of Payments Yearbook, Surveys of African Economies, and the periodicals International Financial Statistics, IMF Survey, Staff Papers, and Direction of Trade. The periodical Finance and Development was issued jointly with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the total number of full-time staff employed by the Fund under permanent, fixed-term, and short-term appointments was 1,464, drawn from 93 nationalities.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
MONETARY FUND, QUOTAS AND VOTING POWER  
(As at 31 December 1976)

| MEMBER*                      | QUOTA                                 |  |   | VOTING POWER           |  |   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|---|
|                              | Amount<br>(in<br>millions<br>of SDRs) | General<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Special<br>Drawing<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Number<br>of<br>votes† | General<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Special<br>Drawing<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total |
| Afghanistan                  | 37.00                                 | 0.13   | 0.13  | 620                    | 0.19   | 0.19  |
| Algeria                      | 130.00                                | 0.45   | 0.45  | 1,550                  | 0.48   | 0.49  |
| Argentina                    | 440.00                                | 1.51   | 1.52  | 4,650                  | 1.43   | 1.46  |
| Australia                    | 665.00                                | 2.28   | 2.30  | 6,900                  | 2.13   | 2.16  |
| 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   | 0.05  | 380                    | 0.12   | 0.12  |
| Belgium                      | 650.00                                | 2.23   | 2.25  | 6,750                  | 2.08   | 2.12  |
| Benin                        | 13.00                                 | 0.04   | 0.05  | 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   | 1.46  |
| 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                              | 3.77   | 3.81  | 11,250                 | 3.47   | 3.53  |
| Central African Empire       | 13.00                                 | 0.04   | 0.05  | 380                    | 0.12   | 0.12  |
| Chad                         | 13.00                                 | 0.04   | 0.05  | 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   | 0.05  | 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                  | 0.66   | 0.67  |
| 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   | —   | 520                    | 0.16   | —   |
| Fiji                         | 13.00                                 | 0.04   | 0.05  | 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                 | 4.70   | 4.78  |
| Gabon                        | 15.00                                 | 0.05   | 0.05  | 400                    | 0.12   | 0.13  |
| Gambia                       | 7.00                                  | 0.02   | 0.02  | 320                    | 0.10   | 0.10  |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 1,600.00                              | 5.48   | 5.54  | 16,250                 | 5.01   | 5.09  |
| Ghana                        | 87.00                                 | 0.30   | 0.30  | 1,120                  | 0.35   | 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  |
| 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   | 3.02  |
| Indonesia                    | 260.00                                | 0.89   | 0.90  | 2,850                  | 0.88   | 0.89  |

| MEMBER*                          | QUOTA                                 |  |   | VOTING POWER           |  |   |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|---|
|                                  | Amount<br>(in<br>millions<br>of SDRs) | General<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Special<br>Drawing<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Number<br>of<br>votes† | General<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Special<br>Drawing<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total |
| 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                                | 0.45   | 0.45  | 1,550                  | 0.48   | 0.49  |
| Italy                            | 1,000.00                              | 3.42   | 3.46  | 10,250                 | 3.16   | 3.21  |
| 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                 | 3.78   | 3.84  |
| Jordan                           | 23.00                                 | 0.08   | 0.08  | 480                    | 0.15   | 0.15  |
| Kenya                            | 48.00                                 | 0.16   | 0.17  | 730                    | 0.23   | 0.23  |
| Kuwait**                         | 65.00                                 | 0.22   | —   | 900                    | 0.28   | —   |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 13.00                                 | 0.04   | 0.05  | 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 Republic**           | 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   | 0.13  |
| Malaysia                         | 186.00                                | 0.64   | 0.64  | 2,110                  | 0.65   | 0.66  |
| 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   | 0.05  | 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                  | 1.22   | 1.24  |
| Morocco                          | 113.00                                | 0.39   | 0.39  | 1,380                  | 0.43   | 0.43  |
| Nepal                            | 12.40                                 | 0.04   | 0.04  | 374                    | 0.12   | 0.12  |
| Netherlands                      | 700.00                                | 2.40   | 2.42  | 7,250                  | 2.24   | 2.27  |
| 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   | 0.05  | 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                  | 0.82   | 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                  | 0.46   | 0.46  |
| Philippines                      | 155.00                                | 0.53   | 0.54  | 1,800                  | 0.55   | 0.56  |
| Portugal                         | 117.00                                | 0.40   | 0.41  | 1,420                  | 0.44   | 0.45  |
| 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  |
| Samoa                            | 2.00                                  | 0.01   | 0.01  | 270                    | 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  |
| Sierra Leone                     | 25.00                                 | 0.09   | 0.09  | 500                    | 0.15   | 0.16  |
| Singapore**                      | 37.00                                 | 0.13   | —   | 620                    | 0.19   | —   |
| Socialist Republic of Viet Nam   | 62.00                                 | 0.21   | 0.21  | 870                    | 0.27   | 0.27  |
| 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   | 1.32  |
| Sri Lanka                        | 98.00                                 | 0.34   | 0.34  | 1,230                  | 0.38   | 0.39  |
| 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   | 1.13  | 3,500                  | 1.08   | 1.10  |
| Syrian Arab Republic             | 50.00                                 | 0.17   | 0.17  | 750                    | 0.23   | 0.24  |

| MEMBER*                     | QUOTA                                |  |   | VOTING POWER           |  |   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|---|
|                             | Amount<br>On<br>millions<br>of SDRs) | General<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Special<br>Drawing<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Number<br>of<br>votes† | General<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total | Special<br>Drawing<br>Account<br>percentage<br>of total |
| Thailand                    | 134.00                               | 0.46   | 0.46  | 1,590                  | 0.49   | 0.50  |
| Togo                        | 15.00                                | 0.05   | 0.05  | 400                    | 0.12   | 0.13  |
| Trinidad and Tobago         | 63.00                                | 0.22   | 0.22  | 880                    | 0.27   | 0.28  |
| Tunisia                     | 48.00                                | 0.16   | 0.17  | 730                    | 0.23   | 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   | 9.69  | 28,250                 | 8.71   | 8.85  |
| 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  | 23.20   | 67,250                 | 20.73  | 21.08   |
| Upper Volta                 | 13.00                                | 0.04   | 0.05  | 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  |
| Yemen                       | 10.00                                | 0.03   | 0.03  | 350                    | 0.11   | 0.11  |
| Yugoslavia                  | 207.00                               | 0.71   | 0.72  | 2,320                  | 0.72   | 0.73  |
| Zaire                       | 113.00                               | 0.39   | 0.39  | 1,380                  | 0.43   | 0.43  |
| Zambia                      | 76.00                                | 0.26   | 0.26  | 1,010                  | 0.31   | 0.32  |
| Other Asia                  | 550.00                               | 1.88   | 1.90  | 5,750                  | 1.77   | 1.80  |
| Totals                      |                                      |  |   |                        |  |   |
| General Account             | 29,213.30                            | 100.00‡                                      |   | 324,383                | 100.00‡                                      |   |
| Special Drawing Account     | 28,882.30                            |  | 100.00‡   | 319,073                |  | 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).

†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 1976)

| Appointed Director                        | Appointed Alternate                    | Casting the votes of   |
|---|--|--|
| Sam Y. Cross                              | Thomas Leddy                           | United States  |
| William S. Ryrie                          | P. H. Kent                             | United Kingdom   |
| Eckard Pleske                             | Gerhard Laske                          | Germany, Federal Republic of   |
| Jacques-Henri Wahl                        | Jean Foglizzo                          | 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) | Mohamed Finaish (Libyan Arab Republic) | Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait,* Lebanon,* Libyan Arab Republic,* Pakistan, Qatar,* Saudi Arabia,* Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates,* Yemen |
| M. G. Kaul (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)                 | Jorn H. Kjaer (Denmark)                | Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden  |

|  |                                 |   |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Elected Director                                 | Elected Alternate               | Casting the votes of  |
| Byanti Kharmawan (Indonesia)                     | Kiat Chong Ng (Singapore)       | Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Singapore,* Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Thailand  |
| Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)                         | Winston Temple-Seminario (Peru) | Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago  |
| Roberto Guarnieri (Venezuela)                    | Néstor 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)                         | (vacant)                        | Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay   |
| Samuel Nana-Sinkam (United Republic of Cameroon) | (vacant)                        | 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, Zaire |

\*Not a participant in the Special Drawing Account.

### Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1976)

#### 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.  
Acting Director, Central Banking Service: San Lin.  
Director, European Department: L. A. Whitmore.  
Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: Ernest Sture.  
Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Richard Goode.  
Director, IMF Institute: Gérard M. Teyssier.  
Director, Legal Department: Joseph Gold.

Acting Director, Middle Eastern Department: John W. Gunter.  
Director, Research Department: J. J. Polak.  
Secretary, Secretary's Department: W. Lawrence Hebbard.  
Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: Walter O. Habermeier.  
Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Jorge Del Canto.  
Director, Bureau of Language Services: J. S. Haszard.  
Director, Bureau of Statistics: Earl Hicks.  
Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Leo Van Houtven.  
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.

#### OFFICES

##### HEADQUARTERS

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700 19th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20431, United States  
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Cable address: INTERFUND WASHINGTON

##### OTHER OFFICES

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Cable address: INTERFUND PARIS

International Monetary Fund Representative  
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1202 Geneva, Switzerland  
Telephone: 34-30-00  
Cable address: INTERFUND GENEVA

International Monetary Fund Office  
Room 2435  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
Telephone: (212) 754-6008

## Chapter X

## The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)<sup>1</sup> reported total traffic of the world's scheduled airlines to be 93,200 million tonne-kilometres during 1976, an increase of 13 per cent over 1975, representing a strong recovery from the slow growth during the two previous years. The airlines carried about 580 million passengers, 10 per cent more than in 1975. Air freight amounted to 21,800 million tonne-kilometres in 1976, a 13 per cent increase over 1975. Air mail traffic in 1976 was 2 per cent higher than in the previous year.

The elected President of the ICAO Council, Assad Kotaite (Lebanon), assumed his post in 1976. Yves Lambert (France) was elected Secretary-General by the Council during the year.

As at the end of 1976, membership of ICAO had risen to 135, with the admission of Papua New Guinea on 14 January, Surinam on 4 April, and Cape Verde on 18 September 1976.

### Activities in 1976

#### Air navigation

During 1976, the main efforts of ICAO in the air navigation field continued to be directed to the updating and implementation of 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 nine Annexes and one PANS document were amended during 1976. 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.

Eight air navigation meetings were held in 1976 and special attention was given to the following subjects: 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

Publications in 1976 included studies on various aspects of air transport, digests of civil aviation statistics, and preparation of the first issue of a year-book containing the most widely used statistical information on civil aviation.

Preparations continued for the world-wide air transport conference to convene at ICAO Headquarters in Montreal, Canada, in April 1977. The conference was to consider four subjects: enforcement of approved airline tariff; 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 problem of traffic peaks at international airports was further studied. In co-operation with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, ICAO worked on the development of noise abatement policies, providing information on the technical aspects of aircraft noise and ICAO's role in the determination of airport charges.

Informal regional meetings were held during 1976 in the fields of facilitation (Mexico City, Mexico, September), economics of airports and route facilities (Lima, Peru, June; Cairo, Egypt, December) and civil aviation forecasting (Lima, June; Bangkok, Thailand, November).

The Organization 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. Air transport officers in the six regional offices of ICAO provided liaison with States on air transport matters.

The joint financing agreement on air navigation services in Greenland and the Faeroe Islands and the agreement for services in Iceland continued to

<sup>1</sup> For information on the activities of ICAO prior to 1976, see reports of the ICAO Council to the ICAO Assembly and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

be administered by ICAO. A review was undertaken during the year to evaluate the needs and financing of these services, specifically whether the services should continue to be jointly financed by those States, parties to the two agreements, whose civil aircraft crossed the North Atlantic. Recommendations and questions were to be considered by a conference of States scheduled for early 1977.

### Legal matters

The ICAO Legal Committee, at its 1976 session, 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; liability for damage caused by noise and sonic boom; legal status of the aircraft commander; 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; liability of air traffic agencies; aerial collisions; possible 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 the 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 Legal Committee reviewed the work of the Sub-Committee that met in 1976 to consider a study of the consolidation of the instruments of the Warsaw system into a single convention. The Committee concluded that, due to divergent points of view on the resolution of the 1975 International Conference on Air Law,<sup>2</sup> which had called for the study, it would be premature to attempt the consolidation. The Legal Committee recommended to the ICAO Council that it refer the item to the Legal Bureau for further study and for the preparation of a text to be sent to States for comment. The ICAO Council agreed to these proposals and decided to await comments from States before determining future action.

The Legal Committee also considered the report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the Rome Convention of 1952 on noise and sonic boom, and the comments received from States thereon. The Committee developed certain specific amendments to the Rome Convention on noise and sonic boom generated by civil aircraft. It recommended to the Council that it convene a diplomatic conference to consider the amendments, and decided to leave the question of limits of liability open for a decision by that conference.

In view of the urgency of the noise and sonic boom problem, the Committee also recommended

that a sub-committee study the question of liability for damage caused by noise and sonic boom, having regard to the need to obtain all the necessary information from States and environmental and legal experts. The ICAO Council agreed in principle to these two recommendations.

During 1976, the ICAO Council examined the problems arising from lease, charter and interchange of aircraft in international operations and considered the report of a panel of experts established to study the problems concerned. The Council agreed to request the Air Navigation Commission and the Air Transport Committee to study possible amendments to the relevant technical Annexes, in order to cover the situation of an aircraft operated by a foreign operator, a condition not provided for in the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation (1944). The Council also decided to charge a special sub-committee of the Legal Committee with the study of 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. The special sub-committee was also to formulate a draft protocol for amendment of the Rome Convention of 1952 and the Tokyo Convention of 1963 with the aim of solving the problems raised under the same circumstances with regard to those two Conventions.

In 1976, the ICAO Council considered the question of preparation of a digest of judicial decisions relating to multilateral international private air law conventions. The Council studied the comments on the subject received from States and decided to reconsider the matter in 1977 on the basis of a model of judicial decisions prepared by the Secretary-General.

During 1976, 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)  
Indonesia and Iran

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970)  
Bahamas and Indonesia

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)  
Belgium, France, Gabon and Indonesia

### Technical assistance

During 1976, ICAO provided technical assistance to 119 States, 62 of which had resident missions of one or more experts. Assistance was also provided

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 1061-62.



in the form of equipment, fellowships and scholarships and short missions by experts.

One new large-scale project, for which ICAO was to be the executing agency, was approved by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This project, at a cost of more than \$500,000, was to provide assistance to the East African Community in developing its civil flying school at Soroti, Uganda.

During all or part of 1976, 420 experts from 43 countries were employed, including 87 on funds-in-trust projects and 3 associate experts. Five United Nations volunteers also worked in the technical assistance field. The number in the field at any time fell during the year from 307 to 222 due to UNDP funding limitations.

Equipment purchases represented a substantial proportion of ICAO technical assistance, with deliveries in 1976 amounting to \$5,870,000. Some 11 Governments or organizations formally registered with ICAO under the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service, with commitments during 1976 of \$535,000.

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 Republic, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Surinam and Yemen. The 499 fellowships awarded in 1976 was a drop from the 1975 record of 1,197, the reduction due to UNDP funding restrictions.

Total UNDP funds disbursed by ICAO in 1976 for the execution of short-term and long-term projects amounted to \$18,319,900. Countries and territories aided were the following:

Africa: Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.

Americas: Antigua, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay.

Asia/Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga.

Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East: Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the total number of staff members employed in the ICAO secretariat was 756. Of these, 272 (drawn from 63 nationalities) were in the professional and higher categories and 484 were in the general service category. Among them were 166 persons employed at the regional offices. In addition, there were 130 in the professional category serving as technical assistance experts on UNDP projects in the field.

### Budget

Appropriations for the 1976 financial year totalled \$20,363,878, including carry-over from 1975 and supplementary appropriations authorized by the ICAO Council. Modifications were approved by the ICAO Council as reflected below:

|                            | Appropriations | Revised appropriations<br>(in US dollars) | Actual obligations |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|
| Meetings                   | 518,878        | 427,878                                   | 427,524            |
| Secretariat                | 14,035,000     | 15,127,000                                | 15,126,142         |
| General service            | 3,004,000      | 3,286,132                                 | 3,285,252          |
| Equipment                  | 138,000        | 183,000                                   | 182,692            |
| Other budgetary provisions | 76,000         | 33,000                                    | 31,833             |
| Contingencies              | 2,592,000      | 564,000                                   | —                  |
|                            | 20,363,878     | 19,621,010                                | 19,053,443         |

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1976)

| CONTRIBUTION |             |                               | CONTRIBUTION |             |                               | CONTRIBUTION    |             |                               |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| MEMBER       | Per-centage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER       | Per-centage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER          | Per-centage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) |
| Afghanistan  | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Bangladesh   | 0.09        | 12,666                        | Burma           | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Algeria      | 0.10        | 14,074                        | Barbados     | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Burundi         | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Argentina    | 0.82        | 116,406                       | Belgium      | 1.06        | 149,184                       | Canada          | 3.31        | 465,849                       |
| Australia    | 1.65        | 232,221                       | Benin        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Cape Verde      | 0.06        | 2,111                         |
| Austria      | 0.46        | 64,740                        | Bolivia      | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Central African |             |                               |
| Bahamas      | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Brazil       | 0.96        | 135,110                       | Empire          | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Bahrain      | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Bulgaria     | 0.13        | 18,296                        | Chad            | 0.06        | 8,444                         |

| CONTRIBUTION                 |             |                               | CONTRIBUTION                     |             |                               | CONTRIBUTION                   |             |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| MEMBER                       | Per-centage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER                           | Per-centage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | MEMBER                         | Per-centage | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) |
| Chile                        | 0.17        | 23,925                        | Japan                            | 6.27        | 882,439                       | Republic of Korea              | 0.24        | 33,777                        |
| China                        | 4.67        | 657,255                       | Jordan                           | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Romania                        | 0.27        | 37,999                        |
| Colombia                     | 0.25        | 35,185                        | Kenya                            | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Rwanda                         | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Congo                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Kuwait                           | 0.14        | 19,703                        | Saudi Arabia                   | 0.10        | 14,074                        |
| Costa Rica                   | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Senegal                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Cuba                         | 0.08        | 11,259                        | Lebanon                          | 0.28        | 39,407                        | Sierra Leone                   | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Cyprus                       | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Lesotho                          | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Singapore                      | 0.14        | 19,703                        |
| Czechoslovakia               | 0.73        | 102,740                       | Liberia                          | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Socialist Republic of Viet Nam | 0.07        | 9,851                         |
| Democratic Kampuchea         | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Libyan Arab Republic             | 0.11        | 15,481                        | Somalia                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Democratic Yemen             | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Luxembourg                       | 0.06        | 8,444                         | South Africa                   | 0.60        | 84,444                        |
| Denmark                      | 0.63        | 88,666                        | Madagascar                       | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Spain                          | 1.26        | 177,332                       |
| Dominican Republic           | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Malawi                           | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Sri Lanka                      | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Ecuador                      | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Malaysia                         | 0.12        | 16,888                        | Sudan                          | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Egypt                        | 0.19        | 26,740                        | Maldives                         | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Surinam                        | 0.06        | 5,629                         |
| El Salvador                  | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Mali                             | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Swaziland                      | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Equatorial Guinea            | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Malta                            | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Sweden                         | 1.21        | 170,295                       |
| Ethiopia                     | 0.07        | 9,851                         | Mauritania                       | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Switzerland                    | 1.11        | 156,221                       |
| Fiji                         | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Mauritius                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Syrian Arab Republic           | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Finland                      | 0.37        | 52,073                        | Mexico                           | 0.89        | 125,258                       | Thailand                       | 0.17        | 23,925                        |
| France                       | 5.55        | 781,107                       | Morocco                          | 0.09        | 12,666                        | Togo                           | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Gabon                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Nauru                            | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Trinidad and Tobago            | 0.07        | 9,851                         |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 6.20        | 872,588                       | Nepal                            | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Tunisia                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Ghana                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Netherlands                      | 1.76        | 247,702                       | Turkey                         | 0.27        | 37,999                        |
| Greece                       | 0.42        | 59,110                        | New Zealand                      | 0.31        | 43,629                        | Uganda                         | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Guatemala                    | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Nicaragua                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | USSR                           | 13.03       | 1,833,842                     |
| Guinea                       | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Niger                            | 0.06        | 8,444                         | United Arab Emirates           | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Guyana                       | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Nigeria                          | 0.13        | 18,296                        | United Kingdom                 | 5.54        | 779,699                       |
| Haiti                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Norway                           | 0.48        | 67,555                        | United Republic of Cameroon    | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Honduras                     | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Oman                             | 0.06        | 8,444                         | United Republic of Tanzania    | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Hungary                      | 0.27        | 37,999                        | Pakistan                         | 0.24        | 33,777                        | United States                  | 25.00       | 3,518,500                     |
| Iceland                      | 0.11        | 15,481                        | Panama                           | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Upper Volta                    | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Ireland                      | 0.41        | 57,703                        | Papua New Guinea                 | 0.06        | 7,740                         | Uruguay                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Israel                       | 3.45        | 485,553                       | Paraguay                         | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Venezuela                      | 0.36        | 50,666                        |
| Italy                        | 0.06        | 8,444                         | Peru                             | 0.07        | 9,851                         | Yemen                          | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
| Ivory Coast                  | 0.07        | 9,851                         | Philippines                      | 0.23        | 32,370                        | Yugoslavia                     | 0.32        | 45,036                        |
| Jamaica                      |             |                               | Poland                           | 0.98        | 137,925                       | Zaire                          | 0.08        | 11,259                        |
|                              |             |                               | Portugal                         | 0.31        | 43,629                        | Zambia                         | 0.06        | 8,444                         |
|                              |             |                               | Qatar                            | 0.06        | 8,444                         |                                |             |                               |
|                              |             |                               |                                  |             |                               | Total                          | 100.00*     | 14,114,814*                   |

\*Differs from the total sum of the individual entries because of rounding.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1976)

### ICAO COUNCIL

#### OFFICERS

President: Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).  
First Vice-President: J. M. Ahwai (Trinidad and Tobago).  
Second Vice-President: C. Bédard (Canada).  
Third Vice-President: Josef K. Mwosa (Kenya).  
Secretary: Yves Lambert (France).

#### MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Yves Lambert.  
Director, Air Navigation Bureau: W. J. Nemerever.  
Director, Air Transport Bureau: B. J. Elle (acting).

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  
Telephone: (514) 285-8219  
Cable address: ICAO MONTREAL  
Telex: 05-24513

REGIONAL OFFICES

International Civil Aviation Organization  
African Office  
P. O. Box 2356  
Dakar, Senegal  
Telephone: 260-71, 260-72  
Cable address: ICAOREP DAKAR

International Civil Aviation Organization  
European Office  
3 bis, Villa Emile-Bergerat  
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine (Hauts de Seine)  
France  
Telephone: 747-95-73  
Cable address: ICAOREP PARIS

International Civil Aviation Organization  
Far East and Pacific Office  
P.O. Box 614  
Bangkok, Thailand  
Telephone: 281-5366, 281-5571  
Cable address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

International Civil Aviation Organization  
Middle East and Eastern African Office  
16 Hassan Sabri, Zamalek  
Cairo, Egypt  
Telephone: 801806, 801807, 803511  
Cable address: ICAOREP CAIRO

International Civil Aviation Organization  
North American and Caribbean Office  
Apartado Postal 5-377  
Mexico 5, D. F., Mexico  
Telephone: 250-32-11  
Cable address: ICAOREP MEXICO

International Civil Aviation Organization  
South American Office  
Apartado 4127  
Lima 100, Peru  
Telephone: 51-5414, 51-5325  
Cable address: ICAOREP LIMA

## Chapter XI

**The Universal Postal Union (UPU)**

The Universal Postal Union (UPU),<sup>1</sup> 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 1976, the number of member States increased from 153 to 156 following the removal of the Spanish Territory of Africa from membership and the admission of the following countries: Surinam (20 April), Papua New Guinea (4 June), the Comoros (29 July) and Cape Verde (30 September).

**Activities of UPU organs in 1976****Universal Postal Congress**

The Universal Postal Congress, composed of all member States, is the supreme legislative authority of UPU. The Congress meets, in principle, every five years. The most recent Congress (the seventeenth since the establishment of the Union) was held 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, and of making administrative arrangements concerning the activities of UPU. The Acts in force since 1 January 1976 were those of the Congress of Lausanne, 1974.

**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, Switzerland, from 4 to 20 May 1976, the Council considered administrative affairs and examined several studies concerning the international mail that had been referred to it by the Congress of Lausanne.

Among the other questions examined by the Council were technical assistance for developing countries, vocational training, international postal co-operation, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, and im-

provement and simplification of postal services.

The Council also approved the budget estimates of UPU for 1976 (gross expenditures of 15,564,600 Swiss francs, or approximately \$6,379,000) and for 1977 (gross expenditures of 15,932,800 Swiss francs, or approximately \$6,530,000).

**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 the new and developing countries.

During its annual session held at Berne from 8 to 20 November 1976, the Consultative Council examined the problems of mechanization and automation in the postal field, the financial aspects of international mail operations and the application of science and technology for development.

**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 relating 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 1976, the total number of permanent and temporary staff members employed at the International Bureau of UPU was 117, of whom 53 were in the professional and higher categories (drawn from 35 countries) and 64 were in the general service category. Also, there were 16 officials manning the English, Arabic and Spanish translation services.

<sup>1</sup> For information about the activities of UPU prior to 1976, see *L'Union postale universelle: sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949—mémoire* (Berne, Bureau international de l'Union, 1949), annual reports of UPU and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

### Technical co-operation

In 1976 technical co-operation was provided by UPU under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by the UPU Special Fund, and through bilateral assistance programmes. Of this assistance, the multilateral aid provided under UNDP was the most significant, amounting to approximately \$1.7 million.

The Union provided the services of consultants and of development experts, who carried out missions in different regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Mid-East to examine questions of postal organization and training and to make forecast studies. These experts were also associated with the formulation of UNDP training projects and the organization of seminars, study courses and vocational training courses.

During the year UPU also held training courses for postal instructors to answer the needs of developing countries. Such courses, held at Paris and London, were attended by 16 students.

In 1976, within the framework of UNDP, 37 national, regional and interregional projects relating to postal services were undertaken, 38 expert missions were carried out and 67 scholarships granted. In addition, 63 scholarships were awarded to students to attend study courses organized by Postal Administrations of technologically advanced countries in order to provide students with a broad professional knowledge that would enable them to organize and improve their postal and financial services administrations.

The projects were concerned with almost all the principal branches of postal service, and included the inception of professional training centres on the national and regional levels. Equipment was also provided for several projects, to a value of \$31,000.

Within the framework of direct, bilateral technical assistance, several countries were granted aid in the form of equipment, expert services, advisory services and vocational and advanced training. Various Postal Administrations also exchanged the results of experiments, inquiries and experience obtained in various fields.

The UPU Special Fund, which is maintained by voluntary contributions in cash and kind from member States, carried out a programme in 1976 that included fellowships, the provision of teaching materials and an assistance project for the drought-stricken Sahelian region. Contributions in kind included fellowships and provision of expert services. The budget for the 1976 programme was \$213,525.

### Budget

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 1976 were apportioned among the various classes:

| CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION | ASSESSMENTS  |                        |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
|                       | Swiss francs | US dollar equivalents* |
| 50 units              | 572,000      | 234,426.22             |
| 25 units              | 286,000      | 117,213.11             |
| 20 units              | 228,800      | 93,770.49              |
| 15 units              | 171,600      | 70,327.87              |
| 10 units              | 114,400      | 46,885.25              |
| 5 units               | 57,200       | 23,442.62              |
| 3 units               | 34,320       | 14,065.57              |
| 1 unit                | 11,440       | 4,688.52               |

\*Calculated on the basis of Swiss 2.44 = US \$1.00.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation advances the necessary funds and supervises the keeping of financial accounts.

Income and expenditure estimates for 1976 are given below:

|                                  | Swiss francs  |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Income                           |               |
| Contributions from member States | 12,400,960.00 |
| Sale of publications             | 260,736.61    |
| Other receipts                   | 1,940,753.79  |
| Total                            | 14,602,450.40 |
| Expenditures                     |               |
| Staff                            | 11,015,915.73 |
| General expenses                 | 3,586,534.67  |
| Total                            | 14,602,450.40 |

### Annex. MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION, ORGANS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (As at 31 December 1976)

#### MEMBERS AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

| Member      | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member     | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member   | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member           | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member          | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member   | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 1                          | Austria    | 5                          | Belgium  | 15                         | Brazil           | 25                         | Canada          | 50                         | Chile    | 5                          |
| Albania     | 1                          | Bahamas    | 1                          | Benin    | 1                          | Bulgaria         | 3                          | Cape Verde      | 1                          | China    | 50                         |
| Algeria     | 3                          | Bahrain    | 1                          | Bhutan   | 1                          | Burma            | 3                          | Central African |                            | Colombia | 3                          |
| Argentina   | 20                         | Bangladesh | 15                         | Bolivia  | 1                          | Burundi          | 1                          | Empire          | 1                          | Comoros  | 1                          |
| Australia   | 25                         | Barbados   | 1                          | Botswana | 1                          | Byelorussian SSR | 3                          | Chad            | 1                          | Congo    | 1                          |

| Member         | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member        | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member        | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member       | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member       | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* | Member          | Class:<br>no. of<br>units* |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Costa Rica     | 1                          | Gabon         | 1                          | Japan         |                            | Nepal        | 3                          | Rwanda       | 1                          | Uganda          | 1                          |
| Cuba           | 3                          | Gambia        | 1                          | Jordan        | 1                          | Netherlands  | 15                         | San Marino   | 1                          | Ukrainian SSR   | 10                         |
| Cyprus         | 1                          | German        |                            | Kenya         | 1                          | Netherlands  |                            | Saudi Arabia | 3                          | USSR            | 25                         |
| Czechoslovakia | 10                         | Democratic    |                            | Kuwait        | 5                          | Antilles     | 1                          | Senegal      | 1                          | United Arab     |                            |
| Democratic     |                            | Republic      | 15                         | Lao People's  |                            | New Zealand  | 25                         | Sierra Leone | 1                          | Emirates        | 1                          |
| Kampuchea      | 1                          | Germany,      |                            | Democratic    |                            | Nicaragua    | 1                          | Singapore    | 1                          | United          |                            |
| Democratic     |                            | Federal       |                            | Republic      | 1                          | Niger        | 1                          | Socialist    |                            | Kingdom         | 50                         |
| People's       |                            | Republic of   | 50                         | Lebanon       | 1                          | Nigeria      | 5                          | Republic of  |                            | United          |                            |
| Republic       |                            | Ghana         | 3                          | Lesotho       | 1                          | Norway       | 10                         | Viet Nam     | 3                          | Kingdom         |                            |
| of Korea       | 10                         | Greece        | 3                          | Liberia       | 1                          | Oman         | 1                          | Somalia      | 1                          | Overseas        |                            |
| Democratic     |                            | Guatemala     | 3                          | Libyan Arab   |                            | Pakistan     | 15                         | South Africa | 25                         | Territories     | 5                          |
| Yemen          | 1                          | Guinea        | 1                          | Republic      | 3                          | Panama       | 1                          | Spain        | 25                         | United Republic |                            |
| Denmark        | 10                         | Guinea-Bissau | 1                          | Liechtenstein | 1                          | Papua New    |                            | Sri Lanka    | 5                          | of Cameroon     | 1                          |
| Dominican      |                            | Guyana        | 1                          | Luxembourg    | 3                          | Guinea       | 1                          | Sudan        | 1                          | United Republic |                            |
| Republic       | 3                          | Haiti         | 3                          | Madagascar    | 3                          | Paraguay     | 1                          | Surinam      | 1                          | of Tanzania     | 1                          |
| Ecuador        | 3                          | Honduras      | 1                          | Malawi        | 1                          | Peru         | 3                          | Swaziland    | 1                          | United States   | 50                         |
| Egypt          | 15                         | Hungary       | 10                         | Malaysia      | 3                          | Philippines  | 1                          | Sweden       | 15                         | United States   |                            |
| El Salvador    | 1                          | Iceland       | 1                          | Maldives      | 1                          | Poland       | 10                         | Switzerland  | 15                         | Territories     | 15                         |
| Equatorial     |                            | India         | 25                         | Mali          | 1                          | Portugal     | 10                         | Syrian Arab  |                            | Upper Volta     | 1                          |
| Guinea         | 3                          | Indonesia     | 10                         | Malta         | 1                          | Portuguese   |                            | Republic     | 1                          | Uruguay         | 3                          |
| Ethiopia       | 1                          | Iran          | 5                          | Mauritania    | 1                          | Provinces of |                            | Thailand     | 3                          | Vatican         | 1                          |
| Fiji           | 1                          | Iraq          | 3                          | Mauritius     | 1                          | Asia and     |                            | Togo         | 1                          | Venezuela       | 3                          |
| Finland        | 10                         | Ireland       | 10                         | Mexico        | 15                         | Oceania      | 10                         | Tonga        | 1                          | Yemen           | 1                          |
| France         | 50                         | Israel        | 3                          | Monaco        | 1                          | Qatar        | 1                          | Trinidad and |                            | Yugoslavia      | 5                          |
| French         |                            | Italy         | 25                         | Mongolia      | 1                          | Republic of  |                            | Tobago       | 1                          | Zaire           | 3                          |
| Overseas       |                            | Ivory Coast   | 1                          | Morocco       | 5                          | Korea        | 10                         | Tunisia      | 5                          | Zambia          | 3                          |
| Territories    | 3                          | Jamaica       | 1                          | Nauru         | 1                          | Romania      | 10                         | Turkey       | 10                         |                 |                            |

\*For amount of contributions from members, see listing of contributory shares in section on 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 Republic, 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, Félix Cicéron, Abdel Kader Baghdadli.

#### HEADQUARTERS

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## Chapter XII

**The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

In 1976, the following countries became members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU):<sup>1</sup> Comoros (5 January), Guinea-Bissau (15 January), Surinam (15 July), Sao Tome and Principe (1 September), Cape Verde (10 September) and Angola (13 October). As at 31 December 1976, the total number of members of ITU was 152.

**Administrative Council**

The thirty-first session of the Administrative Council of ITU was held from 14 June to 2 July 1976 at ITU headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The Council approved a schedule of conferences, including the following: the World Administrative Radio Conference for planning the broadcasting satellite service in the 12 gigahertz (GHz) band in 1977, the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service in 1978, the Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) in 1978, the World Administrative Radio Conference for the general revision of the Radio Regulations in 1979, and the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU in 1980.

**The international consultative committees**

Study groups of the two ITU international consultative committees—CCIR and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)—held numerous meetings during the year.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee held its sixth plenary assembly at Geneva from 25 September to 8 October 1976.

Much of the work done by the CCIR study groups during the year was technical preparation for the 1977 World Administrative Radio Conference for planning the broadcasting satellite service.

**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 co-ordination committees of the plan committees for Asia and Oceania and for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin met at Geneva in October and November respectively, to make recommendations for the next plan committee meetings, taking

into account the decisions of the 1976 CCITT plenary assembly concerning their terms of reference.

**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 1976 IFRB dealt with 81,428 frequency assignment notices and undertook a technical examination of 44,072 frequency assignments.

The Board also worked on the development of analytical methods that could be applied to frequency and orbital position planning and the assessment of the interference potential of different assignment plans, in preparation for the 1977 World Administrative Radio Conference.

**Technical co-operation**

In 1976, under various ITU programmes of technical co-operation in developing countries, 493 expert missions were carried out, 497 fellows were trained abroad, and equipment valued at \$4,812,154 was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. The total cost of this assistance was \$20,241,527.

The three main objectives of ITU activity in the field of technical co-operation continued to be: (a) promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America; (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 and regional plan committees. Studies and surveys were carried out by experts working in collaboration with member States.

In May 1976, the Union organized a meeting at Geneva of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) Co-ordinating Committee, comprising the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and ITU, to review progress made in the financing and implementa-

<sup>1</sup> For information on the activities of ITU prior to 1976, see annual reports of ITU and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

tion of the network. The Committee made recommendations to the Council of Ministers of OAU and to bilateral and multilateral financing institutions concerning the follow-up action that would be necessary to operate, maintain and expand the network and to develop telecommunication services. Similar problems were also dealt with on a subregional basis during annual co-ordination meetings organized with the assistance of ITU among concerned countries in Central Africa, Eastern Africa and Western Africa.

The PANAFTTEL team assisted a number of countries in planning and co-ordination problems, tender evaluation and the preparation of tender documents. A routing plan was drawn up for the countries of the East African subregion. In addition, assistance was also provided by ITU under sub-contracted arrangements for the implementation of a microwave route between the Gambia and Senegal, and of a high-frequency link between Lesotho and Kenya. Additional pre-investment surveys undertaken by ITU in 1975 for subregional links in six countries of Eastern and Central Africa were also completed in 1976. The financial constraints facing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1976 precluded initiating additional surveys as had been planned, although it was possible to carry out some of these studies under bilateral arrangements.

Many countries indicated increased interest in the introduction of satellite telecommunication systems, pending full implementation of the PANAFTTEL network. The Union expressed concern at the large number of unco-ordinated proposals put forward for satellite links and continued to emphasize the high priority which should be given to completing the PANAFTTEL network.

Co-operation with and assistance to the Telecommunication Commission for Central America and its member States was pursued in 1976 with a view to expanding the regional network in Central America.

During the year the continuation of assistance to a majority of countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in the field of tariffs and regulations for international services permitted better definition of specific development requirements of the countries concerned. Such assistance helped to increase the "know-how" of Government administrations and make countries more aware of the necessity of a common approach to the problems of regional development. To this end, in May 1976 a technical meeting was held in St. Kitts, in which countries of the Eastern Caribbean Common Market and representatives of the CARICOM secretariat exchanged views on matters of common concern, especially in regard to the legislation, tariffs and international regulations applicable to telecommunication services.

During 1976 ITU continued to assist the Asian countries in establishing a regional telecommunication network. Project assistance included a survey for suitable sites for a troposcatter link between Afghanistan and India, preliminary assistance for a microwave link between India and Sri Lanka, co-ordination and servicing of intergovernmental technical-level meetings for the network implementation, and servicing of various meetings of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific dealing with telecommunications.

In the Pacific region, ITU assisted three projects, as an executing agency of UNDP, for maritime radio-communications, network development and the establishment of a regional training centre, all of which were in preparatory phases.

The studies in maritime radiocommunications were completed in April 1976 and were expected to form the basis for future development action by the countries concerned. Considerable progress was made in the establishment of a regional training centre for the Pacific area, with bilateral inputs from Australia and New Zealand, as well as assistance from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. The preparatory action for network development principally involved identification of needs and traffic requirements as a basis for feasibility studies.

Work continued on the feasibility study and pre-investment survey for a Middle East telecommunication network comprising all Arab League member countries, as well as Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. During the second phase of the project, studies of certain links were undertaken and technical documentation and specifications were to be provided to Governments to enable them to identify required investments.

In 1976, 40 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 reorganize or to reinforce administrative and technical services in many developing countries. In 1976, 125 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 1976 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, 1975  
 Report on the Activities of the Union, 1975  
 Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics, 3rd ed., 1976  
 Final Acts of the Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3), Geneva, 1975  
 Radio Regulations, Volumes 1 and 2, 1976  
 List of Telegraph Offices, 24th ed., 1976  
 List of International Telephone Routes, 16th ed., 1976  
 Table of International Telex Relations and Traffic, 1975  
 General Information Relating to the Operation of the International Telegraph Services, 1st ed., 1976 and Supplement No. 1  
 Map of Coast Stations open to Public Correspondence or Participating in the Port Operations Service, 10th ed., 1975  
 List of Coast Stations, 6th ed., 1976  
 List of Ship Stations, 16th ed., 1976 and Supplements Nos. 1 to 3  
 List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, Volume 1, 6th ed., 1976  
 Supplement to the Latin America Plan, Brasilia, 1973  
 General Plan for the Development of the Interregional Telecommunication Network, Parts 1 and 2, Geneva, 1975  
 Earthing of Telecommunications Installations, 1st ed., 1976  
 Transmission Planning of Switched Telephone Networks, 1st ed., 1976, Volumes 1 and 2  
 International Frequency List, 8th ed., 1975  
 Seminar on the Planning of Broadcasting Systems in Africa, Lagos, 1971  
 Seminar on the Planning, Operation and Maintenance of Transmission Systems, PANAFTTEL II, Dar es Salaam, 1974  
 Seminar on Tariffs and Signalling Systems, PANAFTTEL IV, Case Study, Yaoundé 1975  
 Second Conference of African Telecommunication Administrations, Kinshasa, 1975.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the total staff of ITU numbered 589 (excluding staff on short-term contracts). Of these, nine were elected officials, 517 had permanent contracts and 63 had fixed-term contracts. Thirty-seven nationalities were represented in those posts subject to geographical distribution.

### Budget

The following budget for 1976 was adopted by the Administrative Council in 1975.

|   | Amount<br>(in Swiss francs) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Income  |                             |
| Contribution by members and private operating agencies                  | 50,117,900                  |
| Contribution by UNDP for technical co-operation administrative expenses | 7,317,200                   |
| Sale of publications  | 5,953,200                   |
| Miscellaneous   | 113,600                     |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>63,501,900</b>           |
| Expenditures  |                             |
| Administrative Council  | 720,000                     |
| General secretariat   | 40,262,500                  |
| Mission expenses  | 135,000                     |
| Miscellaneous   | 47,000                      |
| Meetings: international consultative committees                         | 5,698,000                   |
| World administrative conferences (preparatory work)                     | 964,000                     |
| Transfer to ITU Reserve Account   | 2,140,000                   |
| Other expenses  | 265,000                     |
| <b>Total general expenses</b>   | <b>50,231,500</b>           |
| Technical co-operation  | 7,317,200                   |
| Publications  | 5,953,200                   |
| <b>Grand total</b>  | <b>63,501,900</b>           |

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 1977 for members are listed in the ANNEX below.

As at the end of 1976, the total of units for members was 425.5. The amount of the contributory unit for 1976 was 111,800 Swiss francs; the contributory unit for 1977 was to be 129,000 Swiss francs.

### Annex. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1977)

| MEMBER      | CONTRIBUTION                        |                 |                            | MEMBER           | CONTRIBUTION                        |                 |                            |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
|             | Class of contribution; no. of units | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in U.S. dollars |                  | Class of contribution; no. of units | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in U.S. dollars |
| Afghanistan |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Belgium          | 5                                   | 645,000         | 276,824                    |
| Albania     |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Benin            |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Algeria     | 1                                   | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Bolivia          |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Angola      |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Botswana         |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Argentina   | 3                                   | 387,000         | 166,094                    | Brazil           | 5                                   | 645,000         | 276,824                    |
| Australia   | 18                                  | 2,322,000       | 996,567                    | Bulgaria         | 1                                   | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Austria     | 1                                   | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Burma            |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Bahamas     |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Burundi          |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Bahrain     |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Byelorussian SSR | 1                                   | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Bangladesh  | 1                                   | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Canada           | 18                                  | 2,322,000       | 996,567                    |
| Barbados    |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Cape Verde       |                                     | 64,500          | 27,682                     |

| MEMBER                                | CONTRIBUTION                           |                 |                            | MEMBER                         | CONTRIBUTION                           |                 |                            |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|
|                                       | Class of contribution;<br>no. of units | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in U.S. dollars |                                | Class of contribution;<br>no. of units | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in U.S. dollars |
| Central African Empire                |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Mexico                         | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    |
| Chad                                  |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Monaco                         | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Chile                                 | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Mongolia                       | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| China                                 | 20                                     | 2,580,000       | 1,107,296                  | Morocco                        | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Colombia                              | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    | Mozambique                     | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Comoros                               |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Nauru                          | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Congo                                 |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Nepal                          | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Costa Rica                            |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Netherlands                    | 10                                     | 1,290,000       | 553,648                    |
| Cuba                                  | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | New Zealand                    | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    |
| Cyprus                                |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Nicaragua                      | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Czechoslovakia                        | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    | Niger                          | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Democratic Kampuchea                  |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Nigeria                        | 2                                      | 258,000         | 110,730                    |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Norway                         | 5                                      | 645,000         | 276,824                    |
| Democratic Yemen                      |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Oman                           | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Denmark                               | 5                                      | 645,000         | 276,824                    | Pakistan                       | 2                                      | 258,000         | 110,730                    |
| Dominican Republic                    |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Panama                         | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Ecuador                               | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Papua New Guinea               | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Egypt                                 | 2                                      | 258,000         | 110,730                    | Paraguay                       | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| El Salvador                           |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Peru                           | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Equatorial Guinea                     |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Philippines                    | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Ethiopia                              | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Poland                         | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    |
| Fiji                                  |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Portugal                       | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Finland                               | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    | Qatar                          | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| France                                | 30                                     | 3,870,000       | 1,660,944                  | Republic of Korea              | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Gabon                                 |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Romania                        | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Gambia                                |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Rwanda                         | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| German Democratic Republic            | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    | Sao Tome and Principe          | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Germany, Federal Republic of          | 25                                     | 3,225,000       | 1,384,120                  | Saudi Arabia                   | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Ghana                                 | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Senegal                        | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Greece                                | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Sierra Leone                   |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Guatemala                             | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Singapore                      | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Guinea                                |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Socialist Republic of Viet Nam | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Guinea-Bissau                         |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Somalia                        | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Guyana                                |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | South Africa                   | 8                                      | 1,032,000       | 442,918                    |
| Haiti                                 |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Spain                          | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    |
| Honduras                              |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Sri Lanka                      | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Hungary                               | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Sudan                          | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Iceland                               |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Surinam                        | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| India                                 | 13                                     | 1,677,000       | 719,743                    | Swaziland                      | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Indonesia                             | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Sweden                         | 10                                     | 1,290,000       | 553,648                    |
| Iran                                  | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Switzerland                    | 10                                     | 1,290,000       | 553,648                    |
| Iraq                                  |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Syrian Arab Republic           | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Ireland                               | 2                                      | 258,000         | 110,730                    | Thailand                       | 1½                                     | 193,500         | 83,047                     |
| Israel                                | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Togo                           | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Italy                                 | 10                                     | 1,290,000       | 553,648                    | Tonga                          | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Ivory Coast                           | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Trinidad and Tobago            | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Jamaica                               |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Tunisia                        | 2                                      | 258,000         | 110,730                    |
| Japan                                 | 20                                     | 2,580,000       | 1,107,296                  | Turkey                         | 2                                      | 258,000         | 110,730                    |
| Jordan                                |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Uganda                         | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Kenya                                 |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Ukrainian SSR                  | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    |
| Kuwait                                | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | USSR                           | 30                                     | 3,870,000       | 1,660,944                  |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic      |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | United Arab Emirates           | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Lebanon                               | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | United Kingdom                 | 30                                     | 3,870,000       | 1,660,944                  |
| Lesotho                               |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | United Republic of Cameroon    | ½                                      | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Liberia                               | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | United Republic of Tanzania    |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Libyan Arab Republic                  |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | United States                  | 30                                     | 3,870,000       | 1,660,944                  |
| Liechtenstein                         |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Upper Volta                    |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Luxembourg                            |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Uruguay                        |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Madagascar                            | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     | Vatican City State             |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Malawi                                |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Venezuela                      | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    |
| Malaysia                              | 3                                      | 387,000         | 166,094                    | Yemen                          |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Maldives                              |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Yugoslavia                     | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Mali                                  |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Zaire                          | 1                                      | 129,000         | 55,365                     |
| Malta                                 |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Zambia                         |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |
| Mauritania                            |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     | Total                          | 425½                                   | 54,889,500      | 23,557,725*                |
| Mauritius                             |  | 64,500          | 27,682                     |                                |  |                 |                            |

\*Differs from the total of individual entries because of rounding.

NOTE: The nomenclature of ITU differs from that of the United Nations.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION  
BOARD AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil (Vice-Chairman), Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary (Chairman), 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: Aleksandr Gromov (USSR); Vice-Chairmen: Abderrazak Berrada (Morocco), Sakae Fujiki (Japan), Francis G. Perrin (Canada), 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): Léon Burtz (France) (from 1 December 1976).

HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union

Place des Nations

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

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## Chapter XIII

**The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**

During 1976, five States became members of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO):<sup>1</sup> Papua New Guinea (15 January), Comoros (18 April), Mozambique (21 July), Surinam (25 August) and Sao Tome and Principe (23 December). The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam were replaced as members by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Thus, total membership in WMO as at 31 December rose to 145—136 States and 9 territories. (Angola was provisionally retained on the membership list in its former status as a territory pending action by the Angolan Government for membership consonant with its status as an independent State.) Additionally, Malta deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention of WMO on 28 December 1976; its membership became effective 30 days thereafter.

The Executive Committee of WMO held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva, Switzerland, in June 1976.

The twenty-first International Meteorological Organization Prize was awarded to E.K. Federov (USSR) for his outstanding contributions to the science of the atmosphere, his important scientific work in the Arctic, his leadership in research and in the organization of research institutes, his contribution to large-scale geophysical experiments and his services to the cause of international collaboration in meteorology.

**Activities in 1976****World Weather Watch**

The World Weather Watch is the basic 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.

The World Weather Watch plan for 1976-1979, adopted by the seventh World Meteorological Congress in 1975, was a refinement and extension of plans for previous periods. During 1976, new scientific and technical advances in the field of meteorology, in particular the use of meteorological satellites, were integrated into the system. Developments in this field culminated in a plan for a global system of geo-stationary and near-polar orbiting satellites. Continued progress was also made in the use of advanced data-processing techniques essential for the optimum utilization of the

meteorological and environmental information generated by the World Weather Watch.

Assistance to members in implementing the plan under their national meteorological programmes was provided by WMO under bilateral or multilateral programmes and through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), supplemented as necessary by WMO's own Voluntary Assistance Programme.

**Ocean affairs**

The Commission for Marine Meteorology continued to develop and co-ordinate international arrangements for the provision of meteorological services on the high seas, in coastal and off-shore waters and in ports, directed toward the safety and efficiency of marine operations. At the seventh session of the Commission, in December 1976, a number of projects were formulated to improve these services, to effect closer co-ordination with other international organizations and to prepare regulatory and guidance material. A technical conference on the applications of marine meteorology to the high seas and to coastal zone development was held in November 1976.

Nine volumes of annual marine climatological summaries were published in 1976. Closely linked to this programme was a project to publish marine climatological tables, based on 1860-1960 data. The Commission also developed an international plan for the exchange, storage and processing of current sea surface data.

An informal planning meeting on marine applications of satellite data, held in September 1976, proved helpful in fostering close co-ordination among meteorologists, oceanographers and satellite operators in, among other things, identifying the applications of satellite imagery for marine purposes. The organization continued to co-operate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on programmes of mutual interest.

An international agreement for the joint financing of a new network of North Atlantic ocean stations, administered by WMO, entered into force on 1 December 1976. This replaced the network previously administered by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

<sup>1</sup> For information about the activities of WMO prior to 1976, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

### Research and development

In 1976, the broadened research programme of WMO included such topics as weather modification and the effects of human activities on global climate and on the stratospheric ozone layer. Some work was done in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Global Atmospheric Research Programme, a joint project of WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions, is a world-wide scientific undertaking involving both advanced theoretical work and complex experimental field research intended to improve the physical and mathematical basis of long-range weather prediction and understanding of the climate. During 1976, data assembled from the Programme's Atlantic Tropical Experiment in 1974 was integrated with information provided by the World Weather Watch network and meteorological satellites and was applied to co-ordinated studies and investigations carried out in other parts of the world. Planning continued for the Programme's first global experiment, scheduled for 1978-1979.

The first annual register of national weather modification projects, for the year 1975, was issued by WMO in 1976. Sixteen members reported some form of weather modification activity. In addition, an internationally planned, executed and evaluated precipitation enhancement project was undertaken with the collaboration of some WMO members. The main cloud-seeding experiment, to be carried out over at least five years, was tentatively scheduled for 1981 to 1986.

An intensive global ozone research and monitoring project, to be carried out over a period of years, was approved by the WMO Executive Committee in 1976.

A 1976 WMO statement on climatic change was followed up by preparations for an integrated international effort in related studies. Plans were also prepared for a coherent WMO programme of research in tropical meteorology, as a means of helping tropical developing countries enhance the contribution of their meteorological services to their economies.

### Meteorological applications and environment programme

The WMO programme on meteorological applications and environment includes all activities aimed at applying meteorological knowledge to human activities and conditions of life. During 1976, the Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology studied problems related, among other things, to land use and town planning, building construction, energy production and consumption, human health and well-being, the human environment, and the use of natural resources. The Commission also considered the appropriate use of statistical methods in rela-

tion to work in these fields and the development of appropriate guidance material for member countries.

In accordance with a 1975 decision of the World Meteorological Congress, WMO placed considerable emphasis in 1976 on efforts to assist member countries in improving their capabilities in the application of meteorology to agriculture. Activities included organization of short-term missions to developing countries, the convening of symposia, development of closer collaboration between agriculturists and meteorologists and improvement in the exchange of data required for agricultural purposes. Action was also initiated to provide WMO input to the Global Information and Early Warning System of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). A WMO-sponsored symposium on the agrometeorology of the maize crop was held in the United States in July 1976. Based on recommendations of an interagency group (WMO, FAO, UNDP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), work was begun in 1976 on the preparation of a WMO technical note on the methodologies used in interagency agroclimatological surveys.

In the field of meteorological services for aviation, a major achievement was the adoption of a new set of common international regulations for the provision of these services to international air navigation. The new regulations resulted from the efforts of the WMO Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology and ICAO and went into force on 12 August 1976.

Research in aeronautical meteorology and climatology, particularly relating to the safety and efficiency of commercial and general aviation, continued in 1976. A technical note on the applications of satellite data to aeronautical meteorology was prepared.

A global network initiated in 1970 to measure background air pollution continued to expand during 1976 and, by the close of the year, consisted of 80 stations fully or partly operational and another 50 in various stages of planning; these stations were located in 74 countries. In co-operation with UNEP, experts had visited 70 countries by the end of 1976 in connexion with the establishment of monitoring stations. Specialized instrumentation and training of personnel was provided to a number of countries.

The World Meteorological Organization continued to co-operate closely with the World Health Organization in the field of air pollution control systems, especially with respect to the meteorological aspects of the development of these systems and to the standardization of monitoring.

In addition to on-going programmes connected with the monitoring of marine pollution deriving from petroleum, WMO was also actively involved in

the development of a new programme for monitoring background levels of selected pollutants in open ocean waters. Special attention was given in 1976 to the problem of the interchange of pollutants between the ocean and the atmosphere, and a report was published on the determination of the atmospheric contribution of petroleum hydrocarbons to the oceans.

The WMO Commission for Hydrology, at its fifth session in Ottawa, Canada, in July 1976 formulated plans for the implementation of an operational programme and laid the groundwork for the launching of the Hydrological Multipurpose System, a co-operative facility which would integrate observing, transmitting, processing and modelling sub-systems into a comprehensive modular system. Seven working groups of the Commission continued work during the year on implementation of the operational hydrology programme. Rapporteurs of the Commission studied such specific matters as water-quality monitoring, forecasting of ice conditions, hydrological aspects of weather modification activities and training of hydrological personnel.

The Advisory Committee for Operational Hydrology, which deals with the co-ordination of co-operation among the national hydrological services of members of WMO, held its third session in October 1976. The six WMO regional associations continued through their working groups on hydrology to implement various technical and regulatory aspects of WMO hydrological and water resources programmes.

#### Technical co-operation

In 1976, 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.

Seventy-six countries received technical assistance under the UNDP programme: 141 expert missions were carried out in 47 countries and territories, 240 students from 51 countries and territories received training under fellowships, and approximately \$1.6 million was spent on equipment. The total cost of the UNDP-financed programme was about \$6.7 million.

Of a total of 28 small-scale expert missions, seven experts served in the field of administration and organization of meteorological services and five were full-time instructors. The remaining experts were engaged in hydrometeorology or hydrology, agrometeorology, climatology, meteorological telecommunications and other special

fields. Three of these experts served in an operational capacity.

Two new large-scale UNDP projects were approved in 1976: strengthening of the national meteorological service in Bangladesh and development of a regional meteorological centre in Venezuela. The main objectives of the first project were the establishment of a small training school, the rehabilitation of an instruments workshop, the organization of a division of climatology and the improvement of techniques in radar meteorology. The purpose of the project in Venezuela was to expand the activities of the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology in the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the Central University of Venezuela and to introduce the teaching of modern techniques in the field of meteorology and hydrology.

During the year 27 other large-scale projects were under way: development, improvement and expansion of meteorological and hydrological services in Afghanistan, Ecuador, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen, the Sahelian countries, and the Central American isthmus; establishment or support of training and research institutions in Algeria, the Caribbean, the East African Community, Egypt, Iran and the Republic of Korea; water resources assessment in Colombia and the Lake Malawi catchment; cyclone and thunderstorm warning systems in Burma and Madagascar; technical support to the typhoon programme for the Asia-Pacific region; improvement of the flood forecasting system in Pakistan; hydro-meteorological survey of the catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Mobutu Sese Seko in Africa; and fellowships for an intercountry meteorological training project in Latin America.

Five funds-in-trust projects, in Algeria, Iran, Pakistan, Rwanda and the Sahelian countries, were implemented or approved for implementation during the year.

Assistance provided through the Voluntary Assistance Programme consisted of expert missions, equipment and supplies, and fellowships. During the year, 210 projects were under way, of which 52 were completed and 60 were new.

#### Education and training

The education and training activities of WMO continued to expand during 1976. These activities included preparation of training publications, establishment of meteorological training centres, holding of training seminars, awarding of fellowships and co-operation with other international organizations.

Special attention was given to the preparation of compendia of lecture notes for training purposes. Three new training publications were issued and

two major training seminars were held in 1976.

A total of 200 students received graduate or post-graduate training under long-term fellowships in 1976: 129 through the Voluntary Assistance Programme, 51 through UNDP and 20 through the WMO regular budget. In all, 384 students had completed or were still undergoing studies by means of fellowships awarded by WMO through these programmes.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the total number of full-time staff employed by WMO (excluding 63 professionals on technical assistance projects) on permanent and fixed-term contracts stood at 272. Of these, 111 were in the professional and higher categories (drawn from 36 nationalities) and 161 in the general service and related categories.

### Budget

The year 1976 was the first year of WMO's 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 particu-

lar circumstances such as losses resulting from changes in currency exchange rates.

The regular budget for 1976 amounted to \$9,401,500. In June, the Executive Committee approved supplementary estimates for 1976 in the amount of \$799,710. The 1976 budget for technical co-operation was \$1,676,300, all from extra-budgetary sources.

At its June 1976 session, the Executive Committee approved a regular budget of \$10,353,900 for 1977:

|  | Amount<br>(in US dollars) |
|--|---------------------------|
| Income   |                           |
| Contributions  | 10,319,400                |
| As per General Fund                                      | 32,000                    |
| Miscellaneous  | <b>2,500</b>              |
| Total  | <b>10,353,900</b>         |
| Expenditure  |                           |
| Policy-making organs                                     | 210,000                   |
| Executive management                                     | <b>580,700</b>            |
| Scientific and technical programmes                      | <b>3,829,900</b>          |
| Technical co-operation, regional and training programmes | 1,096,500                 |
| Programme-supporting activities                          | 2,507,600                 |
| Administration and common services                       | 1,816,200                 |
| Other  | <b>313,000</b>            |
| Total  | <b>10,353,900</b>         |

## Annex. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1977)

| CONTRIBUTION     |                   |                               | CONTRIBUTION        |                   |                               | CONTRIBUTION         |                   |                               |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| STATE            | Unit <sup>a</sup> | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | STATE               | Unit <sup>a</sup> | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) | STATE                | Unit <sup>a</sup> | Net amount<br>(in US dollars) |
| Afghanistan      | 1                 | 8,881                         | Cyprus              |                   | 8,881                         | Indonesia            | 8                 | 71,046                        |
| Albania          | 1                 | 8,881                         | Czechoslovakia      |                   | 97,688                        | Iran                 | 3                 | 26,642                        |
| Algeria          | 1                 | 8,881                         | Democratic          |                   |                               | Iraq                 | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Argentina        | 15                | 133,210                       | Kampuchea           | 1                 | 8,881                         | Ireland              | 3                 | 26,642                        |
| Australia        | 20                | 177,614                       | Democratic People's |                   |                               | Israel               | 3                 | 26,642                        |
| Austria          | 6                 | 53,284                        | Republic of Korea   | 1                 | 8,881                         | Italy                | 26                | 230,898                       |
| Bahamas          | 1                 | 8,881                         | Democratic Yemen    | 1                 | 8,881                         | Ivory Coast          | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Bangladesh       | 1                 | 8,881                         | Denmark             | 8                 | 71,046                        | Jamaica              | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Barbados         | 1                 | 8,881                         | Dominican Republic  | 1                 | 8,881                         | Japan                | 26                | 230,898                       |
| Belgium          | 14                | 124,330                       | Ecuador             | 1                 | 8,881                         | Jordan               | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Benin            | 1                 | 8,881                         | Egypt               | 6                 | 53,284                        | Kenya                | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Bolivia          | 3                 | 26,642                        | El Salvador         | 1                 | 8,881                         | Kuwait               | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Botswana         | 1                 | 8,881                         | Ethiopia            | 1                 | 8,881                         | Lao People's         |                   |                               |
| Brazil           | 15                | 133,210                       | Finland             | 6                 | 53,284                        | Democratic Republic  | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Bulgaria         | 4                 | 35,523                        | France              | 52                | 461,797                       | Lebanon              | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Burma            | 3                 | 26,642                        | Gabon               | 1                 | 8,881                         | Liberia              | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Burundi          | 1                 | 8,881                         | German Democratic   |                   |                               | Libyan Arab Republic | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Byelorussian SSR | 6                 | 53,284                        | Republic            | 15                | 133,210                       | Luxembourg           | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Canada           | 30                | 266,421                       | Germany, Federal    |                   |                               | Madagascar           | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Cape Verde       | 1                 | 8,881                         | Republic of         | 53                | 470,678                       | Malawi               | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Central African  |                   |                               | Ghana               | 2                 | 17,761                        | Malaysia             | 4                 | 35,523                        |
| Empire           | 1                 | 8,881                         | Greece              | 3                 | 26,642                        | Mali                 | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Chad             | 1                 | 8,881                         | Guatemala           | 1                 | 8,881                         | Mauritania           | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Chile            | 5                 | 44,404                        | Guinea              | 1                 | 8,881                         | Mauritius            | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| China            | 43                | 381,871                       | Guyana              | 1                 | 8,881                         | Mexico               | 10                | 88,807                        |
| Colombia         | 4                 | 35,523                        | Haiti               | 1                 | 8,881                         | Mongolia             | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Comoros          | 1                 | 8,881                         | Honduras            | 1                 | 8,881                         | Morocco              | 2                 | 17,761                        |
| Congo            | 1                 | 8,881                         | Hungary             | 6                 | 53,284                        | Mozambique           | 2                 | 17,761                        |
| Costa Rica       | 1                 | 8,881                         | Iceland             | 1                 | 8,881                         | Nepal                | 1                 | 8,881                         |
| Cuba             | 3                 | 26,642                        | India               | 26                | 230,898                       | Netherlands          | 12                | 106,569                       |

| CONTRIBUTION             |                   |                                  | CONTRIBUTION              |                   |                                  | CONTRIBUTION          |                   |                                  |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| STATE                    | Unit <sup>a</sup> | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | STATE                     | Unit <sup>a</sup> | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) | STATE                 | Unit <sup>a</sup> | Net amount<br>(in US<br>dollars) |
| New Zealand              | 6                 | 53,284                           | Somalia                   | 1                 | 8,881                            | Venezuela             | 6                 | <b>53,284</b>                    |
| Nicaragua                | 1                 | 8,881                            | South Africa <sup>c</sup> | 10                | 88,807                           | Yemen                 | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Niger                    | 1                 | 8,881                            | Spain                     | 11                | 97,688                           | Yugoslavia            | 6                 | <b>53,284</b>                    |
| Nigeria                  | 3                 | 26,642                           | Sri Lanka                 | 3                 | 26,642                           | Zaire                 | 4                 | <b>35,523</b>                    |
| Norway                   | 7                 | 62,165                           | Sudan                     | 2                 | 17,761                           | Zambia                | 2                 | 17,761                           |
| Oman                     | 1                 | 8,881                            | Surinam                   | 1                 | 8,881                            |                       |                   |                                  |
| Pakistan                 | 3                 | 26,642                           | Sweden                    | 16                | 142,091                          |                       |                   |                                  |
| Panama                   | 1                 | 8,881                            | Switzerland               | 13                | 115,450                          | TERRITORY             |                   |                                  |
| Papua New Guinea         | 1                 | 8,881                            | Syrian Arab Republic      | 2                 | 17,761                           | Angola <sup>d</sup>   | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Paraguay                 | 1                 | 8,881                            | Thailand                  | 4                 | 35,523                           | British Caribbean     |                   |                                  |
| Peru                     | 4                 | 35,523                           | Togo                      | 1                 | 8,881                            | Territories           | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Philippines              | 6                 | 53,284                           | Trinidad and Tobago       | 1                 | 8,881                            | French Polynesia      | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Poland                   | 14                | 124,330                          | Tunisia                   | 1                 | 8,881                            | French Territory      |                   |                                  |
| Portugal                 | 3                 | 26,642                           | Turkey                    | 6                 | 53,284                           | of the Afars          |                   |                                  |
| Qatar                    | 1                 | 8,881                            | Uganda                    | 1                 | 8,881                            | and Issas             | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Republic of Korea        | 2                 | 17,761                           | Ukrainian SSR             | 19                | 168,733                          | Hong Kong             | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Romania                  | 5                 | 44,404                           | USSR                      | 122               | 1,083,446                        | Netherlands Antilles  | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Rwanda                   | 1                 | 8,881                            | United Kingdom            | 69                | 612,768                          | New Caledonia         | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Sao Tome and Principe    | 1                 | 8,881                            | United Republic           |                   |                                  | St. Pierre and        |                   |                                  |
| Saudi Arabia             | 1                 | 8,881                            | of Cameroon               | 1                 | 8,881                            | Miquelon <sup>e</sup> | 1                 | 8,881                            |
| Senegal                  | 1                 | 8,881                            | United Republic           |                   |                                  | Southern Rhodesia     | 2                 | 17,761                           |
| Sierra Leone             | 1                 | 8,881                            | of Tanzania               | 1                 | 8,881                            |                       |                   |                                  |
| Singapore                | 1                 | 8,881                            | United States             | 274               | 2,433,316                        | Total                 | 1,167             | 10,363,804 <sup>f</sup>          |
| Socialist Republic       |                   |                                  | Upper Volta               | 1                 | 8,881                            |                       |                   |                                  |
| of Viet Nam <sup>g</sup> | 2                 | 17,761                           | Uruguay                   | 4                 | 35,523                           |                       |                   |                                  |

<sup>a</sup> Exact unit value is \$8,880.72

<sup>b</sup> The contribution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam includes, subject to confirmation by the Executive Committee, the contributions previously assessed separately for the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

<sup>c</sup> Suspended by the seventh WMO Congress (held from 28 April to 23 May 1975) from exercising the rights and privileges of a member.

<sup>d</sup> Retained on the membership list as a member territory pending a request for membership consistent with its new status as an independent State.

<sup>e</sup> Membership to be terminated as at 28 September 1977.

<sup>f</sup> The total contribution of \$10,319,400 shown under Income in the information on budget was based on a total of 1,162 units at the time of the adoption of the budget. The difference of \$44,404 resulted from rounding of the individual entries and the inclusion of 5 additional units of contributions assessed against those States which became members following adoption of the budget.

#### 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) (ad interim), M. Ayadi (Tunisia), J. Bessemoulin (France), Chang

Nai-chao (China), R. Czelnai (Hungary),† G. Echeverri Ossa (Colombia), W. J. Gibbs (Australia), R. L. Kintanar (Philippines),† J. R. H. Noble (Canada), A. Nyberg (Sweden), B. M. Padya (Mauritius), M. Samiullah (Pakistan), M. Seck (Senegal), E. Sussenberger (Germany, Federal Republic of), S. Te-wungwa (Kenya), Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, C. Urrutia Evans (Guatemala),† R. Venerando Pereira (Brazil),† R. M. White (United States).

\*The Executive Committee is composed of four elected officers, six Presidents of Regional Associations who are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee (indicated by †) and 14 elected members. Members of the Executive Committee serve in their personal capacities and do not represent Governments.

#### SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: D. A. Davies.

Deputy Secretary-General: R. Schneider.

Director, Programme Planning and United Nations Affairs: O. M. Ashford.

Director, World Weather Watch Department: G. K. Weiss.

Director, Research and Development Department: N. K. Kijukin.

Director, Meteorological Applications and Environment Department: N. L. Verranman.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources Department: J. Nemec.

Director, Technical Co-operation Department: R. Foote.

Director, Education and Training Department: H. Tabatabay.

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: C. Urrutia Evans (Guatemala).

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: W. L. Godson (Canada).  
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

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1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland  
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## Chapter XIV

## The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)<sup>1</sup> continued during 1976 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 safety of life at sea and on the control and prevention of marine pollution.

Membership of IMCO rose to 101, plus one associate member, with the admission of the following nine States in 1976: Portugal (17 March), Gabon (1 April), Papua New Guinea (6 May), Jamaica (11 May), Bangladesh (27 May), the Bahamas (22 July), Cape Verde (24 August), Bahrain (22 September) and Surinam (14 October).

Two major conferences were held in 1976. The conference on the establishment of an international maritime satellite system held its second and third sessions in February and September respectively and adopted the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) and a companion Operating Agreement. The main purpose of INMARSAT, which was to have its headquarters at London, was to administer and manage a world-wide satellite system for shipping. The second conference, held in November, adopted the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, which was designed to replace the 1957 Brussels treaty; the provisions of the new Convention increased the limits of liability in line with conditions currently prevailing in sea transport.

### International conventions

The organization was the depositary authority for the following international conventions, most of which resulted from conferences convened 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 Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969

Convention relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material, 1971

Special Trade Passenger Ships Agreement, 1971

Convention on International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971

International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972

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 the International Maritime Satellite Organization, 1976

Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976

### Activities in 1976

#### Marine pollution

The Marine Environment Protection Committee of IMCO continued to study questions associated with the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, such as guidelines on port reception facilities for oil waste, information on oil-discharge monitoring and control equipment, revision of recommended performance specifications for oily-water separating equipment, and a manual on methods of dealing with oil pollution. A number of scientific and environmental questions were studied with advice from an inter-agency group of experts on the scientific aspects of marine pollution.

In March 1976 a Marine Pollution Symposium, which was jointly sponsored by IMCO and the Government of Mexico, was held at Acapulco.

A regional centre combating oil pollution in the Mediterranean was established in December 1976 by IMCO and the United Nations Environment Programme in Malta, to facilitate co-operation among Mediterranean States in cases of massive oil spillages, and to assist those States in developing anti-pollution capabilities.

<sup>1</sup> For information on the activities of IMCO prior to 1976, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

**Training**

Preparatory work for a 1978 conference on the training and certification of seafarers continued during 1976. A preliminary draft convention on the subject was presented for consideration to the Committee on Training, which is jointly sponsored by IMCO and the International Labour Organisation.

**Safety of fishing vessels**

A draft treaty on the safety of fishing vessels was completed and was to be discussed at an international conference to be held at Torremolinos, Spain, in March and April 1977.

**Safety of navigation**

Work on navigation safety included development of a standard marine navigational vocabulary to be recommended for use by IMCO member States in ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications. Progress was made on the harmonization of buoyage systems and a conference was proposed to adopt one unified or two regionally harmonized systems. Additional traffic separation schemes were developed for congested shipping areas; the value of such schemes in safer navigation would be increased when the new Collision Regulations became operative in 1977, as the new Regulations would make it mandatory for ships, if navigating in any such scheme, to follow the general traffic flow.

**Radiocommunications**

In the field of radiocommunications, work designed to improve the maritime distress system continued. Progress was also made on a plan for a world-wide system of radio navigational warnings; arrangements for the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas were completed.

**Ship design and equipment**

During 1976, a code for dynamically supported craft (e.g. hovercraft and hydrofoils) was com-

pleted, and an ad hoc group was established to draft a code for nuclear propelled merchant ships. The scope of the code was to be restricted to light water reactors.

**Legal questions**

The Legal Committee of IMCO worked on the revision of the existing treaty on limitation of ship-owners' liability. A new convention on limitation of liability for maritime claims was adopted by an international conference in November 1976.

**Technical co-operation**

The appointment in 1976 of two regional advisers for Asia and the Pacific, who were to be based at Bangkok, Thailand, and Jakarta, Indonesia, was expected to strengthen IMCO's role in technical co-operation. In March, IMCO's regional office for Latin America was formally inaugurated at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Technical assistance provided by IMCO included aid in the prevention and control of marine pollution, the training of maritime personnel and the drafting of maritime legislation.

**Secretariat**

As at 31 December 1976, the number of full-time staff employed by IMCO under permanent and fixed-term contracts was 192. Of these, 71 were in the professional and higher categories (drawn from 31 States) and 121 were in the general service category. An additional 19 professional staff members were employed on technical assistance projects in the field.

**Budget**

The budget for the two-year period 1976-1977, as voted by the ninth IMCO Assembly in November 1975, was \$11,249,400.

**Annex. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS**  
(Membership as at 31 December 1976; contributions as assessed for 1976)

| Member     | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) | Member     | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) | Member               | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Algeria    | 5,667                               | Bulgaria   | 15,969                              | Czechoslovakia       | 3,729                               |
| Argentina  | 23,572                              | Burma      | 2,820                               | Democratic Kampuchea | 2,015                               |
| Australia  | 19,965                              | Canada     | 42,255                              | Denmark              | 68,759                              |
| Austria    | 3,118                               | Cape Verde | 667                                 | Dominican Republic   | 2,149                               |
| Bahamas    | 2,014                               | Chile      | 7,755                               | Ecuador              | 4,117                               |
| Bahrain    | 515                                 | China      | 46,161                              | Egypt                | 6,487                               |
| Bangladesh | 2,323                               | Colombia   | 5,116                               | Equatorial Guinea    | 2,000                               |
| Barbados   | 2,060                               | Congo      | 2,030                               | Ethiopia             | 2,373                               |
| Belgium    | 22,245                              | Cuba       | 9,096                               | Finland              | 31,846                              |
| Brazil     | 42,118                              | Cyprus     | 50,020                              | France               | 164,205                             |

| Member                       | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) | Member               | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) | Member                      | Net contribution<br>(in US dollars) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gabon                        | 2,397                               | Libyan Arab Republic | 5,608                               | Spain                       | 82,997                              |
| German Democratic Republic   | 22,708                              | Madagascar           | 2,656                               | Sri Lanka                   | 3,207                               |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 130,974                             | Malaysia             | 7,352                               | Sudan                       | 2,686                               |
| Ghana                        | 4,683                               | Maldives             | 3,416                               | Surinam                     | 333                                 |
| Greece                       | 337,839                             | Malta                | 2,686                               | Sweden                      | 113,604                             |
| Guinea                       | 2,224                               | Mauritania           | 2,030                               | Switzerland                 | 4,892                               |
| Haiti                        | 2,000                               | Mexico               | 10,572                              | Syrian Arab Republic        | 2,119                               |
| Honduras                     | 3,014                               | Morocco              | 3,193                               | Thailand                    | 4,728                               |
| Hungary                      | 2,716                               | Netherlands          | 86,664                              | Trinidad and Tobago         | 2,209                               |
| Iceland                      | 4,296                               | New Zealand          | 4,430                               | Tunisia                     | 2,611                               |
| India                        | 59,680                              | Nigeria              | 4,117                               | Turkey                      | 16,834                              |
| Indonesia                    | 14,806                              | Norway               | 391,912                             | USSR                        | 296,776                             |
| Iran                         | 9,156                               | Oman                 | 2,045                               | United Kingdom              | 498,315                             |
| Iraq                         | 6,636                               | Pakistan             | 9,141                               | United Republic of Cameroon | 2,045                               |
| Ireland                      | 5,131                               | Panama               | 205,752                             | United Republic of Tanzania | 2,492                               |
| Israel                       | 8,724                               | Papua New Guinea     | 1,297                               | United States               | 227,467                             |
| Italy                        | 155,125                             | Peru                 | 9,723                               | Uruguay                     | 3,953                               |
| Ivory Coast                  | 3,774                               | Philippines          | 15,104                              | Venezuela                   | 9,693                               |
| Jamaica                      | 1,227                               | Poland               | 43,997                              | Yugoslavia                  | 29,923                              |
| Japan                        | 596,456                             | Portugal             | 15,029                              | Zaire                       | 3,267                               |
| Jordan                       | 2,000                               | Republic of Korea    | 26,211                              |                             |                                     |
| Kenya                        | 2,253                               | Romania              | 13,584                              | Associate Member            |                                     |
| Kuwait                       | 16,774                              | Saudi Arabia         | 4,683                               |                             |                                     |
| Lebanon                      | 4,490                               | Senegal              | 2,343                               | Hong Kong                   | 4,116                               |
| Liberia                      | 983,265                             | Sierra Leone         | 2,253                               | Total                       | 5 225,602                           |
|                              |                                     | Singapore            | 60,023                              |                             |                                     |

## IMCO COUNCIL AND MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

## IMCO COUNCIL

Chairman: R. Y. Edwards (United States).

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, 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: Jean Quéginer.

Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee (vacant).

## 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)**

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) became a member of the United Nations system in 1974.<sup>1</sup> During 1976, six States became members of WIPO: Turkey (12 May), Ghana (12 June), Qatar (3 September), Mauritania (17 September), Mauritius (21 September), and the Libyan Arab Republic (28 September). In addition, Surinam deposited a declaration of continued application of the WIPO Convention. As at 31 December 1976 the number of members was 73. Membership in the two principal unions administered by WIPO—the Paris Union and the Berne Union—also increased. Three States, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Republic and Mauritius, became party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. In addition, the Bahamas and Surinam made declarations of continued application of the Paris Convention and became, as from the dates of their accession to independence (10 July 1973 and 25 November 1975, respectively) members of the Paris Union, bringing the number of its members to 87. Also, the Bahamas made a declaration of continued application of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and became a member of the Berne Union as from the date of its accession to independence. As at 31 December 1976, 66 States were members of the Berne Union.

The seventh WIPO Conference, a series of meetings of the governing bodies of WIPO and of the unions administered by it, was held in September and October 1976. During the Conference, 19 separate organizations also held their sessions, including the Assembly and Conference of the Hague Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, which met for the first time.

Among other actions, the Conference approved a new date of payment—the beginning of each year—for contributions to the budgets of the unions. It also decided to enlarge the scope of its legal and technical programme for the acquisition by developing countries of technology related to industrial property and to name it the Permanent Programme for Development Co-operation related to Industrial Property.

The Conference also set up a Permanent Programme for Development Co-operation related to Copyright and Neighbouring Rights, with a Permanent Committee, to assist in planning and implementing co-operation activities in those fields.

**Activities in 1976****Industrial property**

The Ad Hoc Committee of Governmental Experts on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property continued its deliberations at meetings in June 1976. Later in the year, at the September-October WIPO Conference, the Assembly of the Paris Union decided that a diplomatic conference for the revision of the Convention should be convened by the Director General of WIPO on a date to be determined by the Union's Executive Committee. It established a Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee for the conference, which met in November 1976. The Preparatory Committee decided, among other things, that working groups should be established on questions such as compulsory licences and inventors' certificates.

In September and October 1976, the Assembly and the Council of the Lisbon Union modified the regulations for carrying out the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, principally to take into account the situation of the entry into force in 1973 of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Lisbon Agreement. The modified regulations also provided for the possibility of renouncing protection in one or some of the countries party to the Lisbon Agreement and for treating a subsequent request for protection in a given country as a modification rather than as a new international registration.

A working group on the regulations under the Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs met in February 1976 and adopted new draft regulations. These were intended to replace, after the entry into force of the 1975 Geneva Protocol to the Hague Agreement, the regulations for carrying out the Agreement as revised in 1934 and 1960.

A working group on scientific discoveries met in May 1976 and established drafts of a resolution together with regulations and a treaty concerning the international recording of scientific discoveries with the International Bureau of WIPO. Later in the year the WIPO Assembly agreed that the institution of such a system should be effected by means of a treaty and asked the Director General to make

<sup>1</sup>For information about activities of WIPO as a specialized agency prior to 1976, see Y.U.N., 1975.

proposals to the 1977 session of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee for the convening of a diplomatic conference for the adoption of such a treaty.

The Ad Hoc Committee for Co-ordinating the Technical Activities of WIPO met twice in 1976 to review technical activities within the framework of the Patent Co-operation Treaty, the Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC), and the Paris Union Committee for International Co-operation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices, in order to make recommendations to the competent bodies.

A committee of experts met in April 1976 to discuss a draft treaty and regulations on international recognition of the deposit of micro-organisms for the purposes of patent procedure. It recommended that a diplomatic conference be convened, and the Paris Union Assembly at its 1976 session accepted the invitation of the Government of Hungary to hold a conference in Budapest in 1977 for the adoption of such a treaty.

The Advisory Group of Non-Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programmes in May 1976 discussed model provisions for national laws on the protection of computer software. It recommended that WIPO prepare new draft provisions, with notes explaining choices and alternative solutions, as well as an account of the arguments for and against the establishment of a system for the deposit or registration of computer software. It further asked WIPO to prepare a draft agreement for the protection of computer software and its international deposit.

Preparations for the entry into force of the Trademark Registration Treaty continued in 1976. The International Bureau of WIPO prepared an inventory of the matters to be regulated by the administrative instructions under the Treaty for the Treaty's Interim Advisory Committee at its second session in January 1977.

The Working Group for the Computerization of Trademark Operations met in September 1976 and discussed the international aspects of a computerization of trademark operations and computerized searching of word marks, including the possibilities of collaboration in the exchange of data bases, establishment of a common data base of trademark registrations and continuation of WIPO studies on the criteria of similarity between marks.

The Ad Hoc Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks met in March 1976. A temporary working group established by the Committee held three meetings in 1976 and reviewed the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services with a view to improving the text on the basis of the existing list of classes. At its session in September and October 1976, the Nice Union

Assembly decided to convene a diplomatic conference on the revision of the Agreement in 1977. The revision would deal with the procedure for the adoption by the Committee of Experts of amendments to the International Classification.

The Provisional Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks met in June and July 1976 and adopted a number of amendments and additions to the Classification.

Three interim committees for the entry into force of the Patent Co-operation Treaty met in November 1976. The Interim Committee for Administration Questions dealt with the draft of the Treaty's administrative instructions and other related matters. The Committee for Technical Assistance dealt with the availability of collections of patent documents, the channelling of such collections to developing countries and the progress achieved in technical assistance projects. The Committee for Technical Co-operation dealt among other things with the Treaty's minimum list of non-patent literature and with an inventory of the national patent documents to be included in the minimum documentation.

The Committee of Experts of the IPC Union and its Steering Committee, which met twice in 1976, established a tentative time schedule for the preparation of the third edition of IPC and its layout and presentation. They also discussed amendments of the classifications.

The International Bureau of WIPO in 1976 assisted the International Patent Documentation Centre in the negotiation of agreements of co-operation between the Centre, the Industrial Property Offices of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR, and the International Patent Institute. The Paris Union Committee for International Co-operation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices also took actions to promote co-operation in the patent field. Among other things, it conducted a survey of the needs of developing countries and dealt with the monitoring of the implementation of search systems and the development of new search systems and guidelines for testing commercial search systems. It continued to study problems concerning standards or guidelines relating to the identification of States, organizations or other entities which issue patent documents, the identification of patent documents, and other related matters.

#### Copyright and neighbouring rights

The acceptance of international instruments in the fields of copyright and neighbouring rights increased during 1976. France deposited its instrument of ratification of the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit and of the Protocol to that Agree-

ment. Colombia and Guatemala deposited instruments of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention). Chile, Denmark, Guatemala, Italy, Kenya and New Zealand deposited instruments of ratification or accession in respect of the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms (Phonograms Convention). Kenya, Mexico and Yugoslavia deposited instruments of ratification of the Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Satellites Convention).

The International Bureau of WIPO, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), continued the work requested in 1975 by the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee (established by the Universal Copyright Convention), namely: a survey of problems arising from the use of audiovisual cassettes and discs; the transmission by cable of television programmes; the use of electronic computers and related facilities for access to or the creation of works; and the application of the 1971 revised texts of the Berne and Universal Conventions with respect to their applications to developing countries.

In December 1976, WIPO and UNESCO convened a second committee of governmental experts to discuss the problem of double taxation of copyright royalties remitted from one country to another. The committee expressed the view that the solution might be the adoption of a multilateral instrument limited to general principles fitting a wide variety of cases, accompanied by a model bilateral agreement, certain provisions of which might be drawn up in several alternative versions. The committee asked the secretariats of WIPO and UNESCO to prepare such texts, together with a commentary, to be submitted to Governments and interested organizations for comments.

Other activities concerning copyright included an East Asian/Pacific seminar, organized jointly by the Australian Government and Australian non-governmental organizations with the co-operation of WIPO and UNESCO, which was held in Sydney in August 1976.

#### Development co-operation activities

In addition to the establishment of a Permanent Programme for Development Co-operation related to Copyright and Neighbouring Rights and the enlargement of the permanent programme for industrial property, WIPO carried out a number of projects in co-operation with the developing countries in 1976.

In co-operation with various industrial property and copyright offices, 38 traineeships for a dura-

tion of up to two months were arranged for officials from the following 33 countries: Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia. Of these traineeships, 29 were in the field of industrial property and 9 in the field of copyright. A symposium on copyright matters was organized for a number of the trainees in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 1976 in which the International Publishers Association participated.

During 1976, WIPO gave assistance to or was actively considering requests for assistance from the following countries: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zaire.

In addition, WIPO co-operated in the planning or implementation of projects with the African Intellectual Property Organization (establishment of a patent documentation centre and advice on the revision of the Libreville Agreement); with the English-Speaking Countries in Africa (inter alia, the convening, with the Economic Commission for Africa, of a diplomatic conference for the adoption of an agreement on the creation of an industrial property organization for English-speaking Africa); with the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (inter alia, establishment of a patent documentation centre and publication of a model law for Arab States on trademarks); with the Economic Commission for Latin America (implementation of a research programme in the field of patents); with the Caribbean Community (harmonization of the industrial property legislation of member States); and with the Round Table Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention held in Mexico City in May 1976.

The Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-how held two meetings in 1976 and made recommendations on drafts prepared by WIPO. A group of Government experts, convened by the Government of Tunisia with the assistance of WIPO and UNESCO in Tunis in February and March 1976, adopted the text of the Tunis Model Law on Copyright for Developing Countries, the draft of which was prepared by WIPO and UNESCO.

The Expert Working Group on Information from Patent Documents met in March 1976 to discuss the use of the International Patent Classification and activities aimed at facilitating access by users in developing countries to technological information in patent documents. The Working Group on Guidelines for Industrial Property Lic-

ensing in Developing Countries met in June to examine a WIPO draft text of a guide to the legal aspects of the negotiation and preparation of industrial property licences and technology transfer agreements appropriate to the needs of developing countries.

Under agreements concluded in 1975 and 1976 between the Government of Austria and WIPO, Austria provided, free of charge, search reports on the state of the art in technological fields of patent activity, in response to requests from Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, Israel, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

#### Expenditures for development co-operation

Total expenditure in 1976 for technical assistance activities for the benefit of developing countries was \$1,780,000. Of this amount, \$1,140,000 was financed from the ordinary contributions of the member States of WIPO and the unions administered by it and represented approximately 40 per cent of those contributions. The remainder was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (\$584,000) and other extra-budgetary sources.

Assistance to more than 40 individual countries, including Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia, amounted to about 55 per cent of total development co-operation expenditure. Regional assistance totalled \$305,000 (17 per cent), which was allocated as follows: Africa, 34 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 25 per cent; Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East, 34 per cent; and Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 per cent. Some \$491,000, or 28 per cent of the total, was allocated to global assistance.

The percentage breakdown for technical assistance activities by type of expenditure in 1976 was as follows:

|                            | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Project personnel          | 29         |
| Expert missions            | 12         |
| Other consultant services  | 1          |
| Training                   | 15         |
| Equipment and publications | 7          |
| Meetings, workshops, etc.  | 14         |
| Travel assistance          | 22         |

#### 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.<sup>2</sup> The amounts contributed by members of the IPC Union are based partly on a class-and-unit system and partly on a statistical system that takes into account the volume and nature of patent activity of the State in question. Special contributions, in the amount recommended by the competent organs responsible for certain programmes, are paid by the States participating in those particular programmes.

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 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 assessed each class for 1977 are given in the table below. (Since contributions to IPC are subject to individual adjustment, amounts payable are listed by country, rather than by class.)

CONTRIBUTION SCALES FOR 1977

|             | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in US dollars* |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| PARIS UNION |                 |                           |
| Class I     | 173,913         | 71,276                    |
| II          | 139,131         | 57,020                    |
| III         | 104,348         | 42,765                    |
| IV          | 69,565          | 28,510                    |
| V           | 34,782          | 14,255                    |
| VI          | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| VII         | 6,956           | 2,851                     |

<sup>2</sup> 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.



| NICE UNION                   |                 |                           | IPC UNION   |                 |                           |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
|                              | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in US dollars* |   | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in US dollars* |
| Class                        |                 |                           | Countries (cont.)   |                 |                           |
| I                            | 13,978          | 5,729                     | USSR  | 131,387         | 53,847                    |
| II                           |                 | †                         | United Kingdom  | 131,387         | 53,847                    |
| III                          | 8,387           | 3,437                     | United States   | 131,387         | 53,847                    |
| IV                           | 5,592           | 2,292                     |   |                 |                           |
| V                            | 2,796           | 1,146                     |   |                 |                           |
| VI                           | 1,677           | 687                       |   |                 |                           |
| VII                          | 559             | 229                       |   |                 |                           |
| LOCARNO UNION                |                 |                           | *At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1976, Sw. fr. 2.44 = US \$1.00.        |                 |                           |
| Class                        |                 |                           | †No State belonged to this class for the year indicated.                                    |                 |                           |
| I                            | 14,047          | 5,757                     | Income and expenditures   |                 |                           |
| II                           | †               | †                         | Summary figures for income and expenditures for 1976 and 1977 are shown in the table below. |                 |                           |
| III                          | 8,429           | 3,455                     |   |                 |                           |
| IV                           | 5,619           | 2,303                     |   |                 |                           |
| V                            | 2,810           | 1,152                     |   |                 |                           |
| VI                           | †               | †                         |   |                 |                           |
| VII                          | †               | †                         |   |                 |                           |
| BERNE UNION                  |                 |                           |   |                 |                           |
| Class                        |                 |                           |   |                 |                           |
| I                            | 134,270         | 55,029                    |   |                 |                           |
| II                           | 107,415         | 44,023                    |   |                 |                           |
| III                          | 80,561          | 33,017                    |   |                 |                           |
| IV                           | 53,708          | 22,011                    |   |                 |                           |
| V                            | 26,854          | 11,006                    |   |                 |                           |
| VI                           | 16,112          | 6,603                     |   |                 |                           |
| VII                          | 5,371           | 2,201                     |   |                 |                           |
| WIPO                         |                 |                           |   |                 |                           |
| Class                        |                 |                           |   |                 |                           |
| A                            | †               | †                         |   |                 |                           |
| B                            | 11,700          | 4,795                     |   |                 |                           |
| C                            | 3,900           | 1,598                     |   |                 |                           |
| IPC UNION                    |                 |                           |   |                 |                           |
| Countries                    |                 |                           |   |                 |                           |
| Australia                    | 57,108          | 23,405                    |   |                 |                           |
| Austria                      | 42,137          | 17,269                    |   |                 |                           |
| Belgium                      | 53,191          | 21,800                    |   |                 |                           |
| Brazil                       | 48,640          | 19,934                    |   |                 |                           |
| Denmark                      | 34,049          | 13,954                    |   |                 |                           |
| Egypt                        | 10,800          | 4,426                     |   |                 |                           |
| Finland                      | 30,560          | 12,525                    |   |                 |                           |
| France                       | 99,835          | 40,916                    |   |                 |                           |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 131,387         | 53,847                    |   |                 |                           |
| Ireland                      | 29,831          | 12,226                    |   |                 |                           |
| Israel                       | 13,496          | 5,531                     |   |                 |                           |
| Monaco                       | 4,098           | 1,680                     |   |                 |                           |
| Netherlands                  | 55,982          | 22,943                    |   |                 |                           |
| Norway                       | 32,257          | 13,220                    |   |                 |                           |
| Spain                        | 35,112          | 14,390                    |   |                 |                           |
| Sweden                       | 60,962          | 24,984                    |   |                 |                           |
| Switzerland                  | 54,618          | 22,384                    |   |                 |                           |

## Income and expenditures

Summary figures for income and expenditures for 1976 and 1977 are shown in the table below.

|                                   | 1976                         |                                       | 1977                         |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                   | In thousands of Swiss francs | Equivalent in thousands of US dollars | In thousands of Swiss francs | Equivalent in thousands of US dollars |
| Income                            |                              |                                       |                              |                                       |
| Ordinary contributions            | 6,994                        | 2,866                                 | 8,715                        | 3,572                                 |
| Mixed contributions               | 1,086                        | 445                                   | 1,590                        | 652                                   |
| Special contributions             | 1,735                        | 711                                   | 2,635                        | 1,080                                 |
| Income from registration services | 7,520                        | 3,082                                 | 8,554                        | 3,506                                 |
| Publications and miscellaneous    | 1,454                        | 596                                   | 1,598                        | 655                                   |
| Total                             | 18,789                       | 7,700                                 | 23,092                       | 9,465                                 |
| Expenditures                      |                              |                                       |                              |                                       |
| Staff                             | 13,486                       | 5,527                                 | 16,167                       | 6,626                                 |
| Travel                            | 962                          | 394                                   | 910                          | 373                                   |
| Meetings                          | 757                          | 310                                   | 591                          | 242                                   |
| Publications                      | 1,321                        | 541                                   | 1,494                        | 612                                   |
| Buildings                         | 678                          | 278                                   | 1,744                        | 715                                   |
| Other                             | 2,292                        | 939                                   | 3,552                        | 1,456                                 |
| Total                             | 19,496                       | 7,989                                 | 24,458                       | 10,024                                |

## Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, WIPO employed 177 full-time staff members (excluding 11 technical assistance experts in the field). Of these, 63 were in the professional and higher categories (drawn from 30 member States) and 114 were in the general service category.

# Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO) AND THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO, AND CONTRIBUTIONS (As at 31 December 1976; ordinary contributions for 1977)

| STATE     | MEMBER*     | CLASS* |     |     | CONTRIBUTION    |                           |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|
|           |             | W      | P   | B   | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in US dollars† |
| Algeria   | W,P,N       |        | VI  |     | 22,547          | 9,241                     |
| Argentina | P,B         |        | III | IV  | 158,056         | 64,777                    |
| Australia | W,P,B,N,IPC |        | III | III | 250,404         | 102,625                   |
| Austria   | W,P,B,N,IPC |        | IV  | VI  | 133,406         | 54,675                    |
| Bahamas   | W,P,B       |        | VII | VII | --              | --                        |
| Belgium   | W,P,B,N,IPC |        |     | III | 246,487         | 101,019                   |
| Benin     | W,P,B       |        | VII | VI  | 23,068          | 9,454                     |

| STATE                                 | MEMBER*        | CLASS* |     |     | CONTRIBUTION    |                           |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|
|                                       |                | W      | P   | B   | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in US dollars† |
| Brazil                                | W,P,B,IPC      |        | III | III | 233,549         | 95,717                    |
| Bulgaria                              | W,P,B          |        | VI  | VI  | 50,894          | 20,858                    |
| Byelorussian SSR                      | W              | C      |     |     | 3,900           | 1,598                     |
| Canada                                | W,P,B          |        | II  | II  | 246,546         | 101,043                   |
| Central African Empire                | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Chad                                  | W,P,B          |        | VII | VII | 12,327          | 5,052                     |
| Chile                                 | W,B            |        |     | VI  | 16,112          | 6,603                     |
| Congo                                 | W,P,B          |        | VII | VII | 12,327          | 5,052                     |
| Cuba                                  | W,P            |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Cyprus                                | P,B            |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| Czechoslovakia                        | W,P,B,N,LO     |        | IV  | IV  | 134,484         | 55,116                    |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | W              | C      |     |     | 3,900           | 1,598                     |
| Denmark                               | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        | IV  | IV  | 168,533         | 69,071                    |
| Dominican Republic                    | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Egypt                                 | W,P,IPC        |        | VI  |     | 31,670          | 12,980                    |
| Fiji                                  | W,B            |        |     | VII | 5,371           | 2,201                     |
| Finland                               | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        | IV  | IV  | 165,044         | 67,641                    |
| France                                | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        |     |     | 436,043         | 178,706                   |
| Gabon                                 | W,P,B          |        | VII | VII | 12,327          | 5,052                     |
| German Democratic Republic            | W,P,B,N,LO     |        | III | IV  | 174,872         | 71,669                    |
| Germany, Federal Republic of          | W,P,B,N,IPC    |        |     |     | 453,548         | 185,880                   |
| Ghana                                 | W,P            |        | VII |     | **              | **                        |
| Greece                                | W,P,B          |        | V   | VI  | 50,894          | 20,858                    |
| Haiti                                 | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Holy See                              | W,P,B          |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| Hungary                               | W,P,B,N,LO     |        | V   | VI  | 56,500          | 23,156                    |
| Iceland                               | P,B            |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| India                                 | W,B            |        |     | IV  | 53,708          | 22,011                    |
| Indonesia                             | P              |        | IV  |     | 69,565          | 28,510                    |
| Iran                                  | P              |        | IV  |     | 69,565          | 28,510                    |
| Iraq                                  | W,P            |        | VI  |     | **              | **                        |
| Ireland                               | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        | IV  | IV  | 164,315         | 67,342                    |
| Israel                                | W,P,B,N,IPC    |        | VI  | VI  | 77,928          | 31,938                    |
| Italy                                 | P,B,N,LO       |        | III | III | 330,590         | 135,488                   |
| Ivory Coast                           | W,P,B          |        | VII | VI  | 23,068          | 9,454                     |
| Japan                                 | W,P,B          |        |     | II  | 281,328         | 115,298                   |
| Jordan                                | W,P            |        | VII |     | 6,956           | 2,851                     |
| Kenya                                 | W,P            |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Lebanon                               | P,B,N          |        | VI  | VI  | 38,659          | 15,844                    |
| Libyan Arab Republic                  | W,P,B          |        | VI  | VI  | --              | --                        |
| Liechtenstein                         | W,P,B,N        |        | VII | VII | 12,886          | 5,281                     |
| Luxembourg                            | W,P,B,N        |        | VII | VII | 38,659          | 15,844                    |
| Madagascar                            | P,B            |        | VII | VI  | 23,068          | 9,454                     |
| Malawi                                | W,P            |        | VII |     | 6,956           | 2,851                     |
| Mali                                  | B              |        |     | VI  | 16,112          | 6,603                     |
| Malta                                 | P,B            |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| Mauritania                            | W,P,B          |        | VI  | VII | 26,241          | 10,755                    |
| Mauritius                             | W,P            |        | VII |     | **              | **                        |
| Mexico                                | W,P,B          |        | IV  | IV  | 123,273         | 50,522                    |
| Monaco                                | W,P,B,N,IPC    |        | VII | VII | 16,984          | 6,961                     |
| Morocco                               | W,P,B,N        |        | VI  | VI  | 38,659          | 15,844                    |
| Netherlands                           | W,P,B,N,IPC    |        | III | III | 249,278         | 102,163                   |
| New Zealand                           | P,B            |        | V   | V   | 61,636          | 25,261                    |
| Niger                                 | W,P,B          |        | VII | VII | 12,327          | 5,052                     |
| Nigeria                               | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Norway                                | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        | IV  | IV  | 166,741         | 68,336                    |
| Pakistan                              | B              |        |     | VI  | 16,112          | 6,603                     |
| Philippines                           | P,B            |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |

| STATE                           | MEMBER*        | CLASS* |     |     | CONTRIBUTION    |                           |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|
|                                 |                | W      | P   | B   | In Swiss francs | Equivalent in US dollars† |
| Poland                          | W,P,B,N        |        | III | V   | 139,589         | 57,209                    |
| Portugal                        | W,P,B,N        |        | IV  | V   | 102,011         | 41,808                    |
| Qatar                           | W              | B      |     |     | 11,700          | 4,795                     |
| Romania                         | W,P,B          |        | IV  | V   | 96,419          | 39,516                    |
| San Marino                      | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Senegal                         | W,P,B          |        | VII | VI  | 23,068          | 9,454                     |
| Socialist Republic of Viet Nam‡ | W,P            |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| South Africa                    | W,P,B          |        | IV  | IV  | 123,273         | 50,522                    |
| Southern Rhodesia               | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Spain                           | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        | IV  | II  | 223,303         | 91,518                    |
| Sri Lanka                       | P,B            |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| Sudan                           | W              | C      |     |     | 3,900           | 1,598                     |
| Surinam                         | W,P,IPC        |        | VII |     | **              | **                        |
| Sweden                          | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        | III | III | 262,687         | 107,659                   |
| Switzerland                     | W,P,B,N,LO,IPC |        | III | III | 256,343         | 105,059                   |
| Syrian Arab Republic            | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Thailand                        | B              |        |     | VI  | 16,112          | 6,603                     |
| Togo                            | W,P,B          |        | VII | VII | 12,327          | 5,052                     |
| Trinidad and Tobago             | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Tunisia                         | W,P,B,N        |        | VI  | VI  | 38,659          | 15,844                    |
| Turkey                          | W,P,B          |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| Uganda                          | W,P            |        | VII |     | 6,956           | 2,851                     |
| Ukrainian SSR                   | W              | C      |     |     | 3,900           | 1,598                     |
| USSR                            | W,P,N,LO,IPC   |        |     |     | 333,325         | 136,609                   |
| United Arab Emirates            | W              | B      |     |     | 11,700          | 4,795                     |
| United Kingdom                  | W,P,B,N,IPC    |        |     |     | 453,548         | 185,880                   |
| United Republic of Cameroon     | W,P,B          |        | VII | VI  | 23,068          | 9,454                     |
| United Republic of Tanzania     | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| United States                   | W,P,N,LO,IPC   |        |     |     | 333,325         | 136,609                   |
| Upper Volta                     | W,P,B          |        | VII | VII | 6,956           | 2,851                     |
| Uruguay                         | P,B            |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| Yugoslavia                      | W,P,B,N,LO     |        | VI  | IV  | 134,484         | 55,116                    |
| Zaire                           | W,P,B          |        | VI  | VI  | 36,982          | 15,157                    |
| Zambia                          | P              |        | VI  |     | 20,870          | 8,553                     |
| Total                           |                |        |     |     | 8,248,224       | 3,380,420                 |

\*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." The class indicated for the Paris Union applies equally to the Nice, Locarno and IPC Unions.

†Calculated on the basis of the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1976 of SW. fr. 2.44 = US \$1.00.

\*\*Contribution payable only as from 1 January 1978.

‡As at 31 December 1976, the situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the treaties concerned was under examination.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1976)

### CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

#### OFFICERS

Chairman: Edward Armitage (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen: Dragomir Cemalovic (Yugoslavia), Mrs. Farida Bouzid (Algeria).

#### MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central Afri-

can Empire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, 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 Bogsch.  
 Deputy Directors General: Klaus Pfanner, Mrs. Ketty Liguier-Laubhouet, Felix Sviridov.  
 Director, Copyright and Public Information Department: Claude Masouyé.  
 Director, Copyright Division: Shahid Alikhan.  
 Director, Industrial Property Division: Ludwig Baeumer.  
 Director, Patent Information Division: Paul Claus.  
 Head, Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) Division: Murray Haddrick.

Head, International Registrations Division: Léon Egger.  
 Director, Development Co-operation and External Relations Division: Roger Harben.  
 Director, Administrative Division: Manuel Pereyra.  
 Legal Counsel: Gust Ledakis.  
 Head, Office of the Director General: Marino Porzio.  
 Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York: (vacant).

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS  
 World Intellectual Property Organization  
 32 chemin des Colombettes  
 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland  
 Cable address: WIPO GENEVA or OMPI GENÈVE  
 Telephone: 34.63.00  
 Telex: 22376

LIAISON OFFICE WITH UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK  
 World Intellectual Property Organization  
 801 United Nations Plaza, Room U-404  
 New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
 Telephone: (212) 754-8647  
 Telex: 420544

## Chapter XVI

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

In 1976, the number of contracting parties to GATT stood at 83, with three additional countries acceding provisionally and 24 other countries applying 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

Over 70 developing countries, including 28 non-members of GATT, were among the 97 participants in the Tokyo round negotiations in 1976. A special assistance unit was set up in the GATT secretariat to help the developing countries in the negotiations.

The progress of the seven negotiating groups in the Tokyo round in 1976 is outlined in the following sections.

### Tariffs

During 1976, the tariff negotiating group focused on several proposed formulae for dismantling tariffs. At its meeting in December it decided that agreement on measures for giving special and more favourable treatment to exports of developing countries should be reached before, or at least by the time that, a tariff-cutting formula was chosen.

### Non-tariff measures

Negotiations on non-tariff measures were based on a comprehensive inventory of some 850 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 1976 included technical standards, customs questions, subsidies and countervailing duties, quantitative restrictions, and Government procurement practices.

### Sectoral approach

During 1976 negotiations, the possibilities for co-ordinated reduction or elimination of barriers to trade on the basis of trade and other data for the ores and metals sector were examined. The groups 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 1976, the negotiating group on safeguards carried forward its examination of the adequacy of the multilateral safeguard system and in particular Article XIX of the General Agreement, which specifies the circumstances in which member countries may take emergency action of a non-discriminatory character to restrict imports of particu-

<sup>1</sup>For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 967-69, for text of Declaration.

lar products when those products cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers.

At its meeting in May 1976 the group decided that the first phase of its work—examining the operation of the present safeguard system—had gone as far as it usefully could. At mid-year it began examining the possibility of a new or revised system. The United States put forward a proposal for an improved system, and comments were offered by other members.

#### Agricultural products

Experience in 1976 confirmed that agriculture, as in past negotiations, presented some of the most difficult problems facing the negotiators. During the year three sub-groups, dealing with cereals, dairy products and meat, examined negotiating possibilities under three headings: liberalization, stabilization and the particular problems of developing countries. Discussions also took place on other agricultural products, with particular attention to those exported by developing countries.

#### Tropical products

As a result of negotiations on tropical products, trade concessions and contributions on tropical products to developing countries by Australia, the European Economic Community, Finland, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland were to take effect on 1 January 1977. Austria, Canada and Japan were expected to make concessions or contributions during 1977, as soon as necessary domestic procedures were completed.

These were the first concrete results of the multilateral trade negotiations. Many of the products concerned were primary products, but a number were semi-processed and processed goods.

#### Framework for conduct of world trade

In November 1976, following a Brazilian proposal, the Trade Negotiations Committee for the Tokyo round established a group whose task was 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.

#### 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 restrictions are required to hold consultations with their trade partners. In 1976, 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 Bangladesh, Brazil, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

#### Regional trading arrangements

During 1976, several regional trading arrangements under the terms of Article XXIV of the General Agreement, which deals with such matters, were examined.

In 1975, the European Community and 46 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific concluded the Lomé (Togo) Convention. Three more countries acceded to the Convention, which dealt with trade matters, in 1976, and GATT was duly notified. A special working group continued to examine the conformity of the Convention to GATT rules.

Other working groups were established for the same purpose in connexion with the first preferential trade agreement among developing countries of Asia, the Bangkok (Thailand) Agreement, which entered into force in June 1976, and with trade agreements concluded by Finland with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.

#### Trade in textiles

In 1976, the GATT Textiles Committee undertook a major review of the operation of the four-year 1973 Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles,<sup>3</sup> and began consideration of whether, after 31 December 1977, it should be extended, modified or discontinued. The Committee agreed to meet again early in 1977 with a view to reaching a decision on the future of the Arrangement.

#### Consultative Group of Eighteen

In 1975, an 18-member Consultative Group, providing balanced representation of GATT's membership, was established to help GATT members follow international trade developments more effec-

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 969.

lively, to forestall or deal with sudden disturbances in world trade, and to fulfil their role in the international adjustment process.

The Consultative Group held three meetings in 1976. One of the main topics discussed was the possibility of altering some GATT rules and procedures to improve the international framework for the conduct of world trade and to deal in a better way with trade measures taken for balance-of-payments purposes.

#### Training programme

The GATT secretariat held two trade policy courses in 1976 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, 564 officials from 98 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). For information about the Centre in 1976, see pp. 418-19.

#### Publications

In 1976 GATT published the annual volumes of GATT Activities and International Trade.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1976, the GATT secretariat employed 198 staff members; of these, 96 were in the professional and higher categories, drawn from 23 nationalities, and 102 were in the general service category.

#### 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 scale of contributions for 1977, assessed in Swiss francs, is given in Annex I below.

The GATT budget for 1976 was 34,195,400 Swiss francs.

### Annex I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1977 (As at 31 December 1976)

| Contracting Party      | Net contribution<br>(in Swiss francs) | Contracting Party | Net contribution<br>(in Swiss francs) | Contracting Party           | Net contribution<br>(in Swiss francs) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Argentina              | 153,100                               | Hungary           | 288,400                               | Rwanda                      | 42,700                                |
| Australia              | 569,600                               | Iceland           | 42,700                                | Senegal                     | 42,700                                |
| Austria                | 409,400                               | India             | 227,900                               | Sierra Leone                | 42,700                                |
| Bangladesh             | 42,700                                | Indonesia         | 224,300                               | Singapore                   | 327,500                               |
| Barbados               | 42,700                                | Ireland           | 163,800                               | South Africa                | 316,900                               |
| Belgium                | 1,338,600                             | Israel            | 149,500                               | Southern Rhodesia           | 42,700                                |
| Benin                  | 42,700                                | Italy             | 1,744,400                             | Spain                       | 551,800                               |
| Brazil                 | 516,200                               | Ivory Coast       | 53,400                                | Sri Lanka                   | 42,700                                |
| Burma                  | 42,700                                | Jamaica           | 42,700                                | Sweden                      | 808,100                               |
| Burundi                | 42,700                                | Japan             | 2,751,900                             | Switzerland                 | 662,200                               |
| Canada                 | 1,705,300                             | Kenya             | 42,700                                | Togo                        | 42,700                                |
| Central African Empire | 42,700                                | Kuwait            | 249,200                               | Trinidad and Tobago         | 78,300                                |
| Chad                   | 42,700                                | Luxembourg        | 117,500                               | Turkey                      | 131,700                               |
| Chile                  | 92,600                                | Madagascar        | 42,700                                | Uganda                      | 42,700                                |
| Congo                  | 42,700                                | Malawi            | 42,700                                | United Kingdom              | 2,694,900                             |
| Cuba                   | 96,100                                | Malaysia          | 188,700                               | United Republic of Cameroon | 42,700                                |
| Cyprus                 | 42,700                                | Malta             | 42,700                                | United Republic of Tanzania | 42,700                                |
| Czechoslovakia         | 413,000                               | Mauritania        | 42,700                                | United States               | 5,065,900                             |
| Denmark                | 459,300                               | Mauritius         | 42,700                                | Upper Volta                 | 42,700                                |
| Dominican Republic     | 42,700                                | Netherlands       | 1,755,100                             | Uruguay                     | 42,700                                |
| Egypt                  | 99,700                                | New Zealand       | 128,200                               | Yugoslavia                  | 270,600                               |
| Finland                | 302,600                               | Nicaragua         | 42,700                                | Zaire                       | 46,300                                |
| France                 | 2,563,200                             | Niger             | 42,700                                |                             |                                       |
| Gabon                  | 42,700                                | Nigeria           | 245,700                               |                             |                                       |
| Gambia                 | 42,700                                | Norway            | 380,900                               |                             |                                       |
| Germany, Federal       |                                       | Pakistan          | 71,200                                | Associated Government       |                                       |
| Republic of            | 4,005,000                             | Peru              | 60,500                                | Colombia                    | 71,200                                |
| Ghana                  | 42,700                                | Poland            | 523,300                               | Democratic Kampuchea        | 42,700                                |
| Greece                 | 170,900                               | Portugal          | 142,400                               | Philippines                 | 142,400                               |
| Guyana                 | 42,700                                | Republic of Korea | 235,000                               | Tunisia                     | 46,300                                |
| Haiti                  | 42,700                                | Romania           | 210,100                               | Total                       | 35,600,000                            |

Annex II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS  
(As at 31 December 1976)

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE  
CONTRACTING PARTIES\*

Chairman of the Contracting Parties: G. A. Maciel (Brazil).

Vice-Chairmen: Ali Alatas (Indonesia), P.-M. Colmant (France), Janos Nyerges (Hungary).

Chairman of the Council of Representatives: Carl De Geer (Sweden).

Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Development: M. Hamza (Egypt).

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Olivier Long.

Deputy Director-General, Department of Trade and Development: M. G. Mathur.

Deputy Director-General, Department of Trade Policy: G. Patterson.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

Director: V. E. Santiapillai.

\*Elected at the end of the November 1976 session, to hold office until the end of the next session.

HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat

Villa le Bocage

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1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

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## Appendices

## Appendix I

**Roster of the United Nations**

(As at 31 December 1976)

| MEMBER                                    | DATE OF ADMIS-<br>SION TO U.N. | MEMBER                              | DATE OF ADMIS-<br>SION TO U.N. | MEMBER   | DATE OF ADMIS-<br>SION TO U.N. |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Afghanistan                               | 19 Nov. 1946                   | Ghana                               | 8 Mar. 1957                    | Paraguay   | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Albania                                   | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Greece                              | 25 Oct. 1945                   | Peru   | 31 Oct. 1945                   |
| Algeria                                   | 8 Oct. 1962                    | Grenada                             | 17 Sep. 1974                   | Philippines  | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Angola                                    | 1 Dec. 1976                    | Guatemala                           | 21 Nov. 1945                   | Poland   | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Argentina                                 | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Guinea                              | 12 Dec. 1958                   | Portugal   | 14 Dec. 1955                   |
| Australia                                 | 1 Nov. 1945                    | Guinea-Bissau                       | 17 Sep. 1974                   | Qatar  | 21 Sep. 1971                   |
| Austria                                   | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Guyana                              | 20 Sep. 1966                   | Romania  | 14 Dec. 1955                   |
| Bahamas                                   | 18 Sep. 1973                   | Haiti                               | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Rwanda   | 18 Sep. 1962                   |
| Bahrain                                   | 21 Sep. 1971                   | Honduras                            | 17 Dec. 1945                   | Samoa  | 15 Dec. 1976                   |
| Bangladesh                                | 17 Sep. 1974                   | Hungary                             | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Sao Tome and<br>Principe                                   | 16 Sep. 1975                   |
| Barbados                                  | 9 Dec. 1966                    | Iceland                             | 19 Dec. 1946                   | Saudi Arabia   | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Belgium                                   | 27 Dec. 1945                   | India                               | 30 Oct. 1945                   | Senegal  | 28 Sep. 1960                   |
| Benin                                     | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Indonesia <sup>4</sup>              | 28 Sep. 1950                   | Seychelles   | 21 Sep. 1976                   |
| Bhutan                                    | 21 Sep. 1971                   | Iran                                | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Sierra Leone   | 27 Sep. 1961                   |
| Bolivia                                   | 14 Nov. 1945                   | Iraq                                | 21 Dec. 1945                   | Singapore <sup>5</sup>                                     | 21 Sep. 1965                   |
| Botswana                                  | 17 Oct. 1966                   | Ireland                             | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Somalia  | 20 Sep. 1960                   |
| Brazil                                    | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Israel                              | 11 May 1949                    | South Africa   | 7 Nov. 1945                    |
| Bulgaria                                  | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Italy                               | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Spain  | 14 Dec. 1955                   |
| Burma                                     | 19 Apr. 1948                   | Ivory Coast                         | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Sri Lanka  | 14 Dec. 1955                   |
| Burundi                                   | 18 Sep. 1962                   | Jamaica                             | 18 Sep. 1962                   | Sudan  | 12 Nov. 1956                   |
| Byelorussian Soviet<br>Socialist Republic | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Japan                               | 18 Dec. 1956                   | Surinam  | 4 Dec. 1975                    |
| Canada                                    | 9 Nov. 1945                    | Jordan                              | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Swaziland  | 24 Sep. 1968                   |
| Cape Verde                                | 16 Sep. 1975                   | Kenya                               | 16 Dec. 1963                   | Sweden   | 19 Nov. 1946                   |
| Central African<br>Empire <sup>1</sup>    | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Kuwait                              | 14 May 1963                    | Syrian Arab<br>Republic <sup>3</sup>                       | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Chad                                      | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Lao People's<br>Democratic Republic | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Thailand   | 16 Dec. 1946                   |
| Chile                                     | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Lebanon                             | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Togo   | 20 Sep. 1960                   |
| China                                     | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Lesotho                             | 17 Oct. 1966                   | Trinidad and<br>Tobago                                     | 18 Sep. 1962                   |
| Colombia                                  | 5 Nov. 1945                    | Liberia                             | 2 Nov. 1945                    | Tunisia  | 12 Nov. 1956                   |
| Comoros                                   | 12 Nov. 1975                   | Libyan Arab Republic                | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Turkey   | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Congo                                     | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Luxembourg                          | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Uganda   | 25 Oct. 1962                   |
| Costa Rica                                | 2 Nov. 1945                    | Madagascar                          | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Ukrainian Soviet<br>Socialist Republic                     | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Cuba                                      | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Malawi                              | 1 Dec. 1964                    | Union of Soviet<br>Socialist Republics                     | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Cyprus                                    | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Malaysia <sup>5</sup>               | 17 Sep. 1957                   | United Arab Emirates                                       | 9 Dec. 1971                    |
| Czechoslovakia                            | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Maldives                            | 21 Sep. 1965                   | United Kingdom<br>of Great Britain and<br>Northern Ireland | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Democratic Kampuchea <sup>2</sup>         | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Mali                                | 28 Sep. 1960                   | United Republic<br>of Cameroon                             | 20 Sep. 1960                   |
| Democratic Yemen                          | 14 Dec. 1967                   | Malta                               | 1 Dec. 1964                    | United Republic<br>of Tanzania <sup>6</sup>                | 14 Dec. 1961                   |
| Denmark                                   | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Mauritania                          | 27 Oct. 1961                   | United States<br>of America                                | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Dominican Republic                        | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Mauritius                           | 24 Apr. 1968                   | Upper Volta  | 20 Sep. 1960                   |
| Ecuador                                   | 21 Dec. 1945                   | Mexico                              | 7 Nov. 1945                    | Uruguay  | 18 Dec. 1945                   |
| Egypt <sup>3</sup>                        | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Mongolia                            | 27 Oct. 1961                   | Venezuela  | 15 Nov. 1945                   |
| El Salvador                               | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Morocco                             | 12 Nov. 1956                   | Yemen  | 30 Sep. 1947                   |
| Equatorial Guinea                         | 12 Nov. 1968                   | Mozambique                          | 16 Sep. 1975                   | Yugoslavia   | 24 Oct. 1945                   |
| Ethiopia                                  | 13 Nov. 1945                   | Nepal                               | 14 Dec. 1955                   | Zaire  | 20 Sep. 1960                   |
| Fiji                                      | 13 Oct. 1970                   | Netherlands                         | 10 Dec. 1945                   | Zambia   | 1 Dec. 1964                    |
| Finland                                   | 14 Dec. 1955                   | New Zealand                         | 24 Oct. 1945                   |  |                                |
| France                                    | 24 Oct. 1945                   | Nicaragua                           | 24 Oct. 1945                   |  |                                |
| Gabon                                     | 20 Sep. 1960                   | Niger                               | 20 Sep. 1960                   |  |                                |
| Gambia                                    | 21 Sep. 1965                   | Nigeria                             | 7 Oct. 1960                    |  |                                |
| German Democratic<br>Republic             | 18 Sep. 1973                   | Norway                              | 27 Nov. 1945                   |  |                                |
| Germany, Federal<br>Republic of           | 18 Sep. 1973                   | Oman                                | 7 Oct. 1971                    |  |                                |
|   |                                | Pakistan                            | 30 Sep. 1947                   |  |                                |
|   |                                | Panama                              | 13 Nov. 1945                   |  |                                |
|   |                                | Papua New Guinea                    | 10 Oct. 1975                   |  |                                |

<sup>1</sup> By a letter of 20 December 1976, the Central African Republic advised that it had changed its name to the Central African Empire.<sup>2</sup> Cambodia changed its name to Democratic Kampuchea on 6 April 1976.<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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,

### HAVE 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:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. 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 request 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 23<sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 27<sup>2</sup>

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 agen-

cies 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 taken

<sup>2</sup> 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.)

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 subcommittees.

#### 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 S3

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 intergovernmental 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 61<sup>3</sup>

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.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies

<sup>3</sup> 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.)

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.

## 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, language, 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 amendment, 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 accord-

ance 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 Economic 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 109<sup>4</sup>

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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 nominated 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 mem-

bers 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 3

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.

## Article 30

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 con-

cerned 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, notice 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 IN 1976

Thirty-first session:<sup>1</sup> 21 September-22 December 1976 (suspended).

### OFFICERS, 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.

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 under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, 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)

In addition to these seven Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

### OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES, THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

#### First Committee

Chairman: Henryk Jaroszek (Poland).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana), António da Costa Lobo (Portugal).  
 Rapporteur: Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal).

#### Special Political Committee

Chairman: Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho).  
 Vice-Chairmen: John Gregoriades (Greece), Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic).  
 Rapporteur: Percy Haynes (Guyana).

#### Second Committee

Chairman: Jaime Valdés Hertzog (Bolivia).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Ion Goritza (Romania), Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal).  
 Rapporteur: Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria).

#### Third Committee

Chairman: Dietrich von Kyaw (Germany, Federal Republic of).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Faika Farouk (Tunisia), Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba).  
 Rapporteur: Ibrahim Ali Badawi (Egypt).

#### Fourth Committee

Chairman: Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Ede Gazdik (Hungary), Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon).  
 Rapporteur: Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan).

#### Fifth Committee

Chairman: Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Republic).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Anwar Kemal (Pakistan), Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina).  
 Rapporteur: Eric Brian Nason (Ireland).

#### Sixth Committee

Chairman: Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Enrique Gaviria (Colombia), Zenon Rossides (Cyprus).  
 Rapporteur: Valentine V. Bojilov (Bulgaria).

### 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-first session  
 China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ivory Coast (Chairman), Malaysia, Netherlands, USSR, United States, Zambia.

### 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 in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Paulo Lopes Corrêa (Brazil); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Louis-Dominique Ouédraogo (Upper Volta); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

To serve until 31 December 1977: Yasushi Akashi (Japan); Hou Tung (China); André Naudy (France); Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom); Morteza Talieh (Iran).

<sup>1</sup>The thirty-first session of the General Assembly resumed on 13 September 1977 and closed on 19 September 1977.

To serve until 31 December 1978: Lucio García del Solar (Argentina); A. V. Grodsky (USSR); Rudolf Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of); David L. Stottliemyer (United States).

On 29 November 1976, the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland); C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania); Tiéba Ouattara (Ivory Coast); Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

#### Committee on Contributions

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Richard V. Hennes (United States); Junpei Kato (Japan); Jozsef Tardos (Hungary).

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).

To serve until 31 December 1978: Syed Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Miguel A. Dávila Mendoza (Mexico); Michel Rouge (France); Tien Yi-nung (China).

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Richard V. Hennes (United States); Junpei Kato (Japan); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania).

Also on 22 December 1976, the Assembly, in pursuance of its decision on 14 December 1976 to expand the membership of the Committee on Contributions from 13 to 18, appointed Talib El-Shibib (Iraq); Gbadebo Oladeinde George (Nigeria) and Euthimios Stoforopoulos (Greece) for a three-year term; Wilfried Koschorreck (Germany, Federal Republic of) for a two-year term; and Bernal Vargas-Saborio (Costa Rica) for a one-year term, all starting on 1 January 1977.

#### Subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were in existence or functioning in 1976, or were established during the General Assembly's thirty-first session, held from 21 September to 22 December 1976. Those bodies marked \* were set up or began to function during 1976; those marked † were discontinued in 1976.

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 Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament†

Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

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

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

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

Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women†

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 on International Protection

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

Panel of External Auditors

Panel of Military Experts

Peace Observation Commission

Preparatory Committee for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements†

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 Peace-keeping Operations

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 and Information†

Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance\*

Sub-Committee on Small Territories\*

Sub-Committee II†

Sub-Committee III†

Working Group

Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations†

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 Legislation on Shipping†  
 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  
 Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities†  
 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  
 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 (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) 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 to these two refugee programmes.

In 1976, the Ad Hoc Committee met to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to UNHCR and to UNRWA on 19 and 24 November, respectively.

**Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism**

On 15 December 1976, the General Assembly invited the 35-member Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, which had not met since 1973, to resume its work in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 3034(XVII) of 18 December 1972.<sup>2</sup>

The Ad Hoc Committee did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: 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.

**Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports**

On 9 November 1976, the General Assembly established an ad hoc committee to draft an international convention against apartheid in sports, to be composed of 25 members as follows: the existing 18 members of the Special Committee against Apartheid and seven other Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

Members in 1976:\* 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.

\*Members of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The seven other Member States remained to be appointed by the end of 1976.

**Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages**

On 15 December 1976, the General Assembly established an ad hoc committee to draft an international convention against the taking of hostages. It was to be composed of 35 Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world.

By the end of 1976, the members had not been appointed.

**Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean**

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean held a series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 10 May and 17 September 1976.

Members in 1976: 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).

**Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System**

The Ad Hoc Committee, a committee of the whole of the General Assembly open to the participation of all States, held three sessions during 1976, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its second, from 11 February to 4 March; its third, from 2 to 11 June; and its fourth, from 23 September to 29 November.

Chairman: Kenneth K. S. Dadzie (Ghana).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Antoni Czarkowski (Poland), Luis González Arias (Paraguay), Farrokh Parsi (Iran).  
 Rapporteur: Robert Douglas Sturkey (Australia).

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 649-50.

**Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament**

The Ad Hoc Committee, which was open to the participation of all Member States, held three sessions in 1976, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: an organizational session, from 26 to 29 January; and two substantive sessions, the first, from 14 to 24 June, and the second and final one, from 7 to 10 September.

Chairman: Inga Thorsson (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Bachrouh (Tunisia), Darioush Bayandor (Iran), Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica), Simón Alberto Consalvi (Venezuela), Imre Hollai (Hungary), Edouard Longestaey (Belgium), Jaksa Petric (Yugoslavia), Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Saad Ahmed Alfarargi (Egypt).

**Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference**

In 1976, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 1 March and 14 July.

Members in 1976: 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 General Assembly resolution 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.<sup>3</sup>

Chairman: Fereydoun Hoveyda (Iran).

Vice-Chairmen: Carlos Alzamora Traverse (Peru), Henryk Jaroszek (Poland), Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi).

Rapporteur: Antonio Elias (Spain).

**Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa**

Members in 1976: 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 eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 15 November 1976.

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 eleventh session.

Chairman: K. O. Kumi (Ghana).

**Board of Auditors**

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 30 June 1977: Auditor-General of Canada.

To serve until 30 June 1978: Controller-General of Colombia.

To serve until 30 June 1979: Auditor-General of Ghana.

On 29 November 1976, the General Assembly reappointed the Auditor-General of Canada for a three-year term starting on 1 July 1977 and expiring on 30 June 1980.

**Collective Measures Committee**

The Collective Measures Committee did not meet in 1976.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

**Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources**

The Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources has not met since 1961.

Members: Afghanistan, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United States.

**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 to both.

For details of the Committee's membership and session in 1976, see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

**Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa**

Members in 1976: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Olof Rydbeck (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria).

**Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements**

The Committee did not meet in 1976.

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 Republic, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

**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 1976.

**Committee on Conferences**

The Committee on Conferences was re-established by the General Assembly on 18 December 1974 on an experimental basis, subject to review at the Assembly's thirty-second (1977) session. 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).

Vice-Chairmen: Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt), Philipp L. K. Hahn (Canada).

Rapporteur: A. Razzaque Khan (Bangladesh).

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 18-19.

#### **Committee on Relations with the Host Country**

Members in 1976: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania,\* United States (host country).

\*Resigned by a letter of 22 December 1976. On the same date, the President of the General Assembly appointed Senegal to fill the resultant vacancy.

Chairman: Zenon Rossides (Cyprus).

Vice-Chairmen: Siméon Aké (Ivory Coast), Guero Grozev (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

#### **WORKING GROUP**

Members in 1976: Bulgaria, Costa Rica (Chairman), Mali, Spain, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

#### **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination**

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the terms of article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.<sup>4</sup> 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 four-year terms, the terms of one half of the members expiring every two years.

On 8 January 1976, the States parties to the Convention elected the following nine members to fill the vacancies occurring on 19 January 1976: Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria), I. P. Blishchenko (USSR), Pedro Brin Martínez (Panama), Rajeshwar Dayal (India), André Dechezelles (France), Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia), Mohied-Din Nabavi (Iran), Willibald P. Pahr (Austria), Arturo Enrique Sampay (Argentina).

The Committee held two sessions in 1976: its thirteenth, from 29 March to 16 April, at Geneva, Switzerland; and its fourteenth, from 2 to 20 August, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 19 January 1978: Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt);\* Adedokun A. Haastrup (Nigeria);† José D. Ingles (Philippines); Paul Joan George Kapteyn, Chairman (Netherlands); George O. Lamptey, Vice-Chairman (Ghana);\* Karl Josef Partsch (Germany, Federal Republic of); Faye Al Sayegh, Rapporteur (Kuwait); Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

To serve until 19 January 1980: Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria); I. P. Blishchenko, Vice-Chairman (USSR); Pedro Brin Martínez (Panama); Rajeshwar Dayal (India); André Dechezelles (France);\* Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia); Mohied-Din Nabavi (Iran); Willibald P. Pahr (Austria); Arturo Enrique Sampay, Vice-Chairman (Argentina).\*

\*Did not attend the fourteenth session.

†Resigned on 2 April 1976; the resultant vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term was filled by Christopher Olaywola Hollist (Nigeria), who was appointed by the Committee on 14 April 1976.

#### **Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People**

Members in 1976: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, 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).

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly enlarged the membership of the Committee from 20 to 23 by the addition of Guyana, Mali and Nigeria.

#### **Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its nineteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 21 June to 2 July 1976.

Members in 1976: Albania,\* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad,\* Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya,\* Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,\* Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan,\* Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

\*Not represented at the nineteenth session.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).

Vice-Chairman: Ion Datcu (Romania).

Rapporteur: Luiz Paulo Lindenber Sette (Brazil).

#### **LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE**

The Legal Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its fifteenth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 3 to 28 May 1976.

Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland).

#### **SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE**

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its thirteenth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 March to 7 April 1976.

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 1976.

#### **Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency**

The Committee, which is open to the participation of all States, held four sessions in 1976, all at Vienna, Austria: the first session, from 7 to 19 January; the second, from 22 March to 2 April; the third, from 28 June to 9 July; and the fourth, on 2 and 15 November.

Chairman: Amrik S. Mehta (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Embe Isea Mbambe (Zaire), Pilar Saldivar y Fernández del Valle (Mexico), Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Gustav Ekholm (Sweden).

#### **Consultative Panel on Public Information**

The Consultative Panel held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 11 and 12 March 1976.

Members in 1976: 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.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX), annexing text of International Convention, esp. part II.

### Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission, which consists of all the Members of the United Nations, did not meet in 1976.

### Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The 11-member Group of Experts held one series of meetings, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 17 and 23 February 1976.

Members: Thrunnessa Ahmed Abdullah (Bangladesh); Lourdes Arizpe (Mexico); Elise Boulding (United States); Fatoumata Agnes Diarra (Senegal); Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran); Marie Pierre Herzog (France); Mary Racelis Hollensteiner, Rapporteur (Philippines); Chavdar Kiuranov (Bulgaria); Leila I. Takla, Chairman (Egypt); Vida Tomsic (Yugoslavia); Beatriz Wahrlich (Brazil).

### Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee was established under the terms of articles 28 to 32 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1966<sup>\*</sup> and which entered into force on 23 March 1976.

The Committee was to consist of 18 experts of recognized competence in the field of human rights, elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms. At the first election, however, nine of the experts, chosen by lot, were to serve for two years so as to initiate the process of rotation every two years.

The Committee did not meet in 1976.

Members:<sup>\*</sup>

To serve until 31 December 1978: Mohamed Ben-Fadhel (Tunisia), Ole Mogens Espersen (Denmark), Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic), Rajssoomer Lallah (Mauritius), Fernando Mora Rojas (Costa Rica), Torkel Opsahl (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. Koulishev (Bulgaria), Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus), A. P. Movchan (USSR), Walter Surma Tamopolsky (Canada), Diego Uribe Vargas (Colombia).

<sup>\*</sup>Elected on 20 September 1976 for terms starting on 1 January 1977.

### 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 1976.

### 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 terms of one third of the members expiring each year.

The Commission held two sessions in 1976: its third, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 8 to 26 March 1976; and its fourth, at Rome, Italy, from 28 June to 16 July.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Michael O. Ani (Nigeria); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Parmeshwar N. Haksar (India); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

To serve until 31 December 1977: Toru Hagiwara (Japan); Robert E. Hampton (United States); Arthur H. M. Hillis (United King-

dom); António Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Jean-Louis Plihon (France).

To serve until 31 December 1978: A. L. Adu, Vice-Chairman (Ghana); Pascal Frochaux (Switzerland); Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia); Raúl A. Quijano, Chairman (Argentina);<sup>\*</sup> Doudou Thiam (Senegal).

<sup>\*</sup>Did not attend the third session.

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly reappointed the following five members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Michael O. Ani (Nigeria), A. S. Chistyakov (USSR), Parmeshwar N. Haksar (India), Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POST ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members: five members chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one member from the International Civil Service Commission who serves ex officio as Chairman. Members are appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

The Advisory Committee held its first session at Vienna, Austria, from 13 to 19 October 1976.

Members in 1976:<sup>\*</sup> Y. N. Batovrin (USSR), Bernardo Ferrán (Venezuela), Geoffrey H. Moore (United States), E. N. Omaboe (Ghana), B. Ramamurti (India).†

Ex-officio member: Pascal Frochaux, Chairman (Switzerland).

<sup>\*</sup>Appointed provisionally for a one-year period, pending final arrangements for the appointment of members on a regular basis. †Did not attend the first session.

### International Law Commission

The International Law Commission consists of 25 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected in their individual capacities by the General Assembly for a five-year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 3 May to 23 July 1976.

Members (until 31 December 1976): Roberto Ago (Italy); Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria); Ali Suat Bilge (Turkey); Juan José Calle y Calle, Second Vice-Chairman (Peru); Jorge Castañeda (Mexico); Abdullah El-Erian, Chairman (Egypt); Edvard Hambro (Norway); Richard D. Kearney (United States); Alfredo Martínez Moreno (El Salvador); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya);<sup>\*</sup> C. W. Pinto (Sri Lanka); Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand); Alfred Ramangasoavina (Madagascar); Paul Reuter, First Vice-Chairman (France); Zenon Rossides (Cyprus); Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia); José Sette Câmara (Brazil); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Arnold J. P. Tammes (Netherlands); Doudou Thiam (Senegal); Senjin Tsuruoka, Rapporteur (Japan); N. A. Ushakov (USSR); Endre Ustor (Hungary); Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom); Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

<sup>\*</sup>Elected by the Commission on 20 May 1976 to replace Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria), who resigned upon his election, on 17 December 1975, to the International Court of Justice.

On 17 November 1976, the General Assembly elected the following 25 members for a five-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976:

Roberto Ago (Italy), Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru), Jorge Castañeda (Mexico), Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie (Ghana), Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela),

<sup>\*</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, resolution 2200 A (XXI), annexing text of International Covenant, esp. part IV.



Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt), Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica), Edvard Hambro (Norway), S. P. Jagota (India), Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya), C. W. Pinto (Sri Lanka), Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand), Paul Reuter (France), Willem Riphagen (Netherlands), Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia), Stephen M. Schwebel (United States), José Sette Câmara (Brazil), Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand), Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan), N. A. Ushakov (USSR), Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom), Stephan Verosta (Austria), Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

#### Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of six members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to confirmation by the Assembly.

Members serve three-year terms, the terms of one third of the members expiring each year.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: George A. Murphy, Chairman; B. K. Nehru.

To serve until 31 December 1977: David Montagu; Yves Oltramare.

To serve until 31 December 1978: R. Manning Brown, Jr.; Jean Guyot.

In addition, during 1976, Aloysio de Andrade Faria, Juergen Reimnitz and Toshio Shishido served in an ad hoc consultative capacity.

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly, consequent upon a proposal by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, increased the membership of the Investments Committee by confirming the appointment, with effect from 1 January 1977, of Aloysio de Andrade Faria, B. K. Nehru and Stanislaw Raczkowski for a three-year term; and of Toshio Shishido for a two-year term.

#### 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)<sup>6</sup> effective on 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 Joint Advisory Group held its ninth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 to 16 January 1976.

Chairman: Tobias Awuy (Indonesia).

Vice-Chairman: A. S. Horoszkiewicz (Poland).

The Joint Advisory Group 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.

#### Joint Inspection Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit consists of inspectors appointed by the Secretary-General, on the basis of nominations by Member States designated by the President of the General Assembly and after consultation with members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The inspectors are chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution.

Members (until 31 December 1977): Albert F. Bender, Jr. (United States);\* Maurice Bertrand, Vice-Chairman (until 30 June 1976), Chairman (from 1 July 1976) (France); A. S. Bryntsev (USSR);† Enrique Ferrer-Vieyra (Argentina); Sreten Ilic (Yugoslavia); Chandra S. Jha, Chairman (until 30 June 1976) (India); Cecil E. King (United Kingdom); Joseph A. Sawe, Vice-Chairman (from 1 July 1976) (United Republic of Tanzania).

\*Died on 16 February 1976; the resultant vacancy was filled by Earl D. Sohm (United States) with effect from 15 July 1976.

†Appointed on 7 March 1976 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Igor V. Chechetkin (USSR) on 30 September 1975.

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with which the Unit, created on an experimental basis on 4 November 1966 and extended by the Assembly by resolutions of 17 December 1970 and 24 November 1972, was to be permanently established, with effect from 1 January 1978.

#### Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

In 1976, the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, which was to consist of 54 Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly, had a membership of 48.

The Negotiating Committee held its first session from 14 April to 20 May 1976, and its second, from 22 September to 15 December 1976, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members in 1976:\* 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.

\*Forty-six members had been initially appointed by the President of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communication of 8 April 1976 to the Secretary-General. Swaziland and Tunisia subsequently joined as members.

Chairman: Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana).

Vice-Chairman: Anwar Kemal (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Eric Brian Nason (Ireland).

#### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

##### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee held its twenty-seventh session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 to 12 October 1976.

Members in 1976: 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-seventh session.

Chairman: C. van der Klaauw (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman: J. D. Mganga (United Republic of Tanzania).

Rapporteur: J. G. Moreno (Colombia).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Sadruddin Aga Khan.

##### SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The Sub-Committee on International Protection, a committee of the whole, held meetings at Geneva, Switzerland, on 6 and 7 October 1976.

<sup>6</sup>For further information on GATT, see PART TWO, CHAPTER XVI of this volume.

The officers of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme served as the officers of the Sub-Committee.

#### **Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation**

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was established by the General Assembly in 1949 (by resolution 268 D (III))<sup>7</sup> 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 1976.

#### **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" resolution of 3 November 1950 (resolution 377(V))<sup>8</sup> 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 1976.

Members (until 31 December 1977): Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

#### **Preparatory Committee for Habitat United Nations Conference on Human Settlements**

The Preparatory Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 to 23 January 1976; and its third, and final, session, at Vancouver, Canada, on 26 May 1976.

Members in 1976: Representatives from the following 56 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia,\* Finland, France, Gabon,\* German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana,\* Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic,\* Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay,\* Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

\*Not represented at the second session.

Chairman: George K. Muhoho (Kenya).  
Vice-Chairmen: Mario Alemán Salvador (Ecuador), Ramaswamy Gopalaswamy (India), Gerhard Kosel (German Democratic Republic).  
Rapporteur: Kerstin Oldfelt (Sweden).

#### **Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament**

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee to examine all relevant questions relating to a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament to be held in 1978. The Preparatory Committee was to be composed of 54 Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

By the end of 1976, the members had not been appointed.

#### **Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development**

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly decided that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) would act as the Preparatory Committee for a United Nations conference on science and technology for development to be held in 1979.

The Preparatory Committee, which was to hold its first session in 1977, was to be open to the participation of all States. It was to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

#### **Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries**

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly decided that 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), would function as the Preparatory Committee for a United Nations conference on technical co-operation among developing countries to be held in 1978.

The Preparatory Committee, which was to hold its first session in 1977, was to be open to the participation of all Member States of the United Nations, as full members, and was to elect its own bureau to be composed of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur.

#### **Special Committee against Apartheid**

Members in 1976: 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: Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea) (until 30 April 1976), Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria) (from 30 April 1976).

Vice-Chairmen: V. N. Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR); Raoul Siclati (Haiti) (until 15 September 1976).

Rapporteur: Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines).

#### **SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION**

Members in 1976: Algeria (Chairman), German Democratic Republic, India, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago.

#### **SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION**

OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS  
AND COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Members in 1976: Ghana (Chairman, from 3 August 1976), Hungary, Malaysia (Chairman, until 25 July 1976), Nepal, Peru.

#### **Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations**

In 1976, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 4 March and 19 November.

Members in 1976: 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.

#### **WORKING GROUP**

Members in 1976: Argentina, France, India, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and the officers of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria).

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-1949, pp. 416-17.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 193-95.

**Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization\***

The Special Committee, composed of 47 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, held a series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 17 February and 12 March 1976.

Members in 1976: 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.

Chairman: Bengt H. G. A. Broms (Finland).  
Vice-Chairmen: Mario Aleman Salvador (Ecuador), Edward W. Blyden III (Sierra Leone), Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic).  
Rapporteur: Lauro L. Baja, Jr. (Philippines).

On 2 March 1976, 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 in 1976: 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.

Chairman: Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania).  
Vice-Chairmen: Frank Owen Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago), Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria), Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway).  
Rapporteur: Sami Glayel (Syrian Arab Republic).

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE\***

Members in 1976: Bulgaria (Chairman), Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Norway, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

\*The Sub-Committee, formerly known as the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, was renamed by the Special Committee on 18 February 1976. Its membership was appointed on 23 February 1976.

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES\***

Members in 1976: Afghanistan, Australia (Rapporteur), Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast (Chairman), Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia.

\*The Sub-Committee, formerly known as Sub-Committee II, was renamed by the Special Committee on 18 February 1976. Its membership was appointed on 23 February 1976.

On 18 February 1976, the Special Committee discontinued the following subsidiary bodies: Sub-Committee I and the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations.

**WORKING GROUP**

In 1976, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of the Congo, Cuba, Iran, Tunisia and the five officers of the Special Committee.

**Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories**

Members in 1976: Senegal, Sri Lanka (Chairman), Yugoslavia.

**Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize**

The Special Committee of ex-officio members was established pursuant to a decision of the General Assembly of 19 December 1966 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 1976.

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 in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Mrs. Paul Bastid, First Vice-President (France); Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire); R. Venkataraman, President (India).

To serve until 31 December 1977: Francis T. P. Plimpton, Second Vice-President (United States); Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom).

To serve until 31 December 1978: Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay); Endre Ustor (Hungary).

On 29 November 1976, the General Assembly reappointed Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire) and R. Venkataraman (India) for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976.

**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 21 December 1976, the General Assembly reconfirmed its decision of 15 December 1967 that, on a provisional basis, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) should act as the Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Managing Director (provisional):\* F. Bradford Morse.

\*On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly reconfirmed its decision of 15 December 1967 that, on a provisional basis, the

\* Formerly known as the Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, which reconvened in 1976 as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, pursuant to a decision of 15 December 1975 of the General Assembly.

Administrator of UNDP 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, established by the General Assembly, 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 six-year terms with expiration dates determined in such manner as to allow rotation every three years.

On 15 December 1976, the Assembly decided that, beginning with the election, also on 15 December 1976, of new members, the six-year term was to start on the first day of the Commission's regular annual session following their election and expire on the day before the beginning of the regular annual session occurring at the end of the six-year period. (The term formerly started on 1 January following an election and expired at the end of six years on 31 December.)

The Commission held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 April to 7 May 1976.

##### Members in 1976:

To serve until the day preceding the regular annual session in 1977 (22 May):\* Australia, Austria, Chile, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guyana,† Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Somalia.† USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until the day preceding the 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.

\*The terms, formerly to expire on 31 December 1976 and on 31 December 1979, respectively, were extended by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976.

†Not represented at the ninth session.

Chairman: L. H. Khoo (Singapore).

Vice-Chairmen: Rolf Herber (Germany, Federal Republic of), Elliott Mottley (Barbados), Jaromir Ruzicka (Czechoslovakia).  
Rapporteur: Tinuade Oyekunle (Nigeria).

On 15 December 1976, the General Assembly elected the following for a six-year term, starting on the first day of the regular annual session in 1977 (23 May), to fill the vacancies occurring the day before: Australia, Austria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Singapore, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

##### WORKING GROUP ON

##### INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON SHIPPING

Members (until 7 May 1976):\* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Singapore, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zaire.

\*On 7 May 1976, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law dissolved the Working Group on International Legislation on Shipping.

##### WORKING GROUP ON

##### INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 to 12 February 1976.

Members in 1976: Egypt,\* France, India, Mexico, Nigeria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Not represented at the fourth session.

Chairman: René 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 seventh session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 5 to 16 January 1976.

Members in 1976: Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya,\* Mexico, Philippines,\* Sierra Leone,\* USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Not represented at the seventh session.

Chairman: Jorge Barrera-Graf (Mexico).

Rapporteur: Roland Loewe (Austria).

#### United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Members in 1976: 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 of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Conference held its fourth session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 31 May 1976.

##### 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 Republic, 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, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 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, 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 third session of the Conference held in 1972 and, by decision of the Trade and Development Board, subsequently included among the group of States, as shown, for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its fourth session. The Conference granted its approval on 6 May 1976 and (for Angola) on 25 May 1976.

†Seychelles became a Member of the United Nations and, ipso facto, of UNCTAD on 21 September 1976, after the fourth session of the Conference. On 5 October 1976, the Board decided that it should 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 session in 1979.

#### BOARD MEMBERS IN 1976

In response to a recommendation of the Conference on 30 May 1976, the General Assembly, on 29 September 1976, opened the membership of the Board to all States members of UNCTAD. Those wishing to become members of the Board were to 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 was to announce the membership of the Board at the commencement of its following regular, special or resumed session. The Assembly decided at the same time that the 68 elected members then in office were to continue to serve until the establishment of the new membership, which took place at the commencement of the Board's sixteenth session on 5 October 1976.

#### Members until 5 October 1976:

Group A: China, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Group B: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Group D: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Members from 5 October 1976: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

#### SESSIONS DURING 1976

During 1976, the Trade and Development Board held its seventh special session, from 8 to 20 March; and the first part of its sixteenth session, from 5 to 23 October, both at Geneva, Switzerland.

#### OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD IN 1976

Seventh special session

President: Kenneth K. S. Dadzie (Ghana).

Vice-Presidents: Thobias Awuy (Indonesia), W. Berhanu (Ethiopia), Antonio Biasi (Italy), Tomás Guillermo Elío (Bolivia), Tibor Fabian (Hungary), Carlos Higuera (Peru),\* Luc Putman (Belgium), Siavosh Siassi (Iran), Tom G. R. Tscherning (Sweden), Kiyohiko Tsurumi (Japan).

Rapporteur: Stefan Wolnik (Poland).

\*Elected by the Board on 8 March 1976 to replace Carlos Alzamora Traverse (Peru), who was unable to attend the seventh special session.

#### Sixteenth session (first 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. Parkine (USSR), Makoto Taniguchi (Japan), Herbert S. Walker (Jamaica).

Rapporteur: Joseph Muliro (Kenya).

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD AND TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Advisory Committee was not reconstituted upon the expiration, on 14 February 1975, of the terms of office of the last elected and appointed members.

On 23 October 1976, the Trade and Development Board recommended that the General Assembly amend resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964<sup>10</sup> so as to permit termination of the Advisory Committee. The Board further decided that formal termination was to take effect from the date of the Assembly's action, which took place on 21 December 1976.

#### SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Trade and Development Board are open to the participation of all interested States members of UNCTAD, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session 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 1976.

Members in 1976: 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta,\* Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco,\* Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 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 States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

\*Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 18 October 1976, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 92.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 210-15.

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The Committee on Commodities has a Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities.

### COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten held its tenth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 15 to 19 November 1976.

Members in 1976: 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.

\*Not represented at the tenth session.

Chairman: V. B. Schneider (Canada).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: M. D. C. Johnson (United Kingdom).

### PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

### COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

On a recommendation of UNCTAD of 30 May 1976, the Trade and Development Board established the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on 23 October 1976 as one of its main committees. The Committee, which was to consider measures to provide support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, did not meet in 1976.

Members:\* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, 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 States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

\*Seventy-seven members were declared elected to the Committee by the Board in October 1976.

### COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta,\* Mexico, Morocco,\* Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

\*Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 18 October 1976, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 90.

### COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: 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, Federal Republic of, Ghana,\* Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland,\* Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, 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, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

\*Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 18 October 1976, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 85.

### COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: 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 Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta,\* Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco,\* Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,\* Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

\*Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 18 October 1976, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 83.

### WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation held its fifth session, in two parts, at Geneva, Switzerland: the first part, from 5 to 16 January; and the second, from 26 to 30 July.

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.\*

\*Not represented at the first part of the fifth session.

†Not represented at the second part of the fifth session.

Chairman: E. A. Nelson (Ghana).

Vice-Chairmen: Saadat Ahmad (Pakistan); Alfredo Romero (Colombia); Gunter Simon (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: R. St. John (Australia) (first part, fifth session), C. L. Hermes (Australia) (second part, fifth session).

#### COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Committee on Transfer of Technology did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: 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 Republic, 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 States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

\*Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 18 October 1976 and (with respect to Guatemala) on 23 October 1976, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 80.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee held its seventh session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 5 to 16 January 1976. Represented at the session were:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, China,\* Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, 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, Kuwait,\* Lebanon,\* Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia,\* Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

\*Attended the seventh session as an observer.

Chairman: K. J. Tan (Singapore).

Vice-Chairmen: Tibor Fabian (Hungary), J. G. Moreno (Colombia), Misbah Ibrahim Oreibi (Libyan Arab Republic), R. K. Puri (India), Makoto Taniguchi (Japan).

Rapporteur: Christian Brebeck (Germany, Federal Republic of).

#### United Nations Council for Namibia

Members in 1976: 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).

Vice-Presidents: Rikhi Jaipal (India), Aarno Karhilo (Finland), Roberto de Rosenzweig-Diaz (Mexico).

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia:\* Sean MacBride.

\*On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly appointed Martti Ahtisaari (Finland) as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term starting on 1 January 1977.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED

##### NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Members in 1976: Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania\* (Rapporteur), Senegal, Turkey, Yugoslavia; the President of the Council (ex-officio Chairman).

\*Appointed to the Committee and elected Rapporteur by the Council on 18 March 1976.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members in 1976: Algeria, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal (Chairman), Turkey, USSR, Zambia.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members in 1976: Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Chile, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan (Chairman), Romania, Zambia.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE III

Members in 1976: Burundi, Egypt, Guyana, India, Yugoslavia (Chairman), Zambia.

#### STEERING COMMITTEE

In 1976, 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, the terms of one third of the members expiring each year.

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 fourth session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 30 March to 14 April 1976.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Argentina, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon,\* Ghana, Guatemala,\* Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon,\* Morocco, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic,\* Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1977: Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, 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.

\*Not represented at the fourth session.

President: Francisco Vizcaino Murray (Mexico).  
Vice-Presidents: Lessedjina Kiaba Lema (Zaire), Rio Rachwartono (Indonesia), Zoltan Rakonczai (Hungary).  
Rapporteur: Thomas Palme (Sweden).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.\*

\*Re-elected by the General Assembly on 22 December 1976 to serve for another four-year term starting on 1 January 1977.

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly elected the following 19 members for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, China, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

## 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 Executive Secretaries of the United Nations regional commissions; the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; and the Director-General of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Also participating in the work of the Board is the Executive Director of the World Food Council.

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 sixth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 and 21 October 1976.

## 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 UNEP; 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 first meetings at Nairobi, Kenya, on 5 and 6 May 1976.

Members in 1976: George Arthur Brown (Jamaica), Adolf Ciborowski (Poland), Robert K. A. Gardiner (Ghana), A. M. Kaissouni (Egypt), Imelda R. Marcos (Philippines), John Stadtler (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).

Administrator of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Philip Ndegwa (acting).

## United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization was established by the General Assembly and functions as an autonomous organization within the United Nations. States eligible for

election to the Industrial Development Board, its principal organ, are those which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board consists of 45 States elected by the General Assembly with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Members serve three-year terms, the terms of one third of the members expiring each year.

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, 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 Republic, 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, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 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, 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 decision of the General Assembly of 21 December 1976.

†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 the Assembly's resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966," which dealt with, inter alia, the composition of the Board.

The Industrial Development Board held its tenth session, in two parts, at Vienna, Austria: the first part from 20 to 30 April and on 28 June 1976; the second, from 6 to 11 September 1976.

### BOARD MEMBERS IN 1976

To serve until 31 December 1976: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Gabon,\* Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar,\* Norway, Philippines, Poland, Switzerland, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

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, Ni-

\* See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 302-6.



geria, Romania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta,\* Venezuela.

\*Not represented at the tenth session.

†Not represented at the second part of the tenth session.

President: Nouredine Mejdoub (Tunisia).

Vice-Presidents: Yasue Katori (Japan), Domingo L. Siazon (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Bogdan Makowiczuk (Poland).

Executive Director of UNIDO: Abd-El Rahman Khane.

On 21 December 1976, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members of the industrial Development Board for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.

#### PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The Permanent Committee has the same membership as the Industrial Development Board and meets twice a year.

During 1976, the Permanent Committee held its seventh session from 5 to 23 April and its eighth from 6 to 10 September, both at Vienna, Austria.

Chairman: Nouredine Mejdoub (Tunisia).

Vice-Chairmen: Yasue Katori (Japan), Luis Orlando Rodríguez (Cuba), Domingo L. Siazon (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Bogdan Makowiczuk (Poland).

#### United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research reports, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council.

#### 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 fifteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 16 September 1976.

Members (until 30 June 1976): Jean M. L. Baillou (France); Henning Friis (Denmark); Felipe Herrera, Vice-Chairman (Chile); John Holmes (Canada); N. Inozemtsev (USSR); Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya); T. T. B. Koh (Singapore); Manfred Lachs (Poland); Lusibu Nkanza (Zaire); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela); Harvey Picker (United States); Walter F. Rau (Germany, Federal Republic of); Najib Sadaka (Lebanon); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Toshio Shishido (Japan); Inga Thorsson (Sweden); Brian E. Urquhart (Secretariat); Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast); Piero Vinci (Italy); Sir Kenneth Younger, Chairman\* (United Kingdom).

\*Until his death on 19 May 1976.

In June 1976, the Secretary-General appointed a new Board, consisting of the following, for a term of three years, with effect from 1 July 1976:

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); T. T. B. Koh (Singapore); Manfred Lachs, Vice-Chairman (Poland); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela); Harvey Picker (United States); Walter F. Rau (Germany, Federal Republic of); Missoum Sbhi (Algeria); Ray-

mond Scheyven (Belgium); Toshio Shishido (Japan); Maurice F. Strong (Canada); Inga Thorsson (Sweden); Brian E. Urquhart (Secretariat); Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast); 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.

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: the International Labour Organization; 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; and the International Atomic Energy Agency; and one each by the following: the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and the International Telecommunication Union).

The Board held two sessions in 1976, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its twenty-first, from 19 to 30 July; and its twenty-second, from 2 to 4 November.

Members in 1976:

#### United Nations

Representing the General Assembly. Representatives: G. J. McGough, Vice-Chairman (Argentina); R. Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of). Alternates: S. Kuttner (United States); K. Whalley (United Kingdom); S. Refshal (Norway); H. L. Morris (Liberia).

Representing the Secretary-General. Representatives: H. F. Debatin (Germany, Federal Republic of); C. C. Timbrell (United States). Alternates: W. H. Ziehl (United States); N. Rathore (Pakistan); R. Gieri (United States).

Representing the Participants. Representatives: A. J. Friedgut (South Africa); P. K. Tsien (China). Alternates: A. A. Garcia (United States); J. M. Wood (United Kingdom); S. P. Padolecchia (Italy).

#### International Labour Organisation

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: W. Yoffee (United States). Alternates: P. Juhl-Christensen (Denmark); A. Heilbronner (France).

Representing the Participants. Representative: S. Grabe, Rapporteur (Sweden). Alternate: G. Perrin (France).

#### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: G. Lieber (Germany, Federal Republic of). Alternates: N. Oliveti (Italy); J. S. Khan (Pakistan).

Representing the Participants. Representative: P. Montanaro (Italy). Alternates: T. Rivetta (Italy); S. Taylor (United Kingdom).

#### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: A. Y. Haile (Ethiopia). Alternate: C. Hiraoka (Japan).

Representing the Executive Head. Representative: A. Chakour (Lebanon) (twenty-first session), A. Varchaver (United States) (twenty-second session). Alternates: L. Marqués (Spain); G. de Leiris (United States).

#### World Health Organization

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: Dr. A. Sauter (Switzerland). Alternates: Dr. R. Valladares (Venezuela); Dr. A. Moulaye (Mauritania).

Representing the Executive Head. Representative: W. W. Furth (United States). Alternates: R. L. Munteanu (Romania); B. J. Edwards (United Kingdom).

International Civil Aviation Organization  
Representing the Executive Head. Representative: N. Salathé (Switzerland). Alternate: S. E. Jayasekera (Sri Lanka).

Representing the Participants. Representative: R. G. Pouliot (Canada). Alternate: J. Marrett (Jamaica).

International Atomic Energy Agency  
Representing the Executive Head. Representative: L. Alonso de Huarte (Spain). Alternate: W. B. Lynch (Australia).

Representing the Participants. Representative: W. Price (United States). Alternate: R. Dudley (United States).

International Telecommunication Union  
Representing the Executive Head. Representative: M. Bardoux (France). Alternate: D. J. Musk, Chairman (United Kingdom).

World Meteorological Organization  
Representing the Participants. Representative: R. M. Perry (United Kingdom).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization  
Representing the Governing Body. Representative: W. Ertel (Poland). Alternate: W. P. Clappin (United States).

## STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

Members in 1976 (elected at the Board's twenty-first session):

## United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly. Representative: G. J. McGough. Alternates: S. Kuttner, R. Schmidt, K. Whalley.

Representing the Secretary-General. Representative: W. H. Ziehl. Alternate: N. Rathore.

Representing the Participants. Representative: A. J. Friedgut. Alternates: P. K. Tsien, A. A. Garcia.

## Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: P. Juhl-Christensen (ILO). Alternates: A. Heilbronner (ILO), W. Yoffee (ILO).

Representing the Executive Head. Representative: W. W. Furth (WHO). Alternates: R. L. Munteanu (WHO), B. J. Edwards (WHO).

Representing the Participants. Representative: L. Goll (IMCO).

## Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: G. Lieber (FAO). Alternates: N. Olivetti (FAO), J. S. Khan (FAO).

Representing the Executive Head. Representative: A. Chakour (UNESCO). Alternate: L. Marqués (UNESCO).

Representing the Participants. Representative: R. G. Pouliot (ICAO).

## COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations.

Members in 1976: 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)**

Commissioner-General: Sir John Shaw Rennie.  
Deputy Commissioner-General: Thomas W. McElhiney.

## ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

In 1976, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA held one meeting, on 9 September, at Amman, Jordan.

Members in 1976: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon (Chairman), Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

## WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members in 1976: France, Ghana (Vice-Chairman), Japan, Lebanon, Norway (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

## United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: 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-fifth session at Vienna, Austria, from 6 to 15 September 1976.

Members in 1976: 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: F. H. Sobels (Belgium).

Vice-Chairman: M. Klimek (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Z. Jaworowski (Poland).

## 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. Members serve three-year terms, the terms of one third of the members expiring each year. The Board reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Board held two sessions during 1976, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its second, from 19 to 23 January; and its third, on 31 March.

## Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Australia, Brazil, Chad, Iran, Kuwait, Madagascar, Netherlands, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

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.

\*One seat reserved for Western European and other States remained unfilled in 1976.

†Not represented at the second session.

\*\*Elected on 15 January 1976 by the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to a decision of the General Assembly of 17 December 1975.

President: Ole Algard (Norway).

Vice-Presidents: Miodrag M. Cabric (Yugoslavia), Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay), Kamal Abdul Gadir Salim (Sudan).

Rapporteur: Mian Qadur-Din (Pakistan).

Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund: Gabriel Van Laethem (acting).

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly elected the following members for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill 11 of the 12 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Ecuador, Fiji, Grenada, Iran, Madagascar, Mali, Netherlands, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia.

Also on 16 December 1976, the Assembly authorized the Economic and Social Council to elect two additional members: one for the remaining vacancy occurring on 31 December 1976 and another, for a term ending on 31 December 1977.

#### 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 1975 and approved its statute on 21 December 1976. The Special Fund was to operate as an organ of the Assembly, with its policies and procedures to be formulated by a 36-member 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 a Board of Governors and an Executive Committee, if established. The Executive Director had not been appointed by the end of 1976.

#### 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 for three-year terms, except that at the first election the terms of one third of the members were to expire at 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.

The Board had not been elected by the end of 1976.

#### 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 in 1976:

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1976). Members: G. J. McGough, Chairman; S. Kuttner; R. Schmidt. Alternates: H. L. Morris; S. Refshal; K. Whalley.

Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice). Members: H. F. Debatin, Vice-Chairman; M. H. Gherab; C. C. Timbrell. Alternates: W. H. Ziehl; D. Miron (until 10 June 1976); N. Rathore (from 10 June 1976); W. C. Vis; R. Gieri.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1976). Members: A. J. Friedgut; P. K. Tsien; A. A. Garcia. Alternates: J. M. Wood; A. Landau (until 31 January 1976); S. P. Padolecchia.

On 22 December 1976, the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Members: E. C. Garido, M. Majoli, M. G. Okeyo; Alternates: S. Kuttner, A. Marpaung, R. Schmidt.

Also in December 1976, the United Nations participants in the Fund elected the following for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: 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, the terms of one half of the members expiring every three years; (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 1976: its sixth, at Caracas, Venezuela, from 27 to 30 January; and its seventh, at Tokyo, Japan, from 28 June to 2 July.

#### Members in 1976:

To serve 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); Aklilu Habte (Ethiopia);† Reimut Jochimsen (Germany, Federal Republic of); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); José Luis Romero (Argentina); Victor Emmanuel Sahini (Romania);† \*\* Seydou Madani Sy (Senegal);\*\* Victor Luis Urquidi (Mexico).\*\*

To serve until 2 May 1980:\* Asa Briggs, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); Roger Gaudry (Canada);† Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura (Syrian Arab Republic);† Hans Lowbeer (Sweden); Yoshinori Maeda (Japan); Antonio Marussi (Italy); Joseph Maina Mungai (Kenya);† ‡ 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 and the Executive-Director of UNITAR.

Rector of the United Nations University: James M. Hester.

\*The terms of office, originally to expire on 31 December 1976 for the first group of members and on 31 December 1979 for the second group, were extended by a decision of the Council at its seventh session.

†Did not attend the sixth session.

\*\*Did not attend the seventh session.

‡Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura (Syrian Arab Republic) and Joseph Maina Mungai (Kenya) resigned with effect from 16 January 1976 and 6 April 1976, respectively. The resultant vacancies for the unexpired portions of their terms were not filled in 1976.

The Council has established three committees: the Programme Committee, the Committee on Institutional Relations and the Committee on Finance and Budget.

#### 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 three-year terms, with one third of the members retiring each year.

During 1976, the World Food Council held its second session, from 14 to 17 June, at Rome, Italy. It was preceded by a series of preparatory meetings held between 10 and 15 May, also at Rome.

#### Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Australia, Colombia, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Pakistan, Romania, USSR.

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.

\*Not represented at the second session.

President: Sayed A. Marei (Egypt).

Vice-Presidents: Rubén González Sosa (Mexico), Kazi Anwarul Haque (Bangladesh),\* V. Mordvinov (USSR).

Rapporteur: Alexander A. W. Landymore (United Kingdom).\*

\*Elected on 14 June 1976 to replace, respectively, Abdul Momin (Bangladesh) and K. G. Ashton (United Kingdom), who were unable to attend the second session.

Executive Director: John A. Hannah.

On 15 November 1976, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following for election to the World Food Council: Australia, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, USSR. They were elected by the General Assembly on 1 December 1976 for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976.

## 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 IN 1976

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-permanent members: Benin, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania.

On 21 October 1976, the General Assembly elected Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Mauritius and Venezuela for a two-year term, starting on 1 January 1977, to replace Guyana, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1976.

### PRESIDENTS IN 1976

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1976:

| Month     | Member                      | Representative          |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| January   | United Republic of Tanzania | Salim Ahmed Salim       |
| February  | United States               | Daniel Patrick Moynihan |
| March     | Benin                       | Thomas S. Boya          |
| April     | China                       | Huang Hua               |
| May       | France                      | Louis de Guiringaud     |
| June      | Guyana                      | Rashleigh E. Jackson    |
| July      | Italy                       | Frederick R. Wills      |
| August    | Japan                       | Piero Vinci             |
| September | Libyan Arab Republic        | Isao Abe                |
| October   | Pakistan                    | Mansur Rashid Kikhia    |
| November  | Panama                      | Iqbal Ahmad Akhund      |
| December  | Romania                     | Jorge Enrique Illueca   |
|           |                             | Ion Datcu               |

### 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 1976; the first meeting was held on 8 January and the last, on 23 December.

Members in 1976:

China. Army representative and head of delegation: Lin Fang (until 2 September 1976), Hsu Yi-min (from 2 September 1976). Air Force representative: Chang Wu-tang (until 26 April 1976), Li Chih-hung (from 27 August 1976). Navy representative: Yang

Ming-liang (until 5 August 1976), Feng Lieh-sun (from 5 August 1976). Assistant to head of delegation: Chi Shu-jiang (until 21 March 1976), Huang Pao-hsiang (from 28 July 1976).

France. Army representatives: Brigadier-General C. Georges Fricaud-Chagnaud; Lieutenant-Colonel Roland Francis Dubois; Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Gildas Fournier; Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Louis Crespin (until 19 June 1976), Lieutenant-Colonel Gérard Henri Berge (from 20 June 1976). Air Force representative: Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cholin. Navy representative: Commander André P. Sauvage (until 31 July 1976), Commander Michel Charles V. B. Debray (from 31 July 1976).

USSR. Armed Forces representatives: Major-General V. S. Tovma (until 14 April 1976), Rear Admiral I. P. Sakulkin (from 16 June 1976); Colonel V. I. Linkevitch (until 15 October 1976), Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Vorobyev (from 31 October 1976); Lieutenant-Colonel V. N. Chernyshev; Captain 2nd Rank A. P. Koval.

United Kingdom. Head of delegation: Lieutenant-General Sir Rollo Pain. Army representatives: Brigadier Andrew Linton Watson; Colonel Denis Arthur Bayly (until 31 July 1976), Colonel Brian R. W. Barber (from 31 July 1976); Major Charles John Dawnay. Air Force representatives: Air Commodore Neville S. Hewlett; Group Captain Albert D. A. Honley (until 21 August 1976), Group Captain Ernest S. Chandler (from 21 August 1976). Navy representatives: Rear-Admiral Roy William Halliday; Captain Walter Edward B. Godsall (until 29 October 1976), Captain Noel Beame (from 29 October 1976). Royal Marines representative: Colonel John Frederick Mottram.

United States. Army representatives: Lieutenant General John William Vessey, Jr. (until 30 September 1976), Lieutenant General Edward Charles Meyer (from 1 October 1976); Colonel William R. D. Jones. Air Force representatives: Lieutenant General Marion L. Boswell (until 26 October 1976), Lieutenant General William G. Moore (from 26 October 1976); Colonel Nathaniel A. Gallagher. Navy representatives: Vice Admiral Joseph P. Moorer; 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 1976.

#### Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East

Chief Co-ordinator: Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo.

**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 Security Council's Committee of Experts did not meet in 1976.

**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  
in pursuance of Resolution 253(1968) concerning  
the Question of Southern Rhodesia**

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

On 7 April 1976, the Committee elected Iqbal Ahmad Akhund (Pakistan) Chairman and decided that the delegations of Guyana and the United Republic of Tanzania should provide the two Vice-Chairmen.

**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.)

**United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)**

Force Commander: Major-General Hannes Philipp.

**United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)**

Force Commander: Lieutenant-General Bengt Liljestrand (until 1 November 1976), Major-General Rais Abin (Acting Force Commander, from 1 December 1976).

**United Nations Military Observer Group  
in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**

Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-Général Luis Tassara González.

**United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Force Commander: Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand (until 18 December 1976), Major-General James Joseph Quinn (from 18 December 1976).

**United Nations Truce Supervision Organization  
in Palestine (UNTSO)**

Chief of Staff: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine.

## 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 IN 1976**

To serve until 31 December 1976: Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Romania, Thailand, United States, Zambia.

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.

On 5 November 1976, the General Assembly elected the following 18 States for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Upper Volta.

**SESSIONS IN 1976**

Organizational session for 1976, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 13 to 15 January 1976.

Sixtieth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 13 April to 14 May 1976.

Sixty-first session (first part), held at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 30 June to 9 July 1976.

Sixty-first session (second part), held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 12 July to 5 August 1976.

Resumed sixty-first session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 18, 25 and 27 October, 15 and 17 November and 9 December 1976.

**OFFICERS IN 1976**

President: Siméon Aké (Ivory Coast).

Vice-Presidents: Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran), Edouard Longestaey (Belgium), Rafael Rivas (Colombia), Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia).

## 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 and other related bodies.

Those bodies marked \* were set up or began to function during 1976; those marked † were discontinued in 1976.

The interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination also reports to the Council.

**Sessional committees**

Economic Committee

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee

Social Committee

Special Economic Committee\*†

**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))

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 (XXVII))  
 Working Groups (established by Commission decision 7(c) (XXXI)† and decision 6(a) (XXXII)\*)  
 Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
 Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East  
 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 Corrupt Practices\*  
 Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources  
 Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board\*†  
 Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination\*

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

#### OTHER RELATED BODIES

Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes  
 Council of the United Nations University  
 Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women†  
 International Narcotics Control Board  
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme  
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
 Executive Board  
 Committee on Administration and Finance  
 Programme Committee  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 Governing Council  
 Budgetary and Finance Committee  
 Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries\*

Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP (IACB)  
 United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)  
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
 Governing Council  
 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  
 World Food Council

#### Sessional committees

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

#### SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1976 AND OFFICERS

Economic Committee. Chairman: Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia). Vice-Chairmen: Mian Qadud-Din (Pakistan), Oliviero Rossi (Italy).  
 Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. Chairman: Edouard Longestaey (Belgium). Vice-Chairmen: Alaa Eldin Khairat (Egypt), Valentin O. Treviño (Mexico).  
 Social Committee. Chairman: Rafael Rivas (Colombia). Vice-Chairmen: Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh), Eigil Pedersen (Denmark).  
 Special Economic Committee. Chairman: Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran). Vice-Chairmen: Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic), Henning Kjeldgaard (Denmark).

#### 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.  
 The Commission did not meet in 1976.

##### Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Italy, Mauritania, New Zealand, Sudan, Thailand.  
 To serve until 31 December 1978: Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Romania, United Kingdom, Zaïre.  
 To serve until 31 December 1979: Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Hungary, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, USSR, United States.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following ten members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Philippines, Poland, Turkey.

##### 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 in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Austria, Cyprus, France, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.  
 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 Republic, Rwanda, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The Commission held its thirty-second session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 February to 5 March 1976, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Austria: Felix Ermacora; R. Torovsky (alternate). Bulgaria: Luben Pentchev, Vice-Chairman; Nedeltcho Datzkov, Christo Khalatchev (alternates). Byelorussian SSR: I. I. Antonovich; V. I. Lukyanovich, S. S. Ogurtsov (alternates). Canada: Yvon Beaulne. Costa Rica: Gerardo Trejos; Miguel Mena (alternate). Cuba: Carlos Lechuga Hevia; Julio Heredia Perea, Miguel Alfonso Martínez, Humberto Rivero Rosario (alternates). Cyprus: Michael A. Triantafyllides; Andreas V. Mavrommatis (alternate). Ecuador: Leopoldo Benites, Chairman; Eduardo Tobar Fierro (alternate). Egypt: Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa; Nabil Elaraby, Leila Emara, Mervate Talawy (alternates). France: Pierre Juvigny, Vice-Chairman; René Gros (alternate). Germany, Federal Republic of: Gerhard Jahn; Dietrich von Kyaw (alternate). India: Rajan Nehru, Vice-Chairman; Ranjit Sethi (alternate). Iran: Princess Ashraf Pahlavi; Manouchehr Fartash (alternate). Italy: Giuseppe Sperduti; Francesco Margiotta Broglio, S. D'Andréa (alternates). Jordan: Waleed M. Sadi; Talal Hassan (alternate). Lebanon: Mahmoud El-Banna; Amine Fleyfel (alternate). Lesotho: Lekhanya E. Mathaba. Libyan Arab Republic: Kamel Hassan Maghur; Youssef Arebi (alternate). Pakistan: Ghulam Ali Allana; Afzal Mahmood, Ijaz Bukhari (alternates). Panama: Didimo Rios; José María Espino González (alternate). Peru: Luis Chávez-Godoy; Gloria Ceballos, Cord Dammert (alternates). Rwanda: Fulgence Seminega; Antoine Ntashamaje (alternate). Senegal: Kéba M'Baye; Abdoulaye Diéye (alternate). Sierra Leone: Marian J. T. Kamara, Rapporteur. Turkey: A. Coskun Kirca; Resat Arim (alternate). USSR: V. A. Zorin; D. V. Bykov (alternate). United Kingdom: Sir Keith Unwin; David Broad (alternate). United Republic of Tanzania: Fatuma Tatu Nurur; Dorah N. J. Danieli (alternate). United States: Leonard Garment; Warren E. Hewitt (alternate). Upper Volta: Charles Sériba Traore; Athanase Nanema (alternate). Uruguay: Carlos Giambruno; Graziella Dubra (alternate). Yugoslavia: Aleksandar Bozovic; Todor Bojadzievski (alternate).

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 members for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Austria, Cyprus, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden, Uganda, USSR.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON  
PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
The Ad Hoc Committee did not meet in 1976.

Members: France, India, 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 in 1976: 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 11 March 1967)  
Members in 1976: Amjad Ali (India); Annan Arkyin Cato  
(Ghana); Humberto Diaz-Casaneva (Chile); Felix Ermacora  
(Austria); Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia);  
Kéba M'Baye, Chairman/Rapporteur (Senegal).

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  
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.  
In 1976, a vacancy in the Sub-Commission had

Members in 1976: Wisam Al-Zahawi (Iraq), Bali Ram Bhagat (India), Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia), José Joaquín Caicedo Perdomo (Colombia), Francesco Capotorti (Italy), W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States), 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), José 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), E. Kofi Sekyiamah (Ghana), Freddie A. Short (Sierra Leone), S. N. Smirnov (USSR), T. C. van Boven (Netherlands), Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

\*Elected by the Commission on Human Rights on 6 March 1975 to serve for three years with effect from the same date.

been created by the resignation of Francesco Capotorti (Italy).

The Sub-Commission held its twenty-ninth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 12 August to 1 September 1976, with the following members and alternates:

Wisam Al-Zahawi; Talal Nadim Pachachi (alternate) (Iraq). Bali Ram Bhagat; Kewal Singh (alternate) (India). Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia). José Joaquín Caicedo Perdomo; Angela Herrán (alternate) (Colombia). Francesco Capotorti; Antonio Cassese (alternate) (Italy). W. Beverly Carter, Jr.; John Carey (alternate) (United States). Aureliu Cristescu (Romania). I. J. D. Durlong; Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (alternate) (Nigeria). Manouchehr Ganji; Shirin Amir Tahmaseb (alternate) (Iran). Branimir M. Jankovic; Milutin Despotovic (alternate) (Yugoslavia). Renu Jotidilok; Chandra Rabibhanna (alternate) (Thailand). Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa; Leila Emara (alternate) (Egypt). Kezia Njeri Egeria Kinyanjui, Rapporteur (Kenya). Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico). José R. Martínez Cobo, Chairman; Eduardo Tobar Fierro (alternate) (Ecuador). Ernesto Navarro Richardson; Gaston Cajina (alternate) (Nicaragua). Erik Nettel, Vice-Chairman; Heinrich Querner (alternate) (Austria). Gonzalo Ortiz Martín (Costa Rica). Mrs. Turkia Ould-Daddah\* (Mauritania). Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Vice-Chairman; Khalid Saleem (alternate) (Pakistan). Nicole Questiaux (France). E. Kofi Sekyiamah; John Ochere Eshun (alternate) (Ghana). Freddie A. Short\* (Sierra Leone). S. N. Smirnov, Vice-Chairman; L. Dadiani (alternate) (USSR). T. C. van Boven; Franz Weisglas (alternate) (Netherlands). Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

\*Did not attend the twenty-ninth 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 fifth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 26 July to 6 August 1976.

Members in 1976: 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 second session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 to 19 August 1976.

Members in 1976: José Joaquín Caicedo Perdomo (Colombia); Aureliu Cristescu (Romania);\* Renu Jotidillok (Thailand);\* Kezia Njeri Egeria Kinyanjui, Co-Chairman/Rapporteur (Kenya); Benjamin Charles George Whitaker, Co-Chairman/Rapporteur (United Kingdom).

\*Replaced, respectively, Branimir M. Jankovic (Yugoslavia) and Bali Ram Bhagat (India), who were unable to attend the second session.

#### 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 7(c) (XXXI) of 24 February 1975:

Members: Ghulam Ali Allana (Pakistan);\* Aleksandar Bozovic (Yugoslavia); Dorah N. J. Danieli (United Republic of Tanzania); Pierre Juvigny, Chairman/Rapporteur (France); Didimo Rios (Panama).†

\*Appointed on 26 January 1976.

†Replaced by José María Espino González (Panama) at the 1976 meetings.

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 6(a) (XXXII) of 4 March 1976:

Members:\* Yvon Beaulne (Canada), Aleksandar Bozovic (Yugoslavia), Fulgence Seminega (Rwanda).

\*Appointed on 5 March 1976. Two additional members remained to be appointed by the end of 1976.

#### 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, 1953, with due regard for 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 in 1976:

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 fourth special session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 16 to 27 February 1976, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Argentina: Felipe Manjón; José F. Vaccarezza (alternate). Australia: G. E. Sheen; Jennifer Morison-Turnbull (alternate). Brazil: Fernando Ayres da Cunha. Canada: Dr. D. M. Smith, Rapporteur; T. R. McKim (alternate). Chile: Dr. María Rosa Mas Torner. Colombia: Diego Garcés-Giraldo. 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 Hirlemann, François Le Mouel, C. Merlin (alternates). Germany, Federal Republic of: Dr. Oskar Schroeder; Helmut E. Ehrhardt, Dr. Christine Gaudich, Klaus-Ulrich Kersten, Dr. Eleonore Linsmayer, Erich Strass (alternates). Hungary: Dr. Bela Boles; Bela Blaho (alternate). India: Jasjit Singh; Anand P. Agrawal, M. M. Sethi, Hari N. Sukhdev (alternates). Indonesia: Sastrosunarto H. Hargianto. Iran: Dr. Hassan Ali Azarakhsh. Italy: Claudio Moreno, S. Callea; A. Anfosso, Piero Asian, Massimo Bonomo, Romano Capasso,

Giuseppe di Gennaro, Alberto Mollica, A. Sabatino, Franco Testa (alternates). Jamaica: F. A. R. McGilchrist. Japan: Dr. Nobuo Motohashi; Takao Onishi (alternate). Kenya: A. A. Ouma. Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame. Mexico: Pedro Ojeda Paulada, Chairman, Fernando Castro y Castro; Juan Barona-Lobato (alternate). Morocco: Mohamed Bel Ghazi; A. Samie (alternate). Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali; V. N. Noon (alternate). Romania: Dr. Dumitru Dobrescu; Mircea Manea (alternate). Sweden: Bror A. Rexed, Second Vice-Chairman; Bjorn-Erik Roos, Carl-Edvard Sturkell (alternates). Thailand: Chitra Posayanonda; Somsong Kanchanahuta, Benja Soponpinich, Police Colonel Chavalit Yodmani (alternates). Togo: Dr. Faadji Johnson Dagbegninkin. Turkey: A. Coskun Kirca; Dr. Tevfik Alan, Lieutenant-Colonel Cevat Alpaslan, Resat Arim, Eyup Babacan, Numan Baycin, Husnu Dogan (alternates). USSR: Dr. E. Babaian, First Vice-Chairman; E. P. Sviridov (alternate). United Kingdom: G. I. de Deney; Eric W. Callway, D. G. Turner (alternates). United States: Sheldon B. Vance; Robert L. Dupont, Betty C. Gough, J. N. Jenson (alternates). Yugoslavia: Dragan Nikolic.

#### SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Members in 1976: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey.

In 1976, the Sub-Commission held a meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, on 17 February. It further undertook a study tour of the Near and Middle East region from 9 to 23 October. Attending the meeting and study tour were the following members and their representatives:

Afghanistan: Mohammad Yahya Marofi;\* Amanullah Hasrat (alternate). Iran: Dr. Hassan Ali Azarakhsh, Vice-Chairman; Behruz Shahandeh.\* Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali. Sweden: Sten Stromholm.† Turkey: A. Coskun Kirca, Chairman; Erçument Yavuzalp.\*

\*Attended the study tour only.

†Nominated by the Government of Sweden on 13 February 1976 to replace Lars Norberg (Sweden).

#### 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.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Nicaragua.

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.

The Commission held its twenty-sixth and resumed twenty-sixth sessions at Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 September to 1 October and from 6 to 17 December 1976, respectively. Attending the sessions were the following members and their chief representatives:

Belgium: M. A. Coene; E. Foucart-Floor, S. Gerlo-Van Loey, J. Harroy, Paul Noterdaeme,\* S. Oschinsky, G. Van Duyse (alternates). Byelorussian SSR: E. K. Romanovich; V. I. Lukyanovich (alternate).\* Canada: Rita Cadieux. China: (not represented). Colombia: Ana Sixta González de Cuadros, Chairman; Angela Herrán (alternate). Cuba: Esther Véliz Díaz de Villalvilla; María Yolanda Ferrer Gómez, Leonor Rodríguez\* (alternates). Denmark: Karen Dahlerup; Nanna Dahlerup, Marianne Lehmann,\* Tyge Lehmann, Grethe Fenger Moller (alternates). Dominican Republic: Diana Elisa Noelting (alternate). Egypt: Aziza Hussein; Minou Serry, Mervate Tallawy (alternates). Ethiopia: (not represented). France: Marcelle Stanislas-Devaud; Germaine Hirlemann (alternate). German Democratic Republic: Helga Hoerz; Hans-Juergen Mischeel, Horst Muller (alternates). Gabon: (not represented). Greece: Anna



Venezuela-Cosmetatos. Guinea: Sophie Maka. Hungary: Hanna Bokor-Szego, Vice-Chairman; Gyorgy Szenasi (alternate). India: Shrimata Kamila Tyabji; K. S. Sodhi (alternate). Indonesia: Suwami Salyo;† Kustijah Prodjalito (alternate). Iran: Mehdi Ehsassi; Mahnaz Afkhami;† Haleh Esfandiari;† Homa Rouhi, Rapporteur, Shahnaz Vokhsurfar\* (alternates). Madagascar: Lucette Ramanantsoavina; Hafa Lamina (alternate). Mexico: Aida González Martínez;† Gloria Brasdefer, José Luis Vallarta\* (alternates). Nicaragua: (not represented). Pakistan: Tazeen Faridi; Khalid Saleem (alternate). Senegal: Lena Gueye, Vice-Chairman. Sweden: K. Sonja Fredgarth,\* Maj Britt Sandlund;† Karin M. Ahrlund (alternate).\* Thailand: Princess Ng. Prem Purachattra. Togo: Adjoavi Sika Thompson-Trenou,\* Madoe Sivomey (alternate).\* USSR: Tatiana Nikolaeva. United Kingdom: Janet R. Cockcroft, Vice-Chairman; Eric W. Callway (alternate). United States: Patricia Hutar; Shirley B. Hendsch, Virginia Y. Trotter (alternates). Venezuela: Verónica Peñalver de Lepage;† Irama Balza Rodríguez,\* Blanca Canache Mata;† Rosa Lisboa de Necer\* (alternates). Zaire: (not represented).

\*Attended the resumed twenty-sixth session in December only.

†Attended the twenty-sixth session in September/October only.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, 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.

The Commission did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Netherlands, Niger, Romania, Rwanda, Thailand, Turkey.

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.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following nine members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Thailand, Zaire.

#### Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission consists of 24 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Brazil, France, Hungary, Japan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

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.

The Commission held its nineteenth session at New Delhi, India, from 8 to 19 November 1976, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Argentina: Lelia Boeri de Cervetto; Eduardo Alberto Sadous (alternate). Brazil: Isaac Kerstenetzky. Canada: David A. Worton, Bela Prigly (alternates). Czechoslovakia: Jan Kazimour. France: André Vanoli (alternate). Gabon: (not represented). Ghana: (not represented). Hungary: Jozsef Balint; Gyula Horvath (alternate). India: V. R. Rao, Chairman; Uma Roy Choudhury, M. V. S. Rao (alternates). Iraq: Sami Hamoudi Al-Jalil; Ismail Al-Janabi, Majid A. J. Al-Karkhi, Widad Hamoudi (alternates). Ireland: Thomas Patrick Linehan. Japan: Kinichiro Saito; Kazuo Nishino, Kanemitsu Tashiro

(alternates). Kenya: Parmeet Singh. New Zealand: Ernest Alfred Harris. Sierra Leone: (not represented). Sri Lanka: Tissa Jayakoddy. Sweden: Ingvar Ohlsson, Vice-Chairman; Lennart Fastbom (alternate). Tunisia: Abdesslem Kamoun. Ukrainian SSR: N. N. Artemyev. USSR: M. A. Korolev, Vice-Chairman. United Kingdom: Sir Claus A. Moser; Lawrence S. Berman (alternate). United States: Joseph W. Duncan, Rapporteur; J. Timothy Sprehe (alternate). Uruguay: (not represented). Venezuela: Andrés J. Boulton.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following eight members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Brazil, France, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom.

### 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-second session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 March to 2 April 1976.

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, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,\* Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga,\* USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

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-second session.

†Maldives was included in the geographical scope of ESCAP and admitted to its membership by a decision of 5 August 1976 of the Economic and Social Council; Papua New Guinea was admitted as a full member on 27 August 1976.

\*\*Formerly known as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

†Admitted as an associate member by a decision of 31 March 1976 of ESCAP.

Chairman: Hammer de Roburt (Nauru).

Vice-Chairmen: Chai Tse-min (China), D. P. Chattopadhyaya (India), Sultan Ali Chaudhry (Pakistan), Chatichai Choonhavan (Thailand), Duguresurengyn Erdembileg (Mongolia), A. K. M. Hafizuddin (Bangladesh), Govind Prasad Lohani (Nepal), Farrok Najmabadi (Iran), Jun Shiozaki (Japan), Gerardo P. Sicat (Philippines), U Thein Maung (Burma).

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 Social Development; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade; Committee on Transport and Communications; Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

For project implementation: Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-shore Areas; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Typhoon Committee; Advisory Board, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; Co-ordinating Committee\* for the four regional training

and research institutions (Asian Centre for Development Administration, Asian Development Institute, Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development,† Asian Statistical Institute), as well as the separate Advisory Committee\* for each.

\*Established during 1976, pursuant to Commission resolutions of 4 April 1974, 6 March 1975 and 31 March 1976. The single Intergovernmental Governing Council to replace the governing and/or advisory bodies of the regional institutions was not constituted in 1976.

†Recommended for establishment by the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 12 September 1968, and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council on 5 June 1969, the Centre became operational on 15 June 1976.

#### **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 did not meet in 1976.

Members: Algeria, Angola,\* Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, 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.

\*Became members of the Commission on the date of their admission to membership in the United Nations: Angola, on 1 December 1976; and Seychelles, on 21 September 1976.

†On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.

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, Technical Committee of Experts, Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee; Governing Council, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

#### **Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)**

The Economic Commission for Europe held its thirty-first session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 30 March to 9 April 1976.

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.

San Marino, Liechtenstein and the Holy See, which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commis-

sion decisions of 15 April 1975, 30 March 1976 and 5 April 1976, respectively.

Chairman: Gerhard Hahn (German Democratic Republic).

Vice-Chairman: Cornelio Sommaruga (Switzerland).

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 did not meet in 1976.

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.

\*Became a member following formal application for membership on 30 April 1976.

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.

#### **Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)**

The Economic Commission for Western Asia held its third session from 10 to 15 May 1976 and its second special session on 22 and 23 August 1976, both at Doha, Qatar.

Members: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Officers, third session

Chairman: Sheikh Nasser Bin Khalid Al-Thani (Qatar).

Vice-Chairmen: Abdullah Al-Fahd Al-Issa (Syrian Arab Republic), Bakr Khomais (Saudi Arabia).

Rapporteur: Sabri Al-Sa'adi (Iraq).

Officers, second special session

Chairman: Abdelrahman Hamad Al-Attiah (Qatar).

Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Al-Fahd Al-Issa (Saudi Arabia), Abdul Aziz Al-Rifai (Syrian Arab Republic).

Rapporteur: Amer Khayat (Iraq).

The Commission has established a Standing Committee to advise on arrangements for the 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 second session at Lima, Peru, from 1 to 12 March 1976.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Barbados,\* Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait,\* Mexico, Netherlands, Senegal,\* Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

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.

\*Not represented at the second session.

Chairman: Eduardo Valdez (Peru).

Vice-Chairmen: Abdelmadjid Fasla (Algeria), Evgeny Mateev (Bulgaria), Pieter Sanders (Netherlands).

Rapporteur: Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand).

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Brazil, Cuba, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON A CODE OF CONDUCT

The Intergovernmental Working Group, a working group of the whole of the Commission, was established by the Commission at its second session to formulate a draft code of conduct on transnational corporations.

The Intergovernmental Working Group, which was to meet intersessionally with the participation of at least four members of the Commission from each regional group, did not meet in 1976.

#### Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination consists of 21 Member States of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

Pursuant to a resolution of 20 November 1975 of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council decided, on 15 January 1976, to amend the Committee's terms of reference. It approved the amended terms of reference on 14 May 1976, whereby the Committee was to function as the main subsidiary organ of the Council and the Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination, and was thus to report directly to both. In addition, the Committee's members were to be elected by the Assembly on nomination by the Council. (Under the previous terms of reference, the Committee was responsible to the Council and through it to the Assembly, and its members were elected by the Council.)

The Committee held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 10 May to 11 June 1976.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Argentina, France, Haiti, Togo, Uganda, USSR, United States.

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.

\*Elected on 12 May 1976.

†Not represented at the sixteenth session.

Chairman: Peter Hansen (Denmark).

Vice-Chairmen: Christo Kossev (Bulgaria), Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya).

Rapporteur: Anwar Kemal (Pakistan).

On 12 May 1976, 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 starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Argentina, Colombia, France, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United States. They were elected by the Assembly on 21 October 1976.

#### 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 1976.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Spain, Togo, Uganda, United States.

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.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill seven of the nine vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ghana, Iran, Portugal, Uganda, United States.

No further elections were held in 1976 for the remaining vacancies.

#### Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, 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 Water Conference pursuant to a decision of 31 July 1975 of the Council, held its first special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 23 to 27 February 1976.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Algeria, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.\*

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.

\*Not represented at the first special session.

†The seat reserved for one member from Asian States was not filled in 1976.

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).

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill 24 of the 27 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Swaziland, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

No further elections were held in 1976 for the remaining vacancies.

#### Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

On 13 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies be reconstituted for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Members of the Council interested in becoming members of the Committee were to communicate their intention to the Secretary-General.

By the end of 1976, France, Italy and Japan had communicated their intention to become members of the Committee.

The Committee did not meet in 1976.

Chairman: Rafael Rivas (Colombia).

#### 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 meetings in 1976: on 15 April, at United Nations Headquarters, New York; and on 15 July, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members (until 31 December 1978): Chile, Cuba,\* Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Iraq,† Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Elected on 15 January 1976.

†Elected on 12 May 1976.

Chairman: Pieter A. van Buuren (Netherlands) (April meeting), Rafael Rivas (Colombia) (July meeting).

#### 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 did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976:

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 were not filled in 1976.

†The seats reserved for one member from African States and two members from Asian States were not filled in 1976.

#### 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. It held its third session at United Nations Headquarters, from 2 to 20 February 1976.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania,\* Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

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.

\*Not represented at the third session.

†The seat reserved for one member from Asian States was not filled in 1976.

\*\*Elected on 12 May 1976.

Chairman: João Frank da Costa (Brazil).

Vice-Chairmen: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria), Masao Kanazawa (Japan), O. M. Pashkevich (Byelorussian SSR).

Rapporteur: Peter Gacii (Kenya).

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a four-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill 17 of the 18 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Portugal, Senegal, Sudan, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

No further election was held in 1976 for the remaining vacancy.

#### Expert bodies

##### Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The Advisory Committee 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-second session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 November to 3 December 1976.

Members (until 31 December 1977): 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); Najji 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 Urquidi (Mexico); Mohammed Yeganeh (Iran).

\*Did not attend the twenty-second 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 ap-

pointed 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 twelfth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 March to 7 April 1976.

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 Kornai, Vice-Chairman (Hungary); Yoeri Z. Kyesimira (Uganda);\*\* Julio A. Lacarte (Uruguay); John P. Lewis, Rapporteur (United States); Ian M. D. Little (United Kingdom);† \*\* Alistair McIntyre (Grenada); J. H. Mensah (Ghana);† 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); Widjojo Nitisastro (Indonesia).†

\*A vacancy which existed in 1975 remained unfilled in 1976.

†Did not attend the twelfth session.

\*\*Resigned from the Committee: Yoeri Z. Kyesimira (Uganda), with effect from 9 June 1976; Ian M. D. Little (United Kingdom), from 1 January 1976. The resultant vacancies for the unexpired portions of their terms were not filled in 1976.

#### **Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods**

Members in 1976:\* (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 1976, two additional members remained to be appointed, in accordance with a decision of 30 July 1975 of the Economic and Social Council to enlarge the Committee's membership to 15.

The Committee of Experts held its ninth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 29 November to 8 December 1976. Attending the session were:

L. Andronov (USSR); J. Curtis (United States); T. Ellison (Canada); S. Geryszewski (Poland); F. Goemmel (Germany, Federal Republic of); Serm Hatakosol (Thailand);\* P. Marrec (France); Mahmud Sadeghipoor (Iran);† \*\* Walid Ismael Safwat (Iraq);\* L. Savi (Italy); L. Spencer, Chairman (United Kingdom); H. Stamnes (Norway); K. Ueura (Japan).†

\*Made available by the Governments of Thailand and Iraq on 15 October 1976 and on 29 October 1976, respectively, to serve on the Committee at its ninth session.

†Did not attend the ninth session.

\*\*Nominated for appointment on 24 September 1976.

#### **GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES**

Members in 1976: (experts appointed by the following countries): France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Experts on Explosives held its sixteenth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 to 13 August 1976. Attending the session were:

W. K. Byrd (United States); E. Heinrich (Germany, Federal Republic of); P. Marrec (France); E. G. Whitbread, Chairman (United Kingdom).

#### **GROUP OF RAPORTEURS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

Members in 1976: (rapporteurs appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Rapporteurs held two sessions in 1976, both at Geneva, Switzerland: its eighteenth, from 1 to 12 March; and its

nineteenth, from 16 to 20 August. Attending the sessions were:

L. Andronov (USSR); W. K. Byrd (United States); T. Ellison, Vice-Chairman (Canada);\* F. Goemmel (Germany, Federal Republic of); P. Marrec (France); L. Savi, Chairman (Italy); L. Spencer, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom).

\*Replaced H. Kemler (France), who served as Vice-Chairman at the eighteenth session and who retired following the conclusion of that session.

#### **Committee on Crime Prevention and Control**

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control consists of 15 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Secretary-General and with due regard for equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacities for a four-year term.

The Committee held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 21 June to 2 July 1976.

Members (until 31 December 1978): Tolani Asuni, Rapporteur (Nigeria); Maurice Aydalot (France);\* Nils Christie (Norway); Mustafa El-Augi (Lebanon); Marcel Ette Bogui (Ivory Coast); Sergio Garcia Ramirez (Mexico); Giuseppe di Gennaro, Chairman (Italy); Sa'ad Hekmat (Iran); Wojciech Michalski, Third Vice-Chairman (Poland); Jorge Arturo Montero-Castro, First Vice-Chairman (Costa Rica); Sir Arthur Peterson (United Kingdom); Ramananda Prasad Singh, Second Vice-Chairman (Nepal); Richard W. Velde (United States); B. A. Viktorov (USSR);† Yip Yat-Hoong (Malaysia).

\*Resigned with effect from 30 June 1976; the resultant vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term was not filled in 1976.

†Did not attend the fourth session.

#### **Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries**

The Group of Experts did not meet in 1976.

Members in 1976: Riaz Ahmad (Pakistan), A. N. E. Amisshah (Ghana), Francisco O. N. Dornelles (Brazil), Simcha Gafny (Israel), Nathan Gordon (United States),\* Yuji Gomi (Japan), Adnan Bazer Kafaoglu (Turkey), Pierre Kerlan (France), Ambrosio M. Lina (Philippines), Carlos C. Martinez Molteni (Argentina), S. R. Mehta (India), Thomas Menck (Germany, Federal Republic of), Hamzah Merghani (Sudan), B. Pollard (United Kingdom), A. Scheel (Norway), C. Sivaprakasam (Sri Lanka), W. H. van den Berge (Netherlands), Gilberto U. Vistoso (Chile), Max Widmer (Switzerland), Ahmed Zarrouk (Tunisia).

\*Died in September 1976; the resultant vacancy was not filled in 1976.

#### **United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names**

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names represents various geographical/linguistic divisions, of which there were 16 in 1976, as follows: Africa East; Africa West; Arabic; Asia East (other than China); Asia South-East; Asia South-West (other than Arabic); China; Dutch and German-speaking; East Central and South-East Europe; India; Latin American; Norden; Romano-Hellenic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom; United States and Canada.

The Group of Experts did not meet in 1976.

#### **Ad hoc bodies**

##### **Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on Corrupt Practices**

On 5 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council established the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group to conduct an examination of the problem of corrupt practices in international commercial transactions by transnational and other corporations, their intermediaries and other parties involved.

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group was to be composed of 18 members elected by the Council on the basis of

equitable geographical distribution, as follows: five from African States, four from Asian States, three from Latin American States, two from socialist States of Eastern Europe and four from Western European and other States.

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 15 to 19 November 1976.

Members:\* Algeria, Colombia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

\*During 1976, 12 of the 18 members required were elected, on 27 October.

Chairman: Rafael Rivas (Colombia).

#### **Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources**

The Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, which has not met since 1961, reported to the Economic and Social Council, as requested by the General Assembly. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### **Committee on Candidatures for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board**

The Committee, originally established by the Economic and Social Council on 4 March 1966, was re-established by the Council on 15 January 1976 for the purpose of selecting nominees for election to the International Narcotics Control Board for a term of office from 2 March 1977 to 1 March 1980.

The Committee held a closed session at Geneva, Switzerland, on 25 and 26 March 1976.

Members: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

#### **Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination**

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, which called for the convening of a world conference on combating racial discrimination as a major feature of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>12</sup> the Economic and Social Council authorized its President on 11 May 1976 to appoint, in consultation with regional groups, a committee of 16 members of the Council to act as the Council's sub-committee to complete preparations for the conference.

By the end of 1976, the members had not been appointed.

#### **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 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 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 secretar-

iat 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 1976.

The Administrative Committee has established a number of subsidiary bodies and working groups.

#### **Other related bodies**

##### **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 1976, both at Rome, Italy: its first, from 26 April to 6 May; and its second, from 15 to 24 November.

Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Argentina,\* Chile, Ireland, Malawi, United Kingdom.

Elected by FAO Council: France, Germany, Federal Republic of (Second Vice-Chairman), Nicaragua, Senegal, Switzerland.

To serve until 31 December 1977:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Hungary, Mauritania, Philippines,\* Sweden, Turkey.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Canada, India, Saudi Arabia (Chairman), 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.

\*Elected on 15 January 1976.

†Elected on 12 May 1976.

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Guatemala, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Zaire for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill five of the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976.

On 8 December 1976, the FAO Council elected Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea and Trinidad and Tobago for the same term to fill the remaining vacancies.

Executive Director of the World Food Programme: Francisco Aquino (until 15 May 1976), Thomas C. M. Robinson (ad interim) (from 16 May 1976).

##### **Council of the United Nations University**

The Council, which is the governing board of the United Nations 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 through the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

##### **Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women**

The Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session on the basis of the Group's recommendations. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 523-27.

#### International Narcotics Control Board

The International Narcotics Control Board, established under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, consists of 11 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, 3 from candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 8 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention. Members serve in their individual capacities for a three-year term.

On 8 August 1975, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, entered into force, whereby, among other things, the Board's membership was to be increased from 11 to 13, 3 from candidates nominated by WHO and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention, and the term of office was to be extended from three to five years. However, at the election of the enlarged Board, six of the members, to be chosen by lot, were to serve for a term of three years, and seven, for a term of five years, so as to initiate the process of rotation every three years.

On 15 January 1976, the Council decided that the Board, as constituted under the 1972 Protocol, was to enter upon its duties on 2 March 1977, following the expiration on 1 March 1977 of the term of the current members.

The Board held two sessions in 1976, both at Geneva, Switzerland: its eighteenth, from 17 to 28 May; and its nineteenth, from 14 October to 5 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 Kaymakalan, Vice-President (Turkey).

Elected from candidates nominated by Governments: D. P. Anand, Vice-President (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, President (France); Dr. Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan).

On 12 and 13 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 13 members for terms starting on 2 March 1977: Dr. Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico), Dr. Helmut E. Ehrhardt (Germany, Federal Republic of), Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia), Mohsen Khouk (Tunisia), Dr. Ahmed Wagdi Sadek (Egypt) and Dr. Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan), for a period of three years; and Dr. N. K. Barkov (USSR), Daniel Bovet (Italy), Dr. Tadeusz L. Chrusciel (Poland), Betty C. Gough (United States), Dr. Sukru Kaymakalan (Turkey), Paul Reuter (France) and Dr. Jehan Shah Saleh (Iran), for a period of five years.

#### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

##### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme reports 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 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 1976, the Executive Board held a series of meetings between 17 and 28 May, and an organizational meeting (with its composition as of 1 August 1976) on 28 May. All meetings were held at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 July 1976: Central African Republic, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, USSR, United States.

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.

#### Officers (until 31 July 1976):

Chairman: Hans Konzett (Switzerland).

First Vice-Chairman: Kamal Mahmoud El-Hasany (Egypt).

Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland).

Third Vice-Chairman: Roberto Rueda-Williamson (Colombia).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Callixte Habamenshi (Rwanda).

On 15 January 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected Brazil, Japan, Poland and the USSR, and on 12 May 1976 it elected France, Italy, Morocco, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States, all for a three-year term starting on 1 August 1976 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July 1976.

#### Members:

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.

#### Officers (from 1 August 1976):

Chairman: Antonio Ordóñez-Plaja (Colombia).

First Vice-Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland).

Third Vice-Chairman: Mamadou Maxime Camara (Guinea).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Reino Rissanen (Finland).

Executive Director of UNICEF: Henry R. Labouisse.

#### COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

##### Members:

To serve until 31 July 1976: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve from 1 August 1976: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Ex-officio members: Chairman of the Executive Board, Chairman of the Programme Committee.

Chairman: M. A. Sriamin (Indonesia).

##### PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee is a committee of the whole of UNICEF.

Chairman: Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (United Republic of Cameroon).

#### 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 IAEA.

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-first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 15 January to 4 February 1976; and its twenty-second session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 15 June to 5 July 1976.

#### Members in 1976:

To serve until 31 December 1976: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, France, Ghana, Hungary, Kuwait, Lesotho, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sweden.

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.

President: Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada (Cuba).

First Vice-President: Knut Hedemann (Norway).

Second Vice-President: Illa Salifou (Niger).

Third Vice-President: Antoni Czarkowski (Poland).

Rapporteur: Arundhati Ghose (India).

On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term starting on 1 January 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Congo, France, Guinea, Kuwait, Madagascar, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand.

Administrator of UNDP: Rudolph A. Peterson (until 15 January 1976), F. Bradford Morse (from 16 January 1976).

Deputy Administrator (Administrative): Bert H. Lindstrom (until 1 August 1976).

Deputy Administrator (Programme): Indraprasad G. Patel.

#### BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held two series of meetings in 1976: one, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 12 and 30 January; and another, at Geneva, Switzerland, between 14 June and 1 July.

Chairman: Knut Hedemann (Norway).

Rapporteur: Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines).

#### COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL

##### CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, a committee of the whole whose establishment by the Governing Council was endorsed by the General Assembly on 4 December 1974, began functioning in 1976. It held two series of meetings in 1976: one, between 16 and 28 January, at United Nations Headquarters, New York; and another, between 24 June and 2 July, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Chairman: Illa Salifou (Niger).

Rapporteur: Francisco González de Cossío (Mexico).

#### 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-first session at Geneva, Switzerland, on 6 April 1976; and its twenty-second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 22 October 1976. 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 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-second session.

†Participates in the sessions of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board at the request of the Board and the Administrator of UNDP.

#### 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 by the Economic and Social Council and financial and administrative policy guidance, by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

Executive Director: Rafael M. Salas.

#### United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

##### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, established by the General Assembly, reports to the 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 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 for a four-year term (to serve until 30 June 1977) as follows: 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 Develop-



ment 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 in annual rotation: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization (members); International Labour Organisation and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (observers).

The Board of Directors reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development.

#### 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.)

#### 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.)

## 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 1976, 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 IN 1976

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States.

Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

##### SESSION IN 1976

The Trusteeship Council held its forty-third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 June to 13 July 1976.

##### OFFICERS IN 1976

President: Guy Scalabre (France).

Vice-President: James Murray (United Kingdom).

#### United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1976

Members and representatives: Bertrand de Guilhaume de Lataillade (France); James Murray, Chairman (United Kingdom).

## 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 1976, 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.

#### Chamber of Summary Procedure

(as constituted by the Court on 17 February 1976)

Members: Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga, Nagendra Singh, 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 1976:

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.

**Organs authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court**

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: 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 Atomic Energy Agency; 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.

**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, Nagendra Singh, 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

(As at 31 December 1976)

### 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 Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs**

Under-Secretary-General: William B. Buffum

**Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions**

Assistant Secretary-General: Abdulrahim Abby Farah

**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

**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: Robert J. Ryan

**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

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Risto Hyvärinen

### Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

Secretary-General of the Conference: Enrique Peñalosa

### Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Sean MacBride

### Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: Faruk N. Berkol

### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

High Commissioner: Sadruddin Aga Khan

### United Nations Assistance to Cape Verde, Indo-China and Zambia

Under-Secretary-General, Co-ordinator: Sir Robert Jackson

### 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 Egger

### 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

### United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: Bernardo Zuleta

### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Administrator: F. Bradford Morse  
Deputy Administrator: Indraprasad G. Patel  
Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Special Activities: John A. Olver  
Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Administration: Sixten Heppling  
Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA): Rafael M. Salas  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Africa: Michel Doo Kingue

Assistant Administrator and Regional Representative, Ethiopia, Regional Bureau for Africa: John M. Saunders  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: Rajendra Coomaraswamy  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East: Stig Andersen  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America: Gabriel Valdes-Subercaseaux

### United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Force Commander: Major-General Hannes Philipp

### United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

Acting Force Commander: Major-General Rais Abin

### United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Executive Director: Mostafa Kamal Tolba  
Assistant Executive Director and Acting Deputy Executive Director: Richard B. Stedman  
Assistant Executive Director, Senior Assistant to the Executive Director: David A. Munro

### United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

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 Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-Général Luis Tassara Gonzalez

### United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn

### United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Commissioner-General: Sir John Shaw Rennie

### United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine

### United Nations University

Rector: James M. Hester

### United Nations Water Conference

Secretary-General of the Conference: Yahia Abdel Mageed

### World Food Council

Executive Director: John A. Hannah

On 31 December 1976, 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 18,268. Of these, 6,569 were in the professional and higher categories and 11,699 were in the general service, manual worker and field service categories. Of the same total, 16,303 were regular

staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 1,965 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 (UNRWA) had some 15,000 local area staff.

## Appendix IV

**United Nations Information Centres and Offices**

(As at 1 April 1977)

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre<br>Libéria and Maxwell Roads<br>(Post Office Box 2339)<br>Accra, Ghana   | BOGOTA. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas<br>Calle 10 No. 3061<br>(Apartado Postal 6567)<br>Bogota, Colombia                          | ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre<br>Bungalow No. 24<br>Ramna-6/3, 88th Street<br>(Post Office Box 1107)<br>Islamabad, Pakistan                          |
| ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa<br>Africa Hall<br>(Post Office Box 3001)<br>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia                                       | BRUSSELS. United Nations Information and Liaison Office<br>108, Rue d'Arlon<br>1040 Brussels, Belgium  | KABUL. United Nations Information Centre<br>Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt<br>(Post Office Box 5)<br>Kabul, Afghanistan  |
| ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre<br>19 Avenue Claude Debussy<br>(Boîte Postale 823)<br>Algiers, Algeria   | BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre<br>16 Rue Aurel Vlaicu<br>Bucharest, Romania  | KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre<br>Lainchaur, Lazimpat<br>(Post Office Box 107)<br>Kathmandu, Nepal  |
| ANKARA. United Nations Information Office<br>197 Atatürk Bulvarı<br>(P. K. 407)<br>Ankara, Turkey   | BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas<br>Marcelo T. de Alvear 684 (tercer piso)<br>Buenos Aires, Argentina                  | KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre<br>Plot No. 1(9), Block 5D East<br>Nigumi Street<br>(Post Office Box 1992)<br>Khartoum, Sudan                           |
| ASUNCION. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas<br>Edificio City (tercer piso)<br>Calle Estrella y Chile<br>(Casilla de Correo 1107)<br>Asunción, Paraguay                       | BUJUMBURA. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies<br>Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers<br>(Boîte Postale 1490)<br>Bujumbura, Burundi           | KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre<br>Building Deuxième République<br>Boulevard du 30 juin<br>(Boîte Postale 7248)<br>Kinshasa, Zaire                      |
| ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre<br>36 Amalia Avenue<br>Athens 119, Greece   | CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre<br>Sh. Osoris<br>Tagher Building (Garden City)<br>(Post Office Box 262)<br>Cairo, Egypt                 | LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre<br>17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi<br>(Post Office Box 1068)<br>Lagos, Nigeria   |
| BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre<br>House No 167/1 Abu Nouwas Street<br>(Post Office Box 2398 Alwiyah)<br>Baghdad, Iraq   | COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre<br>204 Buller's Road<br>(Post Office Box 1505)<br>Colombo 7, Sri Lanka                                | LA PAZ. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas<br>Edificio "Santa Isabel"<br>Avenida Arce No. 2525 (segundo piso)<br>(Apartado Postal 686)<br>La Paz, Bolivia |
| BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific<br>Sala Santitham<br>Bangkok, Thailand   | COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre<br>37 H.C. Andersen's Boulevard<br>DK 1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark                                   | LIMA. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas<br>Avenida Arenales 815<br>(Apartado Postal 4480)<br>Lima, Peru  |
| BEIRUT. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia<br>Apt. No. 1, Fakhoury Building<br>Montee Baim Militaire<br>(Post Office Box 4656)<br>Beirut, Lebanon | DAKAR. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies<br>2 Avenue Roume<br>(Boîte Postale 154)<br>Dakar, Senegal   | LOME. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies<br>Rue Albert Sarraut<br>Coin Avenue de Gaulle<br>(Boîte Postale 911)<br>Lome, Togo                                    |
| BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre<br>Svetozara Markovica 58<br>(Post Office Box 157)<br>Belgrade, Yugoslavia YU-11001   | DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre<br>Matasalamat Building<br>(Post Office Box 9224)<br>Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania | LONDON. United Nations Information Centre<br>14/15 Stratford Place<br>London, W1N 9AF, England  |
|   | GENEVA. Information Service, United Nations Office at Geneva<br>Palais des Nations<br>1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland                                |   |

LUSAKA. United Nations Information Centre  
c/o United Nations Development Programme  
(Post Office Box 1966)  
Lusaka, Zambia

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre  
Metropolitan Bank Building (ground floor)  
(6813 Avala Avenue, Makati, Rizal)  
Post Office Box 2149  
Manila, Philippines

MEXICO CITY. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas  
Présidente Mazaryk No. 29 (séptimo 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 (eleventh floor)  
Harambee Avenue  
(Post Office Box 30218)  
Nairobi, Kenya

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre  
55 Lodi Estate  
New Delhi 110003, India

PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
1, Rue Miollis  
75732 Paris Cedex 15  
France

PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information Centre  
Towers Building (ground floor)  
Musgrave Street, Ela Beach  
(Post Office Box 472)  
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre  
15 Keate Street  
(Post Office Box 130)  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre  
Panska 5  
110 00 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

RABAT. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
Angle Charia Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi  
(Casier ONU)  
Rabat, Morocco

RANGOON. United Nations Information Centre  
28A, Manawhari Road  
Rangoon, Burma

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre  
Rua Cruz Lima 19, group 201  
Flamengo  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ROME. United Nations Information Centre  
Palazzetto Venezia  
Piazza San Marco 50  
Rome, Italy

SAN SALVADOR. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas  
6a-10a Calle Poniente 1833  
(Apartado Postal 2157)  
San Salvador, El Salvador

SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America  
Edificio Naciones Unidas  
Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld  
Santiago, Chile

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre  
77 King Street  
(Post Office Box 4045, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001)  
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia

TANANARIVE. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
26, Rue de Liège  
(Boîte Postale 1348)  
Tananarive, Madagascar

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre  
Off Takhte Jamshid  
12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi  
(Post Office Box 1555)  
Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre  
Shin Ohtemachi Building, Room 450  
2-1 Ohtemachi 2-chome  
Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo, Japan

TUNIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
61, Boulevard Bab Benat  
(Boîte Postale 863)  
Tunis, Tunisia

VIENNA. Information Service, United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Lerchenfelderstrasse 1  
(Post Office Box 707, A-1011 Vienna)  
A-1070 Vienna, Austria

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre  
2101 L Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20037, United States

YAOUNDE. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
Immeuble Kamden  
Rue Joseph Clere  
(Boîte Postale 836)  
Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon

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Volumes of the Yearbook of the United Nations published previously may be obtained in many bookstores throughout the world and also from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, or from the Sales Section, United Nations Office in Geneva, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Volumes listed below with an \* are special reprints of editions out of print.

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Vol. 29. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.77.I.1.

**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1974**  
Vol. 28. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.76.I.1.

**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1973**  
Vol. 27. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.75.I.1.

**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1972**  
Vol. 26. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.74.I.1.

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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1970\***  
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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1964\***  
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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1963**  
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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1962**  
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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1961**  
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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1960**  
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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1955\***  
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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1954\***  
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Vol. 5. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.52.I.30.

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**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1948-49\***  
Vol. 3. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.50.I.11.

**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48**  
Vol. 2. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.49.I.13.

**Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47\***  
Vol. 1. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.47.I.18.

All the Yearbooks, except the 1975 edition, are now also available in microfiche form at the cost of U.S. \$450 for an entire set, or the equivalent in other currencies. Orders for microfiche sets should be sent either to the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, or to the Sales Section, United Nations Office in Geneva, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

## NOTES